Key Man in Pulp and Paper

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Vol. XXXIX Ten Cents an Issue, Five Dollars a Year | Publication Office: Toronto, March 17, 1945 | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | No. 11

—Photo by Karsh.

Robert MacLaren Fowler, 39, is the new head of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association at Montreal. He assumes the position after two years as general counsel to the Wartime Prices & Trade Board. (Further details appear on p. 6.)

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Need Explanation Farm Income Tax

On page 7 of this issue, a group of Canadians, many of them intimately connected with farming and/or with tax matters, give their opinions as to what could be done about farm income tax.

The farmer's difficulty in keeping adequate records for making income tax calculations needs no emphasis. Nor is there any use in theorizing about what the bookkeeping methods of the Canadian farmer could or should be. The term "income" as applied to farming involves a very different problem in tax theory and in common equity than when applied for instance to the salaried worker.

The Financial Post, Feb. 24, published figures as to what income tax farmers paid on their incomes in 1940 and 1941. The facts struck readers as sensational. The article has been quoted across Canada.

Avowedly as a result of those revelations, the income tax authorities have broken a long tradition and permitted the public to see fairly up-to-date figures and elsewhere on this page we show the official figures of estimated taxes paid on 1943 farm incomes. Departmental tradition would not have publicized those figures until 1946. Until The Post's disclosure, the last figures officially available related to incomes of 1939.

But these new figures on farm income tax payments abundantly confirm reaction to the figures published a few weeks ago in The Post and lend added emphasis to the justifiable public feeling that some questions need to be answered about income tax as applied to farmers.

Here is what the latest figures relating to incomes earned during 1943 show:

An estimated 18% to 27% of the number of farmers believed obligated to fill out income tax forms (and some of them paying taxes) did so.

Farmers comprise 1% of all individual income taxpayers. Farmers comprise 26% of the total gainfully occupied Canadian population.

Total income tax paid by farmers on 1943 is $7.2 millions which is 1.4% of the total income tax collected from individual Canadians.

Estimated cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada in 1943 represents something over 15% of the total estimated income received by the whole Canadian people.

In each case the secondary figure is given simply as a guidepost. It is not a suggestion that there should be any direct relationship between the two figures.

Here are the results, showing the per cent of the total farm income tax burden by provinces. Again simply as a guidepost and without suggesting any necessary correlation we give the per cent distribution by provinces of the cash income from the sale of farm products by provinces:

These figures show the general picture but are not strictly comparable in that the 1940 and 1941 groups are on the basis of taxes assessed and total tax collections for those years may, when the whole inspection process is complete, increase slightly. The 1943 figures are on the basis of estimated tax payments.

	Per Cent Share of Taxes Paid on 1940 income	on 1941 income	on 1943 income	Share of cash income
Maritimes	1	2	2	5
Quebec	9	1	2	14
Ontario	14	18	13	27
Manitoba	5	8	29	10
Saskatchewan	40	47	32	23
Alberta	25	14	13	16
British Columbia	6	10	9	4

Are farmers playing ball with the tax laws to the best of their ability, painful as those taxes may be for everybody?

If they are not playing ball, what is officialdom going to do about it?

Nothing could be more destructive to our national unity, more damaging to the achievement of our national aims than public suspicion that some part of the community is not carrying its fair share of the cost of government, social services and all the other things that public opinion currently believes it wants.

No matter how good the theory of income tax, no tax is any good unless it wins public compliance, can be complied with reasonably easily, and in the last resort, can be effectively enforced.

Responsible farmers realize the danger of such a situation and are just as anxious as anyone else to prevent it developing.

Albertans Would Have Profited

Alberta would find it better and cheaper if Premier Manning's present attempt to solve the debt tangle followed the clean path of business virtue.

In effect, the refunding proposition which Mr. Manning announced in his budget speech offers about one third of interest arrears as the incentive for bondholders to accept his proposed 33 year 3½'s.

Mr. Manning's implied suggestion that a 33-year 3½% Alberta bond is worth par is generally regarded as rather optimistic, and when this is accompanied by a $9 compensation for a $27 loss of interest through repudiation, the proposition isn't a particularly good one.

Mr. Manning made the first official Social Credit admission, so far as we can recall, that his party's repudiation foray was ill-advised and its results unsatisfactory.

He would have been very wise and would have served his province much better if instead of his present niggling scheme, he had come out with a straightforward, clean-cut proposal which would have cleaned up the whole sorry mess in an honest-to-goodness fashion.

The effect of such a plan would have been immense. His government's recognition of its obligations on interest arrears and the contractual coupon rate would have wiped clean Alberta's record in this respect.

Alberta people would benefit and would save money in the long run by the very favorable effect such as honorable discharge would have had on the credit terms available to the province thereafter.

Farm Taxes Reported at $7 Millions

1943 Figures Show Increase Over Earlier Total — Prairies Pay 75% of Farm Total

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—New figures on the income taxes being paid by Canadian farmers have been released by income tax authorities.

Among facts now revealed are:

Farmers paying income tax on 1943 operations are estimated to number over 24,000.

Estimated total of farm income tax payments on 1943 income is $7,245,900. The estimate for 1944 is around $10 millions.

Farmers of the three prairie provinces pay about 75% of all the farm income tax collected; Ontario, 13%, Quebec 2%.

Here are the tax department figures showing estimates for tax on 1943 income:

	Number	Tax Paid	% of Total
P. E. I.	131	39,300	
N. S.	214	64,200	2
N. B.	101	30,300	
Que.	452	135,600	2
Ont.	3,221	966,300	13
Man.	6,930	2,079,000	29
Sask.	7,692	2,307,600	32
Alta.	3,135	940,500	13
B. C.	2,277	683,100	9
	24,153	$7,245,900	100%

In a recent issue, Feb. 24, The Financial Post published similar figures showing the amount of farm income tax paid and its distribution by provinces relating to the income earned in 1940 and 1941.

The Post's revelations now officially admitted correct have apparently been the cause of this week's income tax department release. Before this week the latest official information available on this matter related to 1939 income. The Post report gave the facts on the situation on incomes earned in 1940 and 1941.

One of the main reasons for the official silence of the past few years is understood to have been caused by a major statistical overhaul within the department.

Along with the 1943 record the department pointed out that in addition to the 24,153 farmers who paid income tax another 37,560 farmers filed returns but claimed exemption releasing them from tax liability. On inspection it may be that some of these will be brought into the taxpaying group.

Together those figures demonstrate that about 60,000 farmers are now being reached by the income tax machinery. Ottawa's belief is that between 220,000 and 330,000 farm income tax returns should be made. This suggests that the taxmen are reaching between 18% and 27% of that number.

Regina Launches Co-op Insur. Co.

REGINA—Incorporation of the Co-operative Life Insurance Co. to do business in Saskatchewan was announced here by H. A. Crofford, provisional president. It began business Tuesday.

The new co-operative got the assistance of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Ltd., co-operative wholesale firm, in getting started. Head office will be in Regina.

It was said the rates would be about the minimum of the average range of the rates of the established insurance companies.

"Baby" Budget At This Session

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—Voting of interim supply by Parliament when it meets next week means a much easier job for the Government's fiscal advisers.

The big budget question mark this year is the date of German collapse and the length of time it will take to switch Canadian war effort into the Pacific theatre. No one knows the answer to either of these questions at present.

What is expected to happen when Parliament meets is the voting of a lump sum to tide the Government over until such time as the new Government and Parliament can meet and discuss the budget as a whole. By the time the big decisions on the year's expenditure and revenue will have to be taken, it is hoped that the war with Germany will be over and the air cleared as to probable commitments for the year ending March 31, 1946.

DIL Production Lower In 1944

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Production at government-owned war plants operated by Defence Industries Ltd., declined in 1944 because of major changes in character and volume of military requirements, and net income of this wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian Industries Ltd., showed a decline of 7% from 1943. Revenues are derived almost entirely from management fees.

Inasmuch as DIL's standard profit under the Excess Profits Tax Act has not yet been established by the Government, the company suspended dividend payments in 1944 pending clarification of the tax liability for the past five years, and dividends paid in 1944 totalled only $25,000 against $382,000 in 1943.

Value of production of Defence Industries Ltd., from start of operations to end of 1944 totalled $766 millions. At the end of 1939 employment was 110, at end of 1940 it was 4,000. At end of 1941 total was 24,000, at end of 1942 there was an

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Clamps Put On Freight To E. Coast

Only War Materials and Perishables Being Moved to Port Cities — CPR Not Affected

By DWIGHT L. MOODY

MONTREAL—So serious has become the boxcar shortage on this continent that this week it has been found necessary in Canada temporarily to limit boxcar freight shipments to east coast ports over Canadian National lines to urgent war materials and perishable goods. Canadian Pacific lines are not affected by this limiting order.

Transport officials say this emergency action won't last long. It is hoped that conditions will ease all around by the end of the month. But for the time being both consignors and consignees of other than highest priority essential goods must be prepared for headaches.

As stated in The Financial Post last week, main cause of present transport problem is the effect on Canada of the temporary inability of American railroads to meet domestic transport needs. Canada suffers because her cars get tied up in U. S. yards. There are currently some 14,500 more Canadian boxcars in the United States than U. S. cars in Canada.

The problem spot at present on the Canadian rail network is, understandably, the east coast. At ocean shipping ports there are inevitably delays in loading and unloading, both of ships and freight cars.

Canadian shipments to the United States, including newsprint and wheat, are still being held up due to lack of transport facilities. This has necessitated utilization of reserve supplies in the United States and after the immediate crisis it will be necessary to rebuild reserve inventories.

Ontario to Spend More On Forest Protection

Will Have Fleet of 37 Planes for Forest Patrol by Year End — To Spray DDT Insecticide From RCAF Planes Again This Year

The Ontario Department of Lands and Forests added four planes to its division of air service last year, is adding four more this year to bring its forest fire protection fleet total to 37. The department spends $3 millions annually for fire prevention, plans to spend more in future years.

Expenditures for this great provincial resource have been criticized as inadequate and some sources have advocated a nonpolitical Forest Resources Commission to deal more effectively with the problem.

Ontario's expenditures, according to departmental deputy, F. A. MacDougall, average about 1.5 to 2c. per acre for fire prevention, or roughly 3c. per acre total expenditure. This contrasts with U. S. Government expenditure of 9c. per acre over a comparable area, and it is planning to boost its spending per acre to 15c.

This year an RCAF fleet of planes will give volunteer help to the Ontario Government in spraying DDT insecticide over a large area. Spraying was used by the province in Muskoka as long ago as 1926 and 1927, and in Algonquin Park last year, when the first DDT experiments were carried out.

Fire detection towers serve a purpose, but Mr. MacDougall says plane detection service is more exhaustive, picks out fires in areas that are blind spots for tower detectors, and lends itself readily to expansion or curtailment. It has mobility.

In the Throne Speech last month provision was made to create a body of trained men to deal with questions of forest management in Ontario.

Value of all timber and sawmill products in Canada in 1940 was $134,762,893, and in Ontario for the same year, $20,933,784.

For the period 1931-40, total fire damage to forests in Canada was $36,802,328 and actual costs of fighting fires in that period totalled $8,182,304, or a total loss of $45 millions.

Blackwell Reports on Telephone Use By Long Distance Stock Salesmen

Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell's speech on second reading of the proposed new Ontario Securities Act 1945 revealed the extent to which telephone selling of stocks is carried on by a number of firms in Toronto.

From figures supplied by the Attorney-General, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Extensive telephoning is definitely being carried on.
2. Phoning residences forms a large part of such selling—with a possible contravention of the present Ontario Securities Act.
3. A number of firms do more telephoning to residents of the United States and provinces outside Ontario to sell stocks than they do to natives of Ontario, despite the fact the few new Ontario issues are registered for sale in other jurisdictions.

Here is the situation as reported by Mr. Blackwell in the Ontario legislature:

"I have here—and I will indicate to the legislature without giving the names, which I do not feel I should do—but I have a record of telephone calls from a list of 29 investment firms operating in the city of Toronto during the month of January, 1945."

The figures represent the number of long distance telephone calls for a sample of the 29 separate firms investigated to Ontario points, to other provinces, and to the U. S. and give the number of salesmen engaged in this selling.

Mr. Blackwell's figures are as follows:

"Ontario, 500; other provinces, 214; United States, 47; six salesmen.

"66, Ontario; 48, other provinces; 85, United States; by two salesmen.

"52 in Ontario; 38 in other provinches; 70, United States; by principal.

"306, Ontario; 26, other provinces; 244, United States, by eight salesmen.

"482, Ontario; 185, other provinces; 5, United States; by 13 salesmen.

"21, Ontario; 20 other provinces; 181, United States; by one salesman.".

Harry C. Nixon (Brant): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Blackwell) in this connection would these calls be illegal under the new bill? These calls might have been to friends, may they not?"

Mr. Blackwell: "I am quite sure, having regard to the nature of the business and the size of the business and the number of calls, if the hon. member for Brant will exercise his good judgment he may satisfy himself as to whether they were to friends or business associates or whether they were calls to the general public.

"The answer to the other question is that at the moment, under the present legislation of this province, the calls made in the province of Ontario would be illegal now without the Act if made to persons other than business acquaintances or a person with whom the broker had an established relationship."

William J. Grummett (Cochrane South): "I was wondering if all these calls were to residences about which the Act says: 'shall not telephone from within Ontario to any residence'? Are you referring to calls to residences?"

Mr. Blackwell: "Yes, these are calls to residences."

Edward B. Jolliffe (Leader of the Opposition): "They do not include offices?"

Mr. Blackwell: "No, no.

"I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that I will take the time of the Legislature in reading the whole list of 29 that I have here that are classified in this fashion. I have read sufficient to say they are representative of the whole list."

Inside News

Only the West

was able to show better business figures for January than December. Compared with a year ago, only Ontario shows a gain. p. 7.

Plants for Sale

but only through J. H. Berry, Director-General of War Surplus, if you want to buy a complete "package." p. 3.

Wheat for Britain

on Mutual Aid now being charged at $1.43 according to Broomhall quotations. Last week The Post revealed new policy of putting Mutual Aid sales through at 18 cents higher than domestic market of $1.25. Assuming British accept this in Mutual Aid bookkeeping, this will be first instance of any commodity being charged to Britain or other Mutual Aid account at higher than domestic level.

Public Utilities

are showing increased financial strength matched only by their growth in service and capacity during the war. p. 18-28.

Savings Deposits

blossom to new high, $35 millions above best previous peak, in January figures. Provide best loan background yet. p. 13.

Mining Sensation

in Quemont price jump in 7 days from 27c. to $3.60. p. 2. North Malartic area making mining history with important gold discovery at Norbenite Malartic property. Twelve drills at work and important news to be expected soon. p. 30.

Wage Control

in U. S. relaxing under new Economic Stabilization Director Davis. He has already granted "fringe" wage increase demands in textiles, meat packing on vacation pay, shift differentials, merit awards, reclassifications. Important implications in this trend for business in Canada. p. 16.

British Efficiency

in manufacturing said likely to undergo sharp postwar reform. Textile study showing startling disparity in man-hour productivity in U. K. compared with U. S. directing much attention to whole problem of greater efficiency. Because of export necessities, Britain greatly concerned with this problem. p. 3.

Fire Extinguishers

deserve investigation. What you have may be no more good than a bicycle pump for fighting fire or satisfying your insurance company. The Post brings out facts you should make sure of about your equipment. p. 12.

Farm Income Tax

tangle discussed by group of Canadians who give suggestions as to reform or substitute tax. p. 7

Hydro Power 25%

increased since war's start. War's end may see some local surpluses but analysts consider our vast harnessed electric generating capacity the great aid and backer for the business enterpriser tomorrow. An over-all report, p. 17.

Bouncing Putty

is one scientific achievement for which there is yet no known commercial use, but sensational effects on many industries and products, auto, electric motor, etc., are the promise of big new development in silicones. p. 17.

Scalded Cat

raids, last feeble flick of Luftwaffe, are no joke to Britons, says Adelphi, p. 8. Churchill's vote of confidence had tough opposition.

Auto Insurance Rate Boosted For Quebec

Increased automobile insurance losses in Quebec province have caused companies in the Canadian Underwriters Association and the Independent Automobile Insurance Conference to increase their premium rates on private passenger vehicles um rates on private passenger cars and some classes of commercial vehicles in that province, effective April 1.

Premiums on private cars accordingly will be raised [illegible] for personal injury (public liability) and property damage, as well as on collision coverage with a $50 or $100 deductible clause where the owner himself pays the first $50 or $100 damage. Fire insurance premiums will be reduced 10% while theft premiums crease of about 15%.

Clothes, Meat Rations Up For Early Decision

Expect to Forestall Crisis in Wearables by Extension of Production Quotas

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—Given some breaks and continued successful application of the system of "production quotas," WPTB officials believe Canada can weather the storm of 1945 without resort to clothing rations.

In his public statement to Canadian women last week, Donald Gordon, chairman of WPTB, laid some emphasis on the use of production quotas as the vaulting pole helping the Board over many a difficult supply hurdle. Mr. Gordon reported that the Board already had in operation "a fairly comprehensive system of production quotas in textiles and footwear." He added:

"At this moment we are working out the details of an extension of this system based on estimated needs for essential garments.

"When a production directive is issued, the manufacturers affected are given prior claims on yarns, fabrics, or leather, as the case may be, and, as well, the Board makes appropriate representations to Selective Service to ensure that necessary priority for labor is given."

New Quotas For Makers

The new production quotas or directives now being worked out are for men's shirts and utility types of women's clothing, The Post is informed.

These will be in addition to directives already issued for women's and children's stockings, underwear of all types, children's footwear, work clothes, children's clothing, etc. Other lines are expected to be added in the near future.

Checks have shown that these directives do actually increase supplies in retail and wholesale hands and that while demand in some of these lines is still not being met, the higher quotas have considerably eased pressure on supplies.

As emphasized by Mr. Gordon, the system that has been adopted, and by which the Board feels it can weather the supply storms of 1945, is to issue these production directives for the things that Canadians must have (that is, "minimum requirements of essential things") and then see to it that the manufacturers concerned get the needed materials and labor. Of the less desirable alternative of rationing, Mr. Gordon said this:

"We could and would introduce more rationing if conditions be-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Combined Food Board Decision This Week May Mean Meat Rationing Again

OTTAWA—Fate of meat rationing for Canada will likely be decided, in the first instance, at a high level deliberation of the Combined Food Board in Washington this week.

If this meeting agrees with the experts that belts must be tightened on this continent, then a final decision will be thrown directly back into the lap of Mr. King and his Cabinet.

Right now, the final answer is not known. But some things are very clear. Briefly, they are:

Our liberated allies in western Europe take the very positive view that North America should share more generously with them.

Seek Canadian Meat

Combined Food Board "experts" are agreed unanimously that this continent (and Canada in particular) should make a larger contribution to the Allied meat pool.

Canada is definitely on the spot to act first, since we do not ration meat and the U. S. does. Also, our per capita consumption is said to be considerably above that of the U. S. and both countries greatly ahead of Britain.

If present trends are continued and even if Canada imposes no rationing, it is likely that this country's contribution to the world meat "pool" will drop by 200 to 250 million pounds in 1945, or about 20% to 25%.

Recent government policy in upping returns to wheat-growers rather than encouraging greater acreage of coarse grains is expected to further aggravate the situation.

Hog marketings in December, January and February have dropped 31% behind corresponding totals of a year ago. Recent monthly totals follow:

	Hog marketings	% Change from year ago
Oct. (1944)	564,000	—8%
Nov. (1944)	855,000	+17%
Dec. (1944)	730,000	—30%
Jan. (1945)	680,000	—25%
Feb. (1945)	587,000	—34%

Our Earlier Contribution

To understand the background of the present critical discussions on meat, it must be recalled that Canada, in 1944, contributed about 950 million pounds of meat to the United Nations "pool." Apart from some canned meat to Russia and UNRRA, the bulk of our export

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

U.S. Senate Chief Threat To Exchange Fund Plan

Bretton Woods Legislation Conceded Fair Chance in Congress But Upper House May Revise or Throw Out Currency Stabilization

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON — Legislation to implement the Bretton Woods world bank and currency stabilization fund faces heavy opposition in the U. S. Congress, though prospects are considered fair that it will be approved.

Testimony by State Department and Treasury officials before the House banking and currency committee marked the opening of the Roosevelt administration's drive to secure approval of the proposals.

Biggest risk seen by observers is that the Senate may separate the bank from the fund and reject or revise the fund. Such a development would virtually kill the Bretton Woods scheme—chances are considered negligible of getting the consent of Britain, Russia, China and two score other countries to political amendments put in here.

Government Defends Fund

The American Bankers Association, through a special committee report criticizing the stabilization fund scheme, has become the recognized centre of opposition to the Bretton Woods legislation. State Department spokesmen claim that the ABA has missed the most important feature of Bretton Woods, that is, that it means commitments by every nation to put aside instruments of economic warfare and guarantee stable world conditions which, incidentally, will permit the growth of American prosperity.

This view is implicit in testimony of Dean Acheson, assistant secretary of state, who told the House committee that four pledges were involved in signatures to Bretton Woods. The signatories, he said:

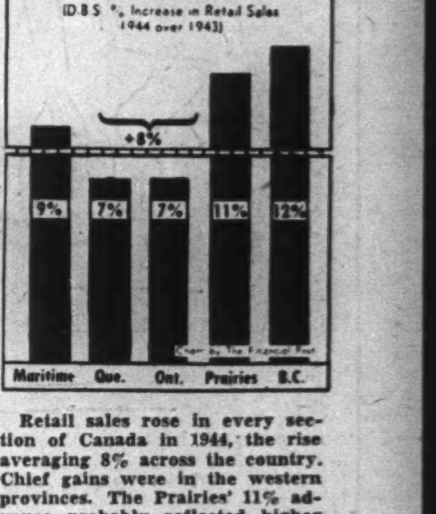
1. Define their currencies in terms of gold.
2. Stabilize within 1% margin.
3. Promise to avoid restrictions upon payments for current trade transactions
4. Consult with the fund on changes in value of their currencies, and after a first change of not more than 10% either way, submit to approval of the board of the fund for further changes.

Acheson, White Argument

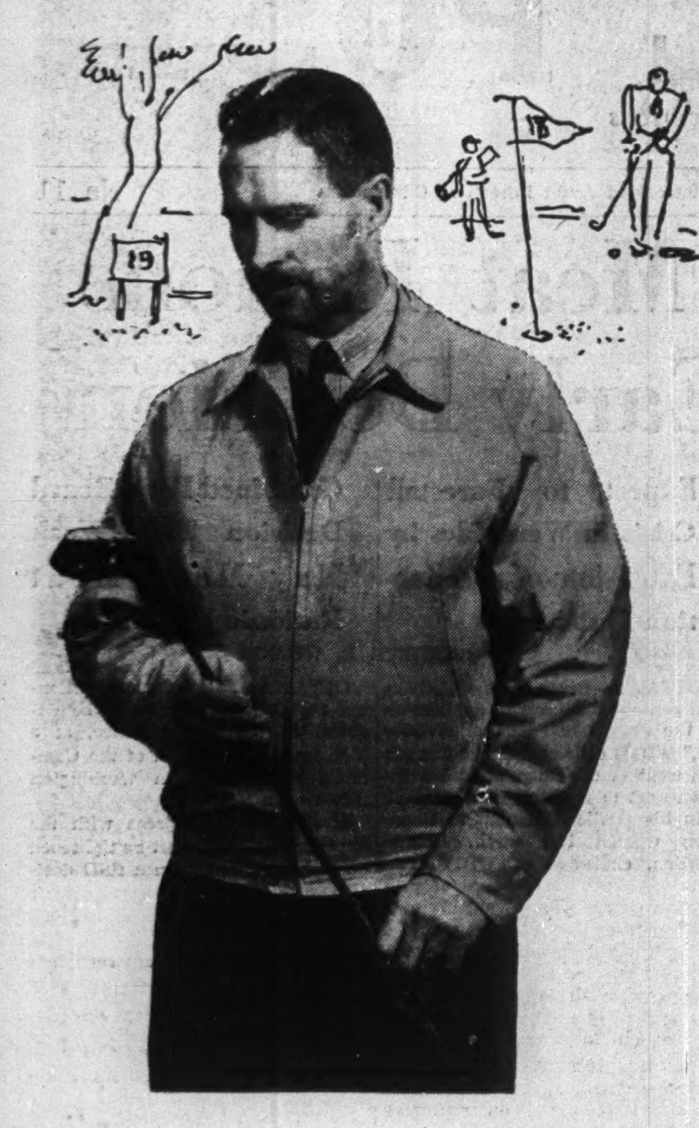
Acheson's argument was that the United States should be prepared to collaborate with other nations in putting up facilities for economic aid in order to secure these vital benefits. "The fund," he said, "is a substitute for international monetary warfare." If the U. S. Senate

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Pace of Business



Retail sales rose in every section of Canada in 1944, the rise averaging 8% across the country. Chief gains were in the western provinces. The Prairies' 11% advance probably reflected higher prices for wheat which boosted farm income about 25%. B. C.'s rise of 12% occurred in spite of an estimated drop in income payments, which followed completion of war projects in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Sales in each of the central provinces moved up 7%, slightly under the national average.

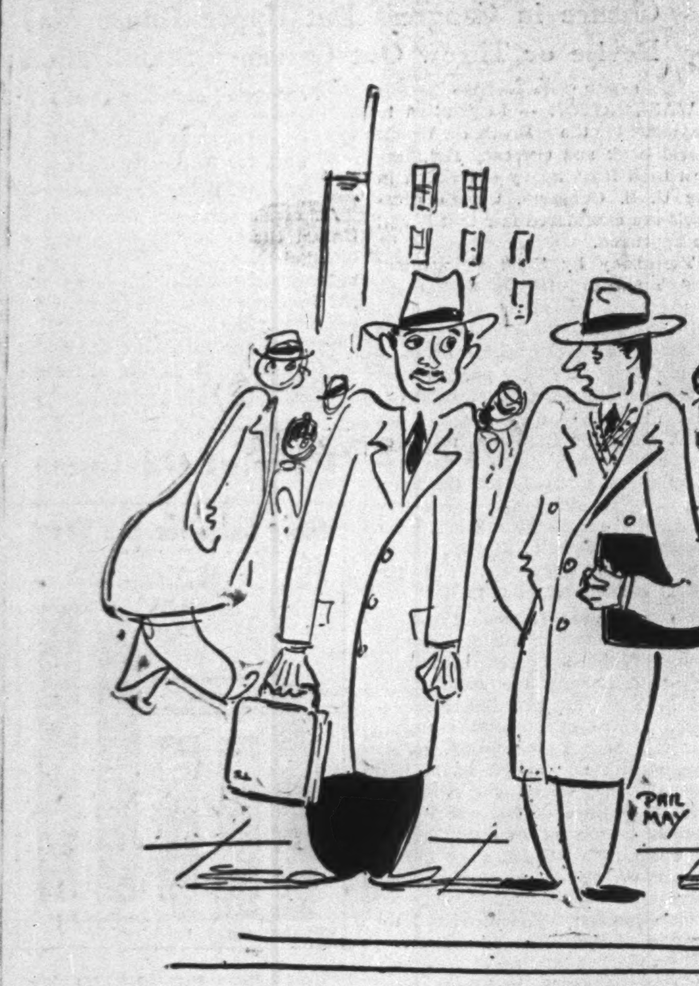


A HEAD START ON GOLF

By now, golf enthusiasts the country over have been hefting their favourite clubs and lining up action styled outfits for the first tee-off. Topping the list of necessities will be lightweight windbreakers . . . treated to resist chill winds and drenching showers . . . cut for free-swing action and fashioned with masculine eye appeal. Eaton's displays one of the largest varieties in Canada so there's every possibility of finding one or more to your liking.

EATON'S

IN TORONTO
CARS and TRUCKS FOR RENT
Call car-U-drive
100 RICHMOND STREET WEST TORONTO ONT.
AD. 5733



"If we can sell him on the 200,000 families who read The Standard every weekend, we'll eat in the main dining-room instead of the cafeteria."

Quemont Finds Gold & Copper

Below the waters of Osisko Lake northeast of Noranda Mines, a drill hole put down by Quemont Mining Corp., subsidiary of Mining Corp. of Canada, has intersected three zones carrying important values in gold, silver and copper.

Put down at an angle of 45 deg., No. 10 hole showed a first section of 28.5 ft. of core (approximately 20 ft. true width) starting at 458 ft. which ran $3.15 in gold, 0.58 oz. silver and 1.55% copper, gold content taken at $35.

At footage 486, the best section, 53 ft. of core or a 35-ft. true width came in averaging $4.75 gold, 0.54 oz. silver and 1.12% copper.

At footage 536 ft., a length of 26.5 of core or an approximate true width of 18 ft. returned $1.05 gold, and 1.20% copper. This was followed by 86 ft. showing some sphalerite and chalcopyrite with assays so far under 1% copper.

Using Four Drills

Efforts are being made to get in as much drilling as possible before the ice of Osisko Lake goes out and four drill rigs are now being employed. No. 10 hole was drilled due north; No. 11, 100 ft. west of 10 and directed south, is still in boulders at 123 ft.

Hole No. 12 has been started 200 ft. east of No. 10, while hole No 13 has been started 650 ft. west of No. 10 to test the west anomaly indicated by a previous survey.

The main 53-ft. section in hole No. 10 represented massive pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and some pyrite and from mineralization such as this in the hole, there are hopes that material with a higher copper content may be found in the neighborhood.

Investors' Index

Mar. 17, 1945

Acme Gloves	8	G. Tamblyn	8
Am. Cyanamid	4	Int. Pete.	5
Bell Telephone	3	Int. Utilities	10
Brazilian	16	John A. Lang	16
Bldg. Products	10	Mercury Mills	24
Canada Starch	12	Mexican Lt.	16
Can. Foundries	23	J. S. Mitchell	32
Can. Iron F'dries	14	Robt. Mitchell	20
Canada Cement	32	Montreal Life	16
Can. Ind. Alc.	10	Montreal Ben.	16
C. P. R.	5, 13, 24	Montreal Power	5
Can. Celanese	24	Moore Corp.	13
Can. Canners	5	Mt. Royal Hotel	15
Can. Utilities	13	N. S. Savings	13
Carling Brewer.	3	Ottawa Lt.	8
Commonwealth	32	Pacific Mills	11
Dom. Fabrics	25	Page-Hersey	12
Dom. Bridge	3	Price Bros.	5
Dom. Rubber	4	Provincial Paper	14
Economic Trust	13	Quebec Pulp	5
Fraser Cos.	8	Joseph Simpson	9
Godfrew Realty	24	Soc. Nationale	24
Gr. Britain & C.	13	Winnipeg Elec.	11
Goodyear Tire	24		
MINES AND OILS			
Amer. Y'knife	11	Home Oil	24
Ansley Gold	30	Hugh Malartic	30
Aumaque	30	Mid-Cont. Oil	2
Bidgood	30	Miracle Y'knife	30
Canuck	30	Norbenite	30
Cariboo	30	Placer Dev.	24
Citralam	30	Porc. Reef	30
Cochenour W.	31	Quemont	2, 31
Continental Coal	31	Tasmaque	31
Falconbridge N.	11	Vinray	30

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at close of business March 15th, 1945.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.

CAPITAL WANTED

Manufacturing business with potential possibilities. Only one of its kind in Canada. Low overhead — large profits. Product used by large distributors and retail stores across Canada. Would consider partnership. For further information write Box 160, The Financial Post.

Demands Ontario Goverment Answer Complaint on Stock Racketeering

(See also article, p. 1)

Demand that the Ontario Government answer charges about stock racketeering, made in The Financial Post, was made in the debate on second reading of the bill to amend legislation governing securities selling.

The bill has been sent to the Legal Bills Committee.

J. B. Salsberg, L.P.P., member for Toronto (St. Andrew's) said in part:

"The Financial Post in a recent issue dealt with this problem of protecting the public from unscrupulous agents and people who seem to thrive upon the exploitation of innocent people in the province. They go as far as to state —and when I quote The Financial Post I think I am quoting a very conservative paper; it is not the Tribune, which anyone can question; very few hon. members will question The Financial Post authority on matters of this sort or question their knowledge of what goes on in the market. So I am quoting the market's own bible and they say—

"There are some people, including persons of influence, who argue that there should be no interference with the stock racketeers; that it is not the function of government to regulate any business; that whatever racketeers' operations may be, the country eventually benefits through the development of new mines," Mr. Salsberg continued:

"Now then, it is a sad comment upon certain aspects of private enterprise if the country, in order to develop its new mines, should require the sacrifices that so many people make, and which are very detrimental to many families and upon which the racketeers thrive.

"Things being as they are, it is the first task of government to protect the public from racketeers, and The Financial Post, in the same front page editorial later on says the following which demands an answer from this government. It says as follows:

"'Nothing could be more damaging to the system of individual enterprise than tolerance of the activities of a relatively small but tremendously active financial underworld now operating from Toronto, which is made possible by the Ontario Government's failure aggressively to enforce present securities regulations.'

"That is a serious charge coming from a publication of this sort," Mr. Salsberg said. "I am, Mr. Speaker, wholeheartedly in favor of any regulations and the strengthening of the Securities Act, which may offer the maximum of protection to honest persons who until now have been victimized, but what is the use of passing acts if the Government fails to enforce them?

"Now this charge comes from The Financial Post. Undoubtedly the former Act had weaknesses, otherwise there would be no new Act proposed, but The Financial Post does not complain of the legislation; it complains of the Government's failure to enforce existing legislation, which, (permits) and again I quote—'a relatively small but active financial underworld to exploit the innocent people, and in many cases to rob them of their life's savings.'

"That is very important, and it affects the principle of the bill. Was it just the insufficiency of legislation, the weakness of the old legislation, that made it possible for racketeers to exploit people, or was it the failure of the government? What have we—what guarantee has the public, that even with the new Securities Act, the Government will enforce it and will offer the people the maximum protection which they desire and deserve?"

Attorney-General Blackwell later in the debate said in part:

"The Financial Post has carried on a campaign through many issues on this question. I do not know whether it is the desire of the House that I should comment exhaustively at this time with relation to all the innuendos, opinions, and charges of The Financial Post on this question, but I would suggest that it be not tonight, at five minutes to six o'clock. If I am to be put on trial, I shall be quite happy to answer."

Leader of the opposition, E. B. Jolliffe (CCF) earlier said he favored securities legislation which would improve the present situation, but he expressed fear that years hence people would still be victimized by scheming salesmen. He said he saw no assurance that a fair proportion of the funds realized by sale of shares would reach the company treasuries. Mr. Blackwell claimed this point was covered in his bill.

Liberal Leader Mitchell Hepburn charged bad faith on the part of the Government in not carrying through in toto on recommendations of its Royal Commission on Mining. Mr. Blackwell countered that representation had been received from numerous interested parties before the bill was drawn up.

Early Decision Expected On Canada Meat Ration

(Continued from page 1)

surplus went to Britain. Thus in that year, we shipped about 650 to 675 million pounds of pork products to the U. K.; about 130 million pounds of beef.

Actually, our minimum commitment to Britain is only 450 million pounds. The same figure holds for 1945. But Britain has asked us for about 600 million pounds in 1945, to enable her to maintain her present ration. In addition, Britain would very much like to present her hard-pressed people with a "bonus" ration by way of celebrating the defeat of Germany.

As things now are in Canada, she may have to look elsewhere for supplies even to maintain her present ration, let alone increase it.

Then a new and unexpected situation has developed in the countries of liberated Europe.

Until the liberation of France, European food supply had been looked on as pretty much a relief problem. No serious thought was given to the enormous task of supplying meat. Such a task was thought too huge to be counted seriously in the combined planning of London, Washington and Ottawa. Instead, plans were laid to tide over these countries with beans and other high protein foods until such time as they could again produce their own meats.

Heed Europe's Call

Now that picture has largely if not completely changed.

These countries look at the fatness of the North American land and say, in effect:

"We are your Allies. It is not good enough merely to feed on the crumbs which fall from your table. We demand a reasonable share in the good things which we lack which you have been enjoying in greater or less measure throughout the war."

Already, the "experts" of the Combined Food Board (which represents Canada, Britain and United States) have looked at this picture and are said to have reached an emphatic, affirmative decision. They agree, apparently, that belts should be tightened on this continent and that Canada should be the first to start by reimposing its meat ration.

On the other side of the picture, it is argued that meat rationing in Canada would not necessarily increase by any considerable tonnage the amount of meat available for export. (Average consumption in Canada, under rationing, was said to vary only about five pounds per person per year—an insignificant figure when multiplied by a population of only 12 million).

It is argued also that the apparent discrepancy between Canada and the U. S. is as much a matter of quality of administration and distribution as of anything else. Canada, it is argued has less black marketing and more equitable distribution than is perhaps possible in as large a country as the U. S.

New Wildcat Well Is Put on Test

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Marking what may prove the most successful 1945 wildcat completion in Alberta, Mid Continent Oil and Gas and East Crest Oil Co. have secured indications of commercial crude oil production at their initial joint drill-test, located in the Conrad area, on the southern plains.

The test, Mid-Continent-East Crest No. 1, is in the southeast 10 acres of LSD 2 8-6-15w4. The Mid Continent East Crest No. 1 well halted coring on Saturday, March 10, at 3,158 ft., after entering the Ellis sand at 3,158 ft., a few feet higher than originally anticipated. The bottom 2½ ft. of core showed porosity and good oil saturation, it is said. On Saturday afternoon a drill-stem test was made.

With tester opened for 75 minutes, a gassified column of 1,400 ft. of crude oil plus a small amount of mud was reported obtained in the 4½-in. drill-pipe. Gravity of the oil is given at 27.2 deg. API. There is stated to have been no evidence of formation water. Tubing and pumping equipment will be moved in this week from the Mid-Continent No. 3 well south of Taber.

Don't Expect Need To Ration Clothes

(Continued from page 1)

came really critical. But if, as we feel, most shortages are only temporary, or if they can be cured by a combination of public restraint in buying and increased production quotas, then it would be foolish to embark upon an intricate and onerous system of rationing."

Highlights of the textile supply picture are currently something like this:

Rayon—It isn't likely that mounting consumer demand for such items as women's stockings and slips will be met, but production directives on stockings, introduced a short time ago, should help ease conditions such as existed during the pre-Christmas stampede.

Woollens and worsteds—Gearing up of the military program, plus decline in Canadian procurement from Britain, plus tight manpower situation in the mills, has shortened 1945 supplies. This will show up chiefly in men's clothing which absorbs possibly 90% of worsted cloth output.

(One sidelight is the need and desire to get a new uniform for Canadian soldiers when they come out of Dutch and German mudholes once the European fighting ends.)

Cottons—Canada is very largely dependent on what happens in United States, since possibly 50% of her supplies are now coming from that country. Failure to get supplies of cotton yarns and fabrics from Britain for 1945 programming has made Canada more than ever dependent on United States.

DIL Production

(Continued from page 1)

increase to 31,500, a further increase to 32,500 at end of 1943, a recession to 28,000 at end of 1944. At close of 1944, DIL was operating on behalf of the Government three plants for the manufacture of high explosives and propellents, three shell filling plants and a fuse assembly plant, one small arms ammunition plant, two chemical plants and a small plant producing fuse powders. Total capital cost of the 11 government-owned plants is in excess of $100 millions.

U. S. Senate Chief Threat To Exchange Fund Plan

(Continued from page 1)

rejected the fund, conditions would be lacking for effective operation of the bank.

Dr. Harry White, assistant secretary of the treasury and author of many Bretton Woods details, argued flatly that stability of exchange came first in world economic restoration. Without exchange stability private capital would be unlikely to flow into foreign investments; foreign trade might not be sufficient to assure American prosperity. He foresaw a quick return to economic warfare by many war-damaged countries if there were not available alternative means of economic restoration. He did not think the resources proposed at Bretton Woods—$8.8 billions in the fund and $9.1 billions in the bank—were excessive as a reserve on which 40 or 50 countries might fall back.

British Seen Cautious

Washington circles have noted considerable opposition to the Bretton Woods plan in Great Britain. This is ascribed to the British economic position, substantially weakened as a result of the war, in which British authorities will undoubtedly feel inclined to resort to devices such as exchange control, blocked currency, and tariff concessions within the sterling bloc, unless these weapons of economic self-defense are outweighed by the benefits of the world bank and fund. British opposition apparently has focused on proposed commitments to give up the rights to bargain bilaterally on currency and trade.

As the Bretton Woods scheme stands, surrender of these rights by signatories offers them the right to obtain world bank credits and, more important in an emergency, the short-run accommodation of the world currency fund to protect the position of the individual country. As interpreted here the American Bankers Association criticism centred chiefly on the claim that proposed operations of the fund would violate good banking practice. Yet a country like Britain, it is understood, will require a firm commitment to obtain currency from the fund on a quota arrangement, if it is expected to give up discriminatory devices.

We take pleasure in announcing that

ARTHUR A. McLAUGHLIN

Has Become Associated with this Firm

CRABTREE & COMPANY LTD.
231 St. James Street West
Montreal, Que.

Members Investment Dealers Association of Canada

INDUSTRIAL VALUATION CO. Limited
APPRAISERS
An Authority on Physical Values in Canada
INDUSTRIES — PUBLIC UTILITIES
HOTELS — INSTITUTIONS, etc
All Industrial & Commercial Properties
PLateau 5034
1111 Beaver Hall Hill MONTREAL

BUYER

Well-known business man with $200,000 desires to purchase outright or control of a sound business, to operate himself. Strictly confidential. Box 41, The Financial Post, Toronto.

You Can Keep Your Victory Bonds In Our Vaults!

VICTORY BONDS should be protected from fire, theft or loss.

There is a general shortage of private safety deposit boxes. but there is room in our vaults for your Victory Bonds.

For 10¢ per $100 per annum—minimum charge 25¢—we will keep your bonds for you, clip the coupons and credit the interest to your savings account.

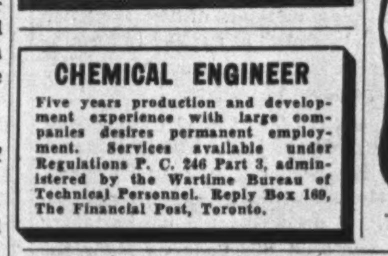
If you need cash, *borrow* at the Bank, with the bonds as security —another safeguard for your investment.

BANK OF MONTREAL

George W. Spinney, C.M.G., *President* B. C. Gardner, *General Manager*

A 212

EFFECTIVE SPEECH
According to the von Hesse method
Spring Classes Open
April 18 and 19
Registration by appointment now.
Individual Instruction Also
The Jan Chamberlain Studio of Effective Speech.
29 Grenville Street, Toronto, Midway 1606.



Fly to
NEW YORK
Write, wire or phone 1409 Peel Street, Montreal. Plateau 2501.
COLONIAL AIRLINES

CHEMICAL ENGINEER

Five years production and development experience with large companies desires permanent employment. Services available under Regulations P. C. 246 Part 3, administered by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel. Reply Box 169, The Financial Post, Toronto.

How they SEE

through STEEL

A vision-slit in the steel hide of a tank invited snipers' bullets. So the *Protectoscope* was developed—utilizing the optically clear plastic, Plexiglas!

The periscopic action of the Protectoscope allows the man in the tank turret to survey the battlefield, while protected by armour plate. Engineering this device called for a plastic that was optically clear, stable under varying conditions, and with high impact resistance — so Plexiglas was chosen!

Hobbs is ready *now* with plastics and processes to transform *your* business—whatever it is. Call in an experienced Hobbs representative or write to Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada. Branches: Coast to Coast.

HOBBS

HOW TO START YOUR OWN BUSINESS

This series of 20 articles, completed in the issue of March 3, are being reprinted as an attractive 96-page booklet for distribution in April. If we do not already have your reservation on file, we suggest that you order today. Single copies, $1 postpaid. Special rates will be quoted for orders of 20 copies or more.

THE FINANCIAL POST
481 University Avenue Toronto 2

"Stormy Weather"

The statistics on rainfall are quite startling. We forget just what they add up to, but it rains much more often than you would think. That being the case, you'll be wise to look to the rainwear section of your wardrobe at the very beginning of Spring's uncertain days.

The Store for Men offers you an excellent selection of all-weather coats, styled and tailored-in-England. They are smart as a topcoat in the comfortable raglan model with balmacaan collar and fly front. Full range of sizes for all builds. Priced from $15.

Simpson's
The Store for Men—Second Floor.

PMH—Production per Manhour British Industry's Chief Concern

By ROBERT C. STARK

LONDON—The war has brought forth many a new phrase and abbreviation. But the one most likely to stick in business usage after the war over here is PMH—production per manhour.

This newcomer to the industrial lexicon made quite an illustrious debut last October in the Platt report on the cotton textile mission to the United States. (See The Financial Post, Feb. 3, 1945, U. S. Letter.) That report will be recalled as putting the British cotton industry in a very poor light as compared with the American industry and noting among other things, that the British "PMH" in certain operations of cotton textile business is less than the American by as much as 89%.

Platt Report Bombshell

At the time of its appearance the Platt report was something of a bombshell and since then a good many Britons have been doing a lot of wondering about other industries. They have been asking: "If British PMH is so much lower than the American in the cotton industry—in which we are wont to claim pre-eminence—how much lower is it in the steel and coal mining industries in which America has made vast technical strides?"

During the past few months the problem of exports has assumed prime national importance and the British realize that it will be a mighty hard thing to increase their export trade after the war without turning on all the productive efficiency of which they are capable.

Need is to Mechanize

Sir Walter Citrine, trade union chief, declared in a recent article that the reason American output is markedly higher than British "lies in the greater readiness to install and use machinery." Sir Walter added:

"Many jobs that are laboriously performed by hand in this country are done by machines in the U.S.A. Moreover, much of the capital equipment in Britain is obsolete. We need new and improved machinery. The readiness to scrap old machines and replace them by new ones is very much more marked in the United States than in Britain."

This need for greater mechanization seems to be fairly well recognized throughout British industry. Recognition of the problem and overcoming it, however, are two far different things. An ambitious program of mechanization inevitably ties in with the questions of financing conditions, taxation policies and to what extent and along what lines government is going to direct postwar industry. Fully as important would be the understanding and cooperation of the workers.

Workers Aren't "Sold"

Sir Walter Citrine has expressed that difficult latter phase this way:

"They (employers) are not the only people who have an objection to substituting machinery for men. The trade unionist has seen too many of his mates thrown out of work by that process to like it very much. The trouble is that when machines or new methods of production are employed the immediate effect is to displace labor.

"I know, of course, that this is only a means to an end. The real purpose is cheaper production, and eventually the cheaper you can sell goods the more of them are likely to be bought. But that is not much consolation to the fellow who has been thrown out of work in the process."

Gridley's Four Rules

British industrialist Sir Arnold Gridley has given four rules for attainment of highest economic PMH. Here they are:

1. Provide and maintain machinery equipment as nearly 100% up-to-date as possible and justifiable.

2. Set time and rate for each operation—such calculation to be by a true expert—to enable the average operator to earn adequate pay, and the exceptionally skilled and industrious, a higher reward.

3. Abandonment by employees of restrictions limiting output—such as claims for demarcation, the right to decide number of operators per machine, and so on.

4. Adoption of bonus schemes for operative labor based on the output of the factory or department.

In such ways British capital and labor are scanning the way to greater productivity of labor. Stepping up PMH is felt to be a leading factor in maintaining a high level of employment but the method of achieving it must be of an almost revolutionary character; will make demands on the understanding, imagination and ambition of employer and employee alike which may test the resiliency and character of British industrial life as a whole.

Must Consult J. H. Berry If You Want a War Plant

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA — Behind the belated announcement of personnel for Department of Reconstruction has been this difficult interdepartmental problem: the division of responsibility within the new department for disposal of surplus war assets.

The new title given J. H. Berry by Mr. Howe is Director-General of War Surplus. (Mr. Berry continues as chairman of Crown Assets Allocation Committee, and J. B. Carswell, Montreal, as president of War Assets Corp.)

Of considerable importance to business is the fact that Mr. Berry's new responsibility covers only a very definite and specialized field of war surplus disposal, namely the arrangements for sale of government war plants and equipment in industrial "units" or packages.

Handling of surplus disposal for all other unneeded war goods and for machine tools, plants or equipment in "bits and pieces" will remain with War Assets Corp. War Assets Corp. will also handle the actual sale of surplus plants as "units" once the detail of the sale has been negotiated and finalized by Mr. Berry.

Reason for appointing Mr. Berry to handle this specialized field of war assets disposal is that most of these negotiations will be carried on by the Government itself and in close co-ordination with Harry Carmichael who has been named Director-general of Industrial Conversion in the new department. In many cases important questions of government policy as to the disposal of these plants will arise; questions of geographic redistribution of industry after the war, and the unscrambling of industrial headaches such as big government-owned plants now actually built and operating within a privately owned plant.

In short, if you want to buy a war plant as a complete "package" for postwar use, consult Mr. Berry.

Complete list of appointments announced by Mr. Howe, follows:

Chief executive assistant to the Minister—W. J. Bennett, who holds the same post in the Munitions and Supply Department.

Director-General of War Surplus—J. H. Berry, former motor vehicles controller and now also chairman of the Crown Assets allocation committee.

Co-ordinator of Public Projects—Hon. J. A. Brilliant, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec.

Director-General of Industrial Reconversion—H. J. Carmichael, who holds high posts in the Munitions and Supply Department, including that of co-ordinator of production

Director-General of Air Development—R. A. C. Henry, also Deputy Minister and chairman of the Air Transport Board.

Co-ordinator of Resources Development—A. A. Mackay, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Acting co-ordinator of Control—J. G. Godsoe, chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board in the Munitions and Supply Department.

Director-General of Research and Development—Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, chairman of the National Research Council.

Director-General of Economic Research—Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, special assistant to the Deputy Minister of Finance while on leave from the staff of Queen's University.

Co-ordinator of Regional Councils—F. M. Ross, Director-General of the Armament, Supply and Equipment Branch, Munitions and Supply Department.

Labor Adviser — H. Carl Goldenburg, Director-General of Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Munitions and Supply.

John R. Baldwin of the Department of External Affairs has been appointed secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Reconstruction which in addition to Mr. Howe includes Finance Minister Ilsley, Trade Minister MacKinnon, Justice Minister St. Laurent.

A liaison officer to the Department of Trade is yet to be appointed.

Swedish Pulp Companies Study Export Problems

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Woodpulp stocks in Sweden are reported at about 600,000 metric tons, with available storage space and even small ships bulging with stored pulp, says an article in Foreign Commerce Weekly, official publication of the U. S. Department of Commerce. England has signed a contract for 275,000 metric tons of chemical pulp and 100,000 tons of mechanical pulp for postwar delivery, but Swedish pulp manufacturers are reported concerned over the reluctance of U. S., French and Netherlands interests to make any definite purchase arrangements.

The Swedish industry also is reported dissatisfied with U. S. ceiling prices, contending they are too low, particularly if the Swedish mills must take care of freight and insurance costs.

Sweden's industrial capacity for production of sulphite pulp was estimated in 1943 at 1,720,000 metric tons, of which 520,000 tons could be in viscose, high-alpha and purified-pulp grades, and the remaining 1,200,000 metric tons, in paper grades. Sulphate capacity in 1943 was estimated at 1,210,000 metric tons. Monthly production of about 200,000 metric tons is considered possible if marketing arrangements can be made. Pulpwood supplies at the moment are considered satisfactory.

Although pulp production is now low due to lack of markets, the big increase in domestic paper demand has kept paper mills better occupied. Paper napkins, paper tablecloths, paper sheets and hand towels and various other products are now used with complete abandon.

It is noted that while Russia has arranged to take the major part of the Finnish pulp output after the war, Russia actually is more interested in receiving reparations in the form of machinery and ships than in timber, woodpulp and newsprint. Russia might use Finnish pulp and paper for export to get foreign exchange after the war.

It is expected that it will be a year or two after the war before Norway can recover from enemy occupation and re-establish its pulp and paper industry on anything like a normal basis.

'Bridge' Shell Plants On 24-hour Schedule

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—As a result of large orders for munitions received by Dominion Bridge Co. toward the end of 1944, the company's plants engaged in manufacture of shells and cartridge cases once more are working on a 24-hour schedule, W. F. Angus, president, stated at the company's annual meeting. Mr. Angus pointed out, however, that while the new orders are large, they are all subject to cancellation.

As regards possible re-negotiation of Government contracts, it was stated that as a result of present Government investigations the refundable portion of the company's excess profits tax payments may be affected.

In reply to enquiries regarding the pension fund established by the company, Mr. Angus stated:

"The total single premium which is required to defray the cost of the accumulated past service annuities is, in round figures, $3.6 millions. The deduction from taxable income allowed under the Income Tax Act is one tenth of this sum per annum, or approximately $360,000 per annum for the next 10 consecutive years.

"The company has already paid to the Sun Life on account of this total premium the sum of $1,218,000 in round figures and it is the company's intention to amortize the balance of the premium by annual payments of at least one tenth of the total premium, or some $360,000.

"The foregoing does not mean that the company will be out of pocket to the extent of the entire premium of $3,600,000 because it is conservatively estimated that the allowable deductions from taxable income over the next 10 years will result in a reduction of the ultimate net cost to the company of an amount not exceeding $2,000,000."

The company, it was reported, has 6,423 stockholders, of whom 95% are resident in Canada.

Hamilton Cotton Co. is proceeding at Hamilton, Ont., with a plant addition to accommodate certain new products. Hamilton Bridge Co. is awarded steel contract, first of several being let by architects Prack & Prack. (Financial Post, March 10, carried reports on Hamilton Cotton's present position and new financing.)

Bell Planning New Expansion

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—When the war is over, the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada will immediately set in motion a program for improvement and extension of facilities which will give employment to all the company's employees returning from war service, F. Johnson, president, announced at Bell's annual meeting.

Mr. Johnson also revealed that an arrangement has been made whereby the Foreign Exchange Control Board will permit the company to continue to pay dividends at present rate if desired, even though the dividend may not be earned and even though there is not available to supplement such earnings sufficient post-1939 surplus to take care of regular dividend requirements.

AT&T Investing in Canada

Under the arrangement made, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has agreed to buy in Canada, Canadian domestic securities "in an amount equal to that portion of the withdrawals from pre-1939 surplus which is represented in the dividends to be paid to shareholders who are resident in the United States." The FECB regulations prohibit a Canadian company, 10% or more of whose stock is held in the United States, from dipping into pre-1939 surplus to pay dividends.

Projects to be started by the Bell company immediately manpower and material become available, according to Mr. Johnson, include resumption of the company's dial conversion program; undertaking of deferred extensions of telephone plant (including long distance facilities) and restoration of safe margins of spare plant. Also, the company is now making surveys preliminary to increase in telephone service available for farming communities. The sum total of projects planned, said Mr. Johnson, "should contribute substantially to a stable level of employment."

Big Tax Refund

It was pointed out that total of refundable tax accumulated by the Bell company since July 1, 1942, now amounts to $4,118,000. During the five years of war from 1939 to 1944, the company increased its total revenues by $21 millions, but net profits available for dividends decreased by $542,000, Mr. Johnson's statement noted. During this period, taxes were up by over $11 millions, payroll expense increased by $6.5 millions, pension costs up $1.1 millions, depreciation up $1.4 millions (due to greater amount of depreciable plant), other expenses up $2.2 millions, though bond interest and other fixed charges were cut by $700,000.

Nova Scotia Revenue Reaches Record High

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Total revenues of the Nova Scotia Government for the year ended Nov. 30, 1944, amounted to $18,531,778, a new high record, and expenditures totalled $15,604,993, also a new peak, it was shown in the public accounts tabled in the legislature. Surplus for the year of $2,276,754 represented decline of $638,246 from the surplus of the year before.

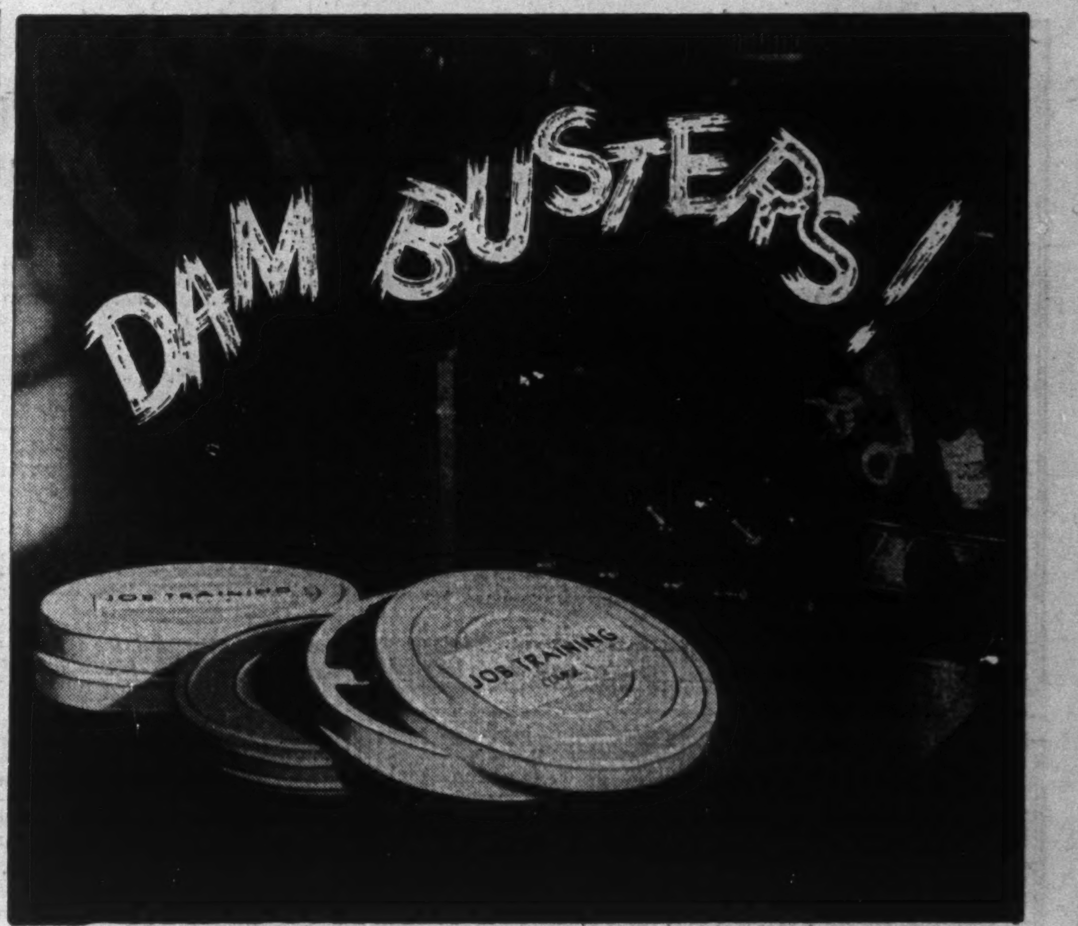
An increase of over $1 million in liquor profits, to a new high of $6,549,641, contributed the bulk of the increase in revenues. The increase in total revenues over the year before was $964,840.

Increase of $1,559,409 in expenditures was due to heavier outlays by virtually every department. The Department of Education increased expenditures by $425,826, while increases for the Highways and Public Works, and for Public Health and Welfare, were nearly as large. The Department of Mines reported a deficit of $241,135 during 1943 for operation of the Government-controlled coal mine at Inverness.

Carling Firm Acquires Walkerville Brewery

Because of increased demand for Carling Breweries products in the Windsor-Detroit border area and throughout Ontario, Canadian Breweries Ltd., Walkerville plant, now operated under the name of Walkerville Brewery Ltd., will be taken over by Carling Breweries Ltd., also a Canadian Breweries subsidiary, D. Clive Betts, president, Canadian Breweries Ltd. announces.

"The name of the new company will be Carling Breweries (Walkerville) Ltd.," Mr. Betts said, "The change will be effective as soon as necessary plant alterations now under way can be completed. No important changes in management personnel are contemplated."



It was a black day for German war industry when British bombers thundered through hellish flak to blast the Moehne dam. Crippling that vital power source brought victory closer by many months.

There was a dam-busting job to do on this continent, too—not to check, but to *release* a flood of war production.

Lack of trained workers for war factories was the dam to be broken.

Motion pictures—job training films—proved they could teach more quickly, in greater detail. They provided a standard method of training.

To speed conversion to peacetime production tomorrow, use *Filmosound* projectors and training films in teaching new processes.

NOTE TO PRODUCTION MANAGERS:

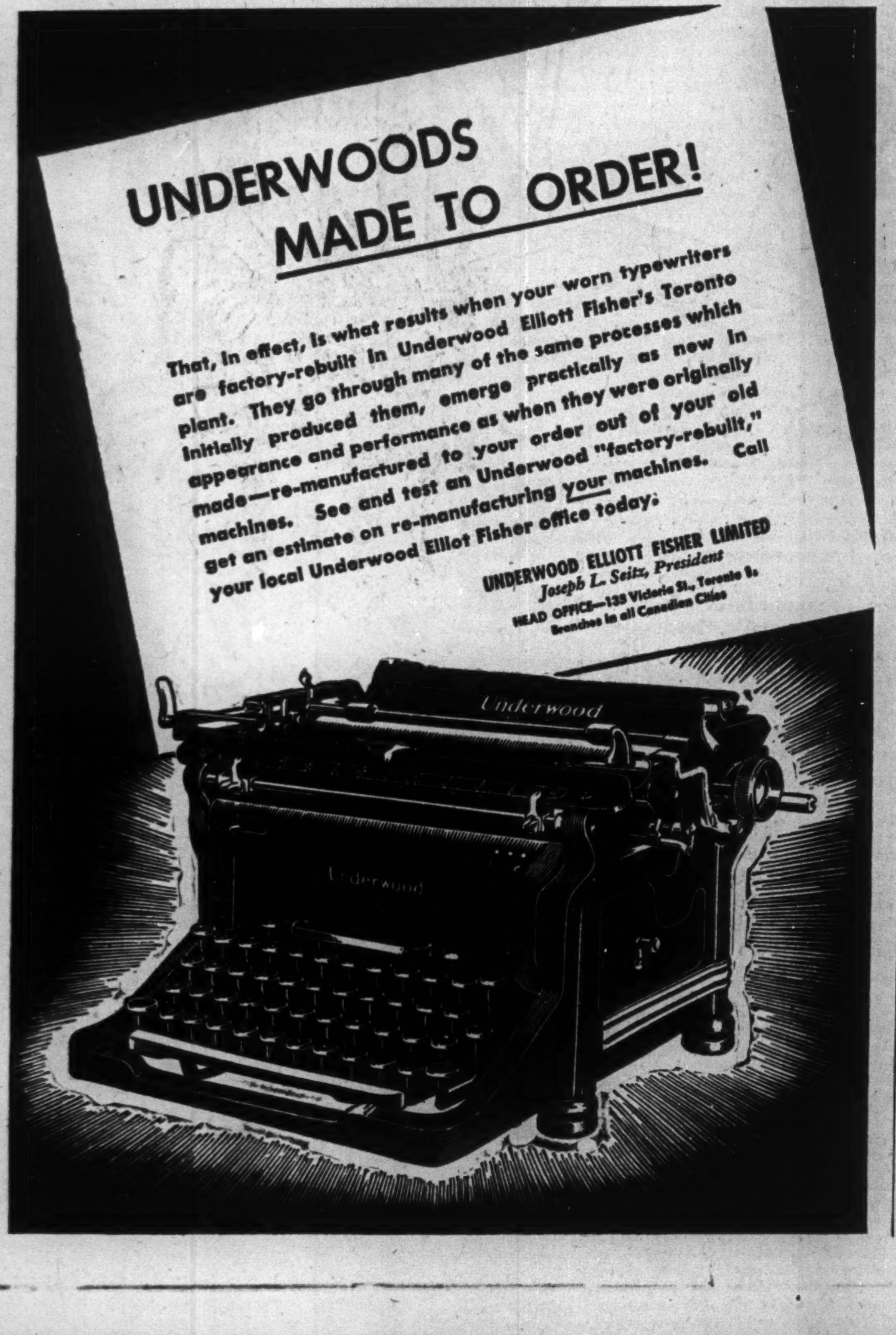
No medium can reach the minds and emotions of your employees like motion pictures. Write for literature on training films, and for free booklet "When You Use Motion Pictures."

ASSOCIATED SCREEN NEWS LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO

Structural Steel Men Underwrite Research

Structural steel research will be stimulated—though in what precise direction remains to be determined—by a $1,200 research fellowship newly established in the University of Toronto's School of Graduate Studies by the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction. The fellowship is open to graduates of any Canadian or U. S. university. It will be in effect starting with next October's term.

D. A. Stuart Oil Co. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that an additional 1,000 shares of preferred stock has been purchased for cancellation, thereby reducing the number of preferred shares outstanding to 36,796.



When "Slight Errors" Cost Thousands!

A LEADING rubber company was using a large sheet for its tire factory orders. It carried complete data, production instructions, formulae for batch mixing, etc. Numerous copies of the order were required.

Illegibility of words and figures in some of the copies caused mistakes—a 3 would be mistaken for a 5—a 6 for an 8—batch mixes were spoiled—materials lost—time wasted. Investigation disclosed that misreading of figures due to faint impression, blurred reproduction or misalignment was costing thousands of dollars a year.

New Duplicating Methods Stopped Losses

The company installed a Multilith duplicator using a Systemat as the reproducing master sheet for the large factory order form. The Systemat comes to them with the form itself already on it in reproducing ink. The production specifications are typed or written in directly on the Systemat. Both are reproduced in a single run in any desired number of copies. Each copy is in perfect alignment, each accurate and clear—the last copy as legible as the first. Errors have been eliminated, losses stopped.

Multilith Systemat duplicating is a recent development, new to many Canadian businesses. It opens up scores of ways to revolutionize paper work systems, to lighten monotonous, painstaking repetitive work and to save time and money. Find out what it can do for your company.

Multilith Duplicator Model 1250

Multigraph
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SIMPLIFIED BUSINESS METHODS

Phone or Write for Information to Nearest Office
ADDRESSOGRAPH-MULTIGRAPH OF CANADA Limited
Head Office and Factory: TORONTO
Sales and Service Agencies:
HALIFAX QUEBEC MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

MANUFACTURERS

Is Your Insurance Policy Obsolete?

Having had FIFTEEN YEARS managerial experience in one of the WORLD'S LARGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES, it has been my experience that many manufacturers have NOT the full Protection obtainable.

Allow us to present a Proposal to insure your COMPLETE legal liability.

WRITE OR 'PHONE:—

Harry Barry Limited

15 Toronto St. ELgin 0670 Toronto

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at

Beaupre, Que. — Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. — Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. — Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.

Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp — News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Send for Informational Bulletin

PURITY FLOUR MILLS, Limited

with particular reference to the

PREFERRED SHARES—$40. par value—Redeemable at $55.

Entitled to fixed preferential dividends, payable quarterly, at the rate of $2.50 per share per annum up to July 31st, 1948, and $3.50 per share afterwards. Net profits for last five years average more than double dividend requirements. Listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

PRICE—at the market—TO YIELD about 6%

MOSS, LAWSON & CO.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange

219 BAY ST. — ELgin 9291 — TORONTO

STANLEY MOSS — FRANK G. LAWSON
JOHN D. IRWIN — R. B. G. CLARKE

THE RIGHT HAT FOR THE OCCASION!
STETSON "WHIPPET"

"Too bad, Bob, you can't keep yours on, too!"

STETSON PREMIER at $8.50 · ROYAL STETSON at $10.
ROYAL STETSON DELUXE at $12.50 · STETSON IMPERIAL at $15.

STETSON

You'll look good in any
STETSON
But you'll look your best in the right one

Big Surplus, No New Tax Feature Ontario Budget

No new taxation of any kind, forecast of a balanced budget for the 1945-46 fiscal year, provision for a new refunding loan in New York at the lowest interest rate in history, reduction of $18,420,351 in the gross debt and of $1,080,878 in the net debt and a net surplus on ordinary account of $8,922,400 are some of the major features of the Ontario Budget Speech presented by Provincial Treasurer Leslie M. Frost.

The Government proposes to use $8,808,000 of the current surplus to provide for an advance payment of approximately 34% of the general legislative grants to the school boards of the province. This would reduce surplus for the current fiscal year to $114,400.

A surplus of $69,328 after making full provision for sinking fund requirements of $5,352,000 and railway aid certificates is forecast for the year ending Mar. 31, 1946. Expenditures provide for the completion of the Drew government pledge to assume 50% of the overall cost of education in the province which raises the appropriation for education for the 1946 fiscal year to $25,383,168. The forecast is based on estimated total net ordinary revenue of $113,668,317 and estimated total ordinary expenditures of $113,598,989.

In addition to educational grants, the payment of a one mill subsidy to every municipality in Ontario and the payment of a subsidy to certain mining municipalities which have suffered a loss of revenue due to increased Dominion taxation of mines is forecast. Provision is made to carry on the present farm subsidies for the coming year. Increased benefits are to be provided under the Teachers' and Inspectors' Superannuation Fund.

Total net ordinary revenues for the year ending Mar. 31, 1945, based on 10 months actual and two months forecast, are expected to be $116,023,800 while total net ordinary expenditures, including the $8,808,000 mentioned above, are expected to be $115,909,400. Net capital receipts for the year are estimated at $22,103,800 while net capital payments are estimated at $7,332,600.

Partly as a result of the debt reduction mentioned above and partly as a result of being able to refund maturing issues at lower interest rates due to the high credit standing of the province, interest charges for the next fiscal year will show a further reduction. These charges have been reduced $2,262,487 in the past two years.

Announcement is made that refunding of $15,000,000 of 2½% bonds maturing on July 1, 1945 in New York with a new 10 year serial 1¼% issue of similar amount has been provided for. The money will cost less than 1½%. This financing "marks a new achievement in Government financing by this province."

Mr. Frost throughout his speech stressed the imperative need for a Dominion-Provincial conference in order to clarify the various fields to be occupied by the Dominion and Provincial Governments so that the province and its municipalities may be able to plan how to deal with postwar questions. In his summary Mr. Frost states, "We have taken constructive action on postwar planning and, by conserving our credit, imposing no new taxes, adding no new debt and balancing the budget up to March 31, 1946, we have left the way clear for a Dominion-Provincial Conference."

THINKING INDUSTRIALLY?

"Chatham" suggests the courtesy of its—Industrial Service Bureau. Address the Commissioner.

Alberta Levies New Taxation; $702,000 in Red

Broadens Mineral Tax, Taxes Unearned Increment, to Retire Debt

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Provisions for a broadened mineral tax expected to produce $350,000 in revenue next year, and a new tax on unearned increment were among the highlights of the budget of approximately $28 millions tabled in the Alberta legislature by treasurer-Premier Ernest Manning.

Main feature of the budget was the $2 millions appropriation for public debt retirement and the announcement of a proposal by the Social Credit Government to refund more than $113 millions of public debt.

The premier has budgeted for a $702,000 deficit for the coming year, arriving at that amount after basing the estimates on a 100% conversion of Alberta bonds to the new basis and after providing a full year's interest charges on the new rate of 3½%.

Total revenue on the income account for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1946, was estimated at $26,054,430, an increase of $3,087,225 over the present year.

Main items making up the increase are estimated liquor profits, $1 million; treasury branch earnings, $160,000; mineral tax, $250,000; fuel oil tax, $275,000; wheat pool payment, $300,000.

New Mineral Tax

The government's proposed mineral tax is designed to collect revenue "from a natural resource which was alienated prior to the transfer of the natural resources in 1930." Mr. Manning emphasized the $350,000 expected revenue was a rough estimate. At the present tax scale $100,000 is the annual revenue.

The new legislation would return to the province exclusive right to tax mineral rights. A few provincial municipalities levy such taxes, particularly in respect to coal, at the present. It is the intention of the government to reimburse municipalities for the loss of the right to levy a mineral tax. The new tax would apply to all alienated minerals, but only where development is not actually being carried on.

The new unearned increment tax estimated to produce $10,000 a year for the department of lands and mines, would operate only in the case of the assigning of the lease.

Nearly $3 millions is being appropriated for highway construction and maintenance, of which $1 million is for main highways. School grants and grants to the University of Alberta have been increased and appropriations for various other departments also have shown an increase.

A new department, that of economic development, is being established with an appropriation of $54,566 for salaries and operating costs. The new department will take over the report of the postwar survey committee and work this into the general economy of the province.

It is likely A. J. Hooke, provincial secretary and chairman of the postwar reconstruction committee, will be the new minister of economic development.

Dom. Rubber Expands Its Chemical Branch

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Dominion Rubber Co. has acquired Irwin Dyestuff Corp., and will use the Irwin Company as a sales outlet for dyes and chemicals, and to complement activities of Dominion Rubber's Naugatuck Chemicals division according to Paul C. Jones, Dominion Rubber president.

John Irwin will continue as president of Irwin Dyestuff and other officials will remain unchanged.

Mr. Jones also reports that Dominion Rubber has established a large research laboratory at Guelph, Ont., which is working particularly in the rapidly expanding field of rubber chemicals and synthetics.

American Cyanamid Co. announced that it is building a plant on a 40-acre site near Hamilton, Ohio for the manufacture of commercial alum.

Orange Crush Sells $750,000 New Bonds

To Reimburse Co. for Kik Co. Purchase — To Call 5's

A new issue of $750,000 of first mortgage bonds of Orange Crush Ltd. has been sold by Gairdner & Co. The issue consists of $450,000 of 4% serial bonds due Mar. 1, 1946-1951 ($75,000 annually), which have been sold privately, and $300,000 of 4½% sinking fund bonds due Mar. 1, 1955, which were sold to the public at 99 and accrued interest to yield 4.62%.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to reimburse the company in part for expenditures made in acquiring the capital stock of Kik Co., Montreal and to supply funds to redeem the presently outstanding $120,000 5% first mortgage serial bonds of Orange Crush Ltd.

A pro forma balance sheet as of Oct. 25, 1944 gives effect to the sale of these bonds, the sale subsequent to Oct. 25, 1944 for $352,585 of marketable securities and certain other investments held by the companies, the purchase of all the shares of Kik Co. and additional shares of Charles Gurd & Co., the redemption of $120,000 5% first mortgage serial bonds of Orange Crush Ltd. and $25,000 serial 5% general mortgage and collateral trust debentures of Associated Bottlers Ltd. and the repayment of $103,000 of mortgages payable, and the issue of $700,000 of 3% general mortgage and collateral trust bonds of Orange Crush Ltd. in exchange for $700,000 serial and convertible 5% general mortgage and collateral trust debentures of Associated Bottlers Ltd.

The management anticipates that "operations for the current fiscal year will prove satisfactory and that the savings resulting from the consolidation of operations will substantially offset the difficulties caused by short supplies" and "feels that the addition of the popular cola drink 'Kik' warrants the expectation that the postwar period will witness a greatly expanded sales volume and views the outlook with confidence," the prospectus states.

Capitalization as at Feb. 23, 1945, after giving effect to the present financing consisted of this issue of $750,000 of first mortgage bonds, $700,000 of 3% general mortgage and collateral trust bonds due 1956-65, 30,000 preference shares and 49,328 no par value common shares.

National Trust Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $2.25 per share payable Apr. 2, 1945, to shareholders of record Mar. 15. This is an increase over the previous quarterly rate of $2 per share in effect since July 1, 1943.

Travellers' Allowances Are Exempt Income Tax

Under an arrangement between the Department of National Revenue and the National Committee of Canadian Commercial Travellers, (a federation of six territorial associations,) commercial travellers are exempt from income taxes on periodic allowances paid as bona fide travellers' expenses, where such allowances are certified by one of the six associations to be according to pre-war policy, to be reasonable, etc. A special form is provided for the traveller and his association official to sign.

Arrangements have also been made that travellers working on commission, travelling for more than one organization and deriving less than 80% of their income from one concern shall be allowed a salary of $5,000 a year before profits are computed for excess profits tax. The Association is distributing the booklet to travellers who are members of its allied associations.

Nova Scotia Premier Expects Less Revenue

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Premier A. S. MacMillan, in his budget message to the Nova Scotia Legislature, forecast for the coming fiscal year a surplus of $91,401 after provision of $630,869 for sinking funds, compared with a surplus this past fiscal year of $2,270,754. He estimated revenues for the present year at $17,331,270 and expenditures at $17,239,869.

The premier forecast a drop of approximately $1,200,508 from last year's record revenues of $18,531,778, with an increase of $1,634,876 in expenditures.

3½% Debentures Issued By Town of Penetang

A new issue of $85,000 Town of Penetanguishene, Ont., 3½% bonds, due March 1, 1946 to 1965, dated March 1, 1945, has been sold to Goulding, Rose & Co. The first ten years' maturities have been sold and the balance of $49,800 is being offered at 100. Proceeds are for building and equipping a new public school.

The Answer to Your Wages Control Problems

NATIONAL WAGES ORDERS and DECISIONS

(Complete Consolidation of P.C. 9384 and Amendments)

Perpetual Loose-Leaf Service Manual in Two Tab-Indexed Volumes

Reference Notes and Explanations

By Subscription Only—$10.00 a year

For Information Write to:

Verner OTTAWA Bureau

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS

OTTAWA — CANADA

First and Foremost

In every well-balanced list of investments, Victory Bonds are of outstanding importance being:

— first in security of principal
— first in regularity of income
— first in marketability

Victory Bonds are not only the best investment available to Canadians but are also of vital importance to Canada's war and post-war economy.

Get ready to invest in more Victory Bonds.

36 King Street West
Toronto 1
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

3¼% on Guaranteed Trust Certificates

ISSUED for any amount .... for a term of five years .... guaranteed both as to principal and interest .... Interest cheques mailed to reach holders on due date, or, at holder's option, may be allowed to accumulate at compound interest.

An ideal investment for individuals, companies; authorized by law for cemetery boards, executors and other trustees.

THE
STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
Sterling Tower, Toronto
34 years in Business

Industrial and Management Consultants
DUFRESNE, McLAGAN
AND ASSOCIATES, REGISTERED
HA. 9000 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING MONTREAL

MONTREAL MARKET

Let's Face the Facts!

MONTREAL is 62.6 per cent French, only 24.3 per cent English, according to the latest Dominion census figures. Men who know these facts realize it's sound merchandising to consider, at least equally, both French and English markets when planning advertising campaigns to cover Montreal.

If two English daily newspapers are used to reach the *smaller* English market, men responsible for increased sales know it pays dividends to use two French daily newspapers to cover the *larger* French market.

It's a fact Le Canada, Montreal's fast growing French daily, holds an enviable position in the morning market. It's a fact Le Canada's advertising volume has increased 75.36 per cent. It's a fact Le Canada has added 34.8 per cent more influential readers to its rapidly rising circulation.

It's good business to make Le Canada a "Must" in every advertising campaign designed to cover *ALL* Montreal.

Ask your Advertising Agency the Facts about Le Canada

34.8% MORE INFLUENTIAL READERS

Le Canada

A "MUST" PAPER IN FRENCH MONTREAL

Public Utilities . . .

THE basic nature of public utility enterprises, meeting as they do the needs of the public for power, heat, light and transportation, makes the bonds of such companies among the safest and most attractive available. We shall be glad to answer enquiries regarding such bonds, and to recommend specific securities of this character.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company
3½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bonds
Due: February 1, 1970
Price: 100 and interest

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1901
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

Complete Facilities

Each Branch Office of Nesbitt, Thomson & Company is able to render a complete investment service—investors are invited to make full use of this organization's nation-wide facilities. If you live out of town, do not hesitate to write us regarding investment matters—your letter will receive careful, prompt and personal attention.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
38 King Street West, Toronto
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

267A

We take pleasure in announcing the formation of

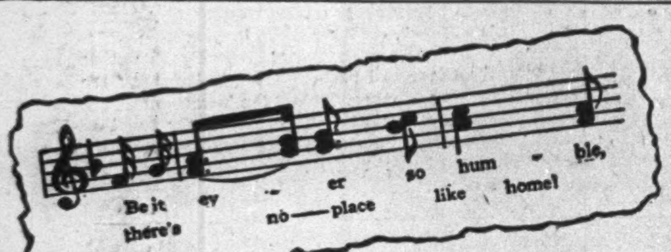
McNeil, Mantha, Inc.

to conduct a general Investment business specializing in securities originating in the Province of Quebec with offices at

132 St. James Street West
Telephone HArbour 8266
Montreal 1

E. McNEIL
LIONEL MANTHA

March 7th, 1945



Today the word "Home" has new importance

—To the Emergency Shelter administrator—a headache!

—To the men absent in the Services—a sustaining memory and a golden hope.

—To the wives who wait—an objective for postwar dreams, plans, and saving.

—To the advertisers in daily newspapers—a present day consumer-market exceeding in sales all previous retail records.

—To advertisers in The Evening Telegram an opportunity to influence present and future sales in a major portion of the homes in Canada's richest retail market—as have other advertisers for over seventy years.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
TORONTO CANADA
MONTREAL: E. R. CHOWN—Dominion Square Bldg.
TORONTO IS A TELEGRAM CITY

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Alberta Refunding Plan

Announcement of the Province of Alberta's refunding plan for its funded debt (for details see page 9 has cleated further interest and strength in the bonds and many dealers expect bonds to sell at even higher levels once the details of the plan are clarified.

On the basis of current flat prices for the internal bonds the new 33-year internal 3½'s would be selling about a 3.90% to a 4% basis (about $91-$93) while the New York pay bonds would be selling around a 4.20% to a 4.30% basis in New York (about $86-$88). Once the refunding is completed some dealers expect the bonds should sell upon a somewhat higher basis and an eventual price of $97 to $98 for Canadian pay bonds has been suggested.

Details of the plan not yet clarified include the payment clauses of the new debentures although it is expected that they will be the same as the bonds they replace, whether the cash payment represents a payment on account of arrears or payment of a capital premium, the liability for income tax of this capital payment and how binding the province is going to make its liability for $2 millions annual debt retirement.

General comment in financial circles indicates the feeling that the plan will be accepted as the bondholders "have no other option" but it is pointed out that Alberta may find that its credit will not be restored as rapidly as would have been the case if a plan had been worked out in conjunction with the bondholders and if interest arrears and contractual coupon rates had been recognized.

The Alberta Bondholders Protective Committee is expected to meet this week to discuss the plan and their position regarding it, The Financial Post is informed.

Following is a comparison of recent price rises in the bonds:

Issue	Market Price Mar. 12, 1945 $	Feb. 19, 1945 $	Dec. 30, 1944 $
4% 1954	97- 99	95 - 96	91 -92
4½% 1956	102-104	98½- 99	93½-95
5½% 1952	103-106	99 -100	94½-96½
6% 1947	99-101½	96 - 97	92 -94

* * *

International Pete.

Reports have been current that International Petroleum Co. may either increase its June 1 dividend or declare an extra dividend then as it is generally known that crude oil production was substantially higher in 1944 than in 1943 and so earnings are expected to show an increase. However, those in close touch with the company's operations feel that increased earnings will be required to build up reserves for the big expansion program now in contemplation.

Total oil production in Colombia for 1944 is expected to show between 23 and 24 million barrels or about the same as in 1941 while a record output, perhaps exceeding 30 million barrels is looked for in 1945. Also in Venezuela total production in 1944 is expected to be about 267 million barrels—nearly 50 million barrels more than the record year of 1941—and an even greater production is said to be indicated for 1945.

As a result of these prospects many dealers are reported to favor International Petroleum common which is currently selling around $23 per share to yield 4.35% on the basis of a $1 annual dividend. The stock had a 1944-45 high of $24.50 per share and a low of $19.75 per share.

* * *

Price Bros.

According to street reports, Price Bros. & Co. finally have received a ruling on their tax base, which involves certain concessions to the company, and a bond refunding operation can now be expected shortly. Coincident with the refunding, it is reported, the common stock will be placed on a fixed dividend basis.

* * *

Montreal Power

Recent softer tone in Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated stock is attributed in brokerage circles to uncertainty as to when the Quebec Government finally will make a settlement with stockholders for expropriated properties.

A statement made on behalf of the Provincial Government in the prospectus issued in connection with the recent provincial financing in New York says, "it is impossible to state or estimate the amount which will be payable to the expropriated parties, as the procedings for determining the indemnity have not yet been commenced."

The power company has been making its own analysis of asset valuation the past several years. It is of course possible that the Quebec Government may accept the company's figures, at least as a guide, and make an offer for Montreal Power stock, in order to clear up the matter as quickly as possible. The Government has promised that any settlement offered will be "fair" to the stockholders.

* * *

Prince Albert Bonds

Informal conversations were held in Regina recently between representatives of the City of Prince Albert, Sask., representatives of their bondholders and the Saskatchewan Local Government Board to discuss the possibility of refunding the debenture debt of the city. The Financial Post understands that any decision regarding a settlement has been deferred until the Prince Albert City Council has had time to discuss and determine their position.

"We pretty well reached the position of working out an agreement that will work," Mayor G. E. Brock reported to City Council. He also declared bondholders had agreed to accept $166,000 in full settlement of arrears of interest which total $332,000 on bonds in the hands of the public.

Prince Albert bonds are currently quoted around $80 bid.

* * *

Eighth Victory Loan

A minimum objective of $1,350 millions has been set for Canada's Eighth Victory loan according to an announcement by Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. This exceeds by $50 millions the $1,300 millions objective of the Seventh Victory loan. Objective for subscriptions by individuals is $675 millions—$75 millions above the individuals objective in the last loan campaign. The loan campaign will run from Apr. 23 to May 12, 1945.

St. Lawrence Refunds Bonds

A refunding issue of $1,850,000 of 3½% Series "A" and 3¾% Series "B" first mortgage bonds of Lower St. Lawrence Power Co. is being offered by Gairdner & Co. and Credit Interprovincial Ltee. The issue consists of $240,000 of 3½% Series "A" serial bonds due Mar. 1, 1946-1953 ($30,000 annually) and $1,610,000 which have been sold privately of 3¾% Series "B" sinking fund bonds due Mar. 1, 1965 or earlier, which are being offered to the public at 99 and accrued interest yield 3.82%.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to redeem at 102.75 the $1,847,300 presently outstanding 5% bonds, Series A, B, C and D, due Oct. 1, 1955.

President J. A. Brillant states in the prospectus that "the expansion in power sales recorded in the past decade is the result of sound growth and it is anticipated that this favorable trend will continue in the postwar period." The operations of the company since its incorporation has been conducted by the president, who controls personally the preferred and common shares outstanding.

The pro forma balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1944, gives effect to the issue of $330,000 of 5% first mortgage sinking fund bonds due Oct. 1, 1955 at 102¾ and the proposed payment of the bank loan and the proceeds thereof. This increased the outstanding debt to its present figure of $1,847,300, which is being refunded with this issue.

The contract with the Town of Campbellton, which expired Jan. 9, 1945, has been extended for 10 years on terms favorable to the company, the prospectus states.

Shorter Hours Act Postponed By CCF

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—In a surprise move the Saskatchewan CCF Government has postponed enactment of an Hours of Work Act, which it had planned to introduce in the current legislature session.

The act was included in an announcement of Labor Minister C. C. Williams a few weeks ago outlining the government's proposed program of labor legislation.

The bill would have made the work week progressively shorter following the war. It was planned to cut the work week from 48 to 44 hours two years after the war, and from 44 to 40 hours four years after the war.

The labor minister said the reason for the postponement was that the Government believed it "would not be in the interests of all concerned to pass such legislation now." However, indications are the Government will introduce the bill at some future session.

Old Que. Pulp Common Is to be Wiped Out

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Quebec Government's plans for getting Quebec Pulp & Paper Co. out of bankruptcy and into operation again by new interests have been facilitated by consent of Consolidated Paper Corp. and Price Bros. & Co. to turn over the entire common stock issue of Quebec Pulp—the two companies each had a 50% interest in the common—to the Provincial Government.

Latest development was announced by Premier Duplessis during the discussion of a bill to extend the period to 1947 from 1943 for provincial government action to get the mill reopened. The bill got unanimous third reading.

New Debentures Issued By Village of Dutton

A new issue of $133,200 Village of Dutton, Ont., 3½% debentures due Jan. 1, 1946 to 1965, dated Jan. 1, 1945, have been sold to Goulding, Rose & Co., Toronto, and Isard Robertson & Co., London. The first ten years' maturities have been sold and the balance of $102,522.8[illegible] is being offered at 100. Proceeds of the issue will be used for the construction and installation of a system of waterworks, including standpipes and other equipment and pipeline from the Village of West Lorne, which will supply the water.

Ont. Municipal Statistics Issued For Year 1943

A reduction of $19,315,948 in the net and of $23,982,758 in the gross debenture debt of Ontario municipalities during 1943 is shown by the Annual Report of Municipal Statistics for the year 1943 issued by the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. Net debenture debt at Dec. 31, 1943 amounted to $234,738,052 or $65.56 per capita.

In 1943 total tax collections represented 102.5% of the current levy as compared with 104.6% for 1942. Tax arrears again declined and at the close of 1943 amounted to $17,002,865 or $4.75 per capita. An analysis of tax arrears show that 58.3% of the total is accounted for by arrears of the current levy and "may, therefore, be deemed a liquid asset," the report states. "If this trend continues and an aggressive tax collection system is maintained, the tax arrears, in future years, will be principally those of the current levy."

The 1943 report has been augmented by a map of the province indicating the location of the municipalities and setting out the boundaries of the counties and districts. In addition charts and graphs similar to those of last year are included.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To: The Holders of the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A" 4½% of The Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed of Hypothec, Mortgage and Pledge from The Shawinigan Water and Power Company to Montreal Trust Company as Trustee dated October 31, 1927, securing the above-mentioned Bonds, and to the terms of the said Bonds, The Shawinigan Water and Power Company will redeem all its outstanding First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series "A", 4½% (which would, according to their terms, mature for payment on October 1, 1967) on the 1st day of April, 1945, at 102% of the principal sum thereof and accrued interest on such Bonds to the said 1st day of April 1945, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all interest coupons appertaining thereto which mature on and after April 1, 1945, at the principal office of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of Montreal, Canada, or at the holder's option at the principal office of Bank of the Manhattan Company in the Borough of Manhattan. The City of New York, United States of America, or at the holder's option at the Bank of Scotland in London, England.

And notice is further hereby given that in case the Bonds hereby called for redemption are not presented for redemption on the said 1st day of April 1945 all interest on the said Bonds will cease to accrue from and after the said 1st day of April, 1945.

DATED at Montreal this 27th day of February 1945.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY
H. G. Budden,
Secretary.

NOTE:—Holders of the above Bonds who are residents of Canada may, at their option, in lieu of surrendering their Bonds for redemption in New York, surrender such Bonds for redemption at the principal office of The Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, and receive Canadian funds at the rate of $110 for each $100 U.S. funds that they would have received had such Bonds been surrendered for redemption in New York.

That part of the redemption moneys which represents accrued interest upon the Bonds will be subject to the 5% withholding tax imposed upon Canadian residents by Section 9B (1) of the Income War Tax Act, which tax will be deducted at the time of payment.

CPR Earnings $2.21 a Share

Gross Earnings for 1944 Highest in History — Net Profit Lower

Earnings for 1944 equal to $2.21 per ordinary share as compared with $2.83 per share for 1943 are shown by Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s preliminary statement of financial results. Net profit before dividends amounted to $34,699,830 as compared with $42,982,718 in 1943.

Gross earnings of $318,871,034 were the highest in the company's history and are 7.3% higher than the $297,107,791 reported last year. Working expenses, however, were up 11.2% at $275,711,370 as compared with $247,896,224. Other income was $12,371,315 against $16,270,751 for the previous year.

Fixed charges were $20,831,149 as against $21,795,836, and are the lowest since 1930. After payment of dividends, $22,957,048 was transferred to profit and loss account as compared with $37,939,936 for 1943.

The dividend of 2% on the ordinary stock paid Mar. 31, 1944, and amounting to $6,700,000 is charged to profit and loss. The account is credited with $4.5 millions received from Great Northern Railway Co. for release from obligations under joint section agreement and with $1,045,235 from portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacements. The final dividend of 3% on the ordinary stock for the year 1944, amounting to $10,050,000, which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable Mar. 31, 1945, is not deducted from the profit and loss balance shown.

Canadian Canners Ltd. has declared participating dividends of 5c. a share on the first preferred and 8c. a share on the second preferred, payable, along with the regular quarterly dividends, on April 2, 1945, to shareholders of record March 10; ex-dividend March 8.

John Graham & Company
Investment Dealers
Ottawa

GREATER VANCOUVER WATER DISTRICT

3% Bonds
Due 15th March, 1956 to 1959
Price: 99.50 and interest

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION SECURITIES

Lauder Mercer
AND COMPANY LTD.
INVESTMENT DEALERS
Phone PAcific 8371
510 WEST HASTINGS STREET • VANCOUVER, B.C.

"NOW WE'RE GETTING STILL MORE FROM OUR BURROUGHS MACHINES"

Businessmen, coping with changing accounting conditions and an increasing volume of work, are finding the flexibility of Burroughs machines an extremely important advantage. And Burroughs systems and installations men are giving them important help with their problems, thanks to the farsighted policies of the Burroughs organization.

These Burroughs men have had years of intensive training in machine accounting, and broad, diversified experience with all types of business enterprise. They have been working with officers in the armed services, government officials and business executives—helping them make the fullest use of the equipment they now have . . . helping them adapt their machines to changing conditions.

1st Burroughs
IN MACHINES
IN COUNSEL
IN SERVICE

Burroughs service men continue to provide the highest type of mechanical service—dependable in war just as before—to help keep Burroughs machines throughout the nation at top operating performance. The reference files of up-to-date machine accounting information maintained in all Burroughs offices are another service playing an important part in helping users get fullest use from their present Burroughs machines. For help in meeting *your* problems, call your local Burroughs office, or write Burroughs Adding Machine of Canada, Limited, Windsor, Ont.

FIGURING, ACCOUNTING AND STATISTICAL MACHINES • NATIONWIDE MAINTENANCE SERVICE • BUSINESS MACHINE SUPPLIES

Mr. Average Man Who Pays

Though the myth has been exploded dozens of times, and though the most elementary mathematics clearly demonstrates it to be a foolish fantasy, the socialists go on trying to pretend that they would pay the costs of creating their Utopia by using only the money of the rich.

Grant Dexter, the distinguished political writer for the Sifton papers discusses this in a recent issue of the Regina Leader-Post. He very properly points out that the idea the wealth of this country has been corralled by a few millionaires or a handful of big corporations is nonsense.

Every insurance policyholder, every owner of a bank savings account, every owner of a home, every operator of a business, big or very little, has a very definite, direct stake in Canada.

Figures recently published in The Financial Post show where the $8.2 billions of money for the past seven Victory Loans has come from.

That calculation from official figures showed that 43% of the Victory Loan money came from average Canadians—not wealthy persons on the "special names" list, not corporations. In the last loan, the "average man's" share was 50%.

But as Grant Dexter points out, the average man makes a further contribution through his bank savings accounts and his premium payments on insurance policies. Life insurance companies, using the premium money of Canadian citizens, took 12.6% of total Victory loan subscriptions, or $1,032 millions. Fire and casualty insurance companies took $84 millions. Associations, trade unions, pension funds, etc., $71 millions; colleges, churches, hospitals, charities, etc., $26 millions; the Quebec savings banks, $26 millions; chartered banks, trust and loan companies, $113 millions.

Federal and provincial governments, municipalities and school sections, all of it citizen money, totalled $457 millions.

Wealthy individuals ("special names") took $204 millions which represented 2.4% of the total and corporations took $2,325 millions or 28%.

That means that nearly all of the other 70% of Victory Loan money has come from the "average" Canadian.

Says Mr. Dexter:

"As with war, so with the great undertakings of peace. When people pretend that we can have costly measures of social security, which will be paid for by the rich, that a paradise on earth can be brought about by what is called a redistribution of wealth—they are talking through their hats. We can have as much as we are prepared to pay for. But, and this is the point, the average man will have to do most of the paying because he has the money. There is no great hidden reservoir of wealth which can be tapped only if the right kind of politicians are elected to office. The only reservoir that exists is the one which has supplied the money for the Victory Loans and the taxes. When people talk of huge postwar expenditures, it is the average man's money they aim to spend, and it is up to him to decide if he wants to spend it in this way. As far as he is concerned, there is no pie in the sky."

Bad Business — Bad Politics

Almost every week security sales officials in the United States are adding to the list of "cease and desist" orders issued against Canadian stock firms pushing stocks there without compliance with U. S. laws. Secret indictments are outstanding against several busy Canadian operators. Officials all along the border are waiting to take them into custody should they ever set foot over the Canada-U. S. line.

Most of a newspaper column on the Chicago Tribune financial page was recently devoted to warning the U. S. public against the high-pressure stock pushers "from Canada." (It should have said Toronto.) The article started off this way:

"A new gold rush is on! Canadian gold mine syndicates, seeking easy wartime money, are flooding this country with telephone calls and mail urging investors to buy rankly speculative stocks."

The Tribune quotes Chicago brokers as warning customers about what they might be getting into and as explaining that promotion efforts are "made easier by the fact that many persons were interested in the purchasing of gold mine shares as a hedge against inflation, expecting the price of gold to rise in the future."

The New York Herald Tribune has had a similar expose of the current stock selling blitz from Toronto.

Newspapers all over Canada are becoming particularly caustic against continuation of this Ontario scandal, resentful that citizens of their provinces should be victimized.

We fail to see how it is smart business or smart politics for the Ontario Government to let this racket continue.

Sparkplugging Rehabilitation

In the vast job ahead of getting servicemen and women rewoven back into the economic fabric of Canada, thousands of business firms and business executives will play the chief role not only as advisors and helpers, but as job-providers.

But the most advanced formal scheme of any individual firm for assisting in the rehabilitation job which has come to our attention is that of John Labatt, Ltd.

Under the tuition of an expert, from the Department of Veterans' Affairs some 23 regional representatives of the company went through a three-week's course of instruction in the rehabilitation problem. Lectures outlined the various post-discharge benefits being provided by the government, the terms and conditions attached to them, the how of obtaining them.

Other lectures were devoted to the problem of adapting veterans to jobs and jobs to veterans, selecting jobs for the handicapped veteran, studying the job citizen committees can do in helping veterans get jobs, start their own businesses, etc. and other related problems.

The idea behind this instruction in the language of the company was this: "To the administrative action of the government must be added the sympathetic understanding of neighbors and fellow workers. And the efforts of these neighbors and fellow workers can best be furthered by business elements who are equally sympathetic and have experience in organizing community work on a broad scale."

These 23 company representatives now go back to their own communities throughout Ontario with the assignment of sparkplugging some local community action on the rehabilitation front; of putting to practical use what they learned in the special course on rehabilitation problems.

The fact that this scheme is an extremely alert public relations operation for this particular company in no way modifies its potential value to the returned serviceman and to the community as a whole. The company is to be congratulated.

An Inquiry is Welcome

Canada's ten legislative chambers are not immune to the windy nonsense of the ignorant or the foolish, so when we refer to a recent gust of the aforesaid wind that went through Congress in Washington we do so without suggestion that Canadians can do any beating of the breast with proud superiority.

A South Dakota representative declared:

"In the opinion of many close to the situation, Canada has not had any too co-operative an attitude in connection with the current shortage of all kinds of paper and paper products. When a supplier fails its best customer in an emergency, the customer should plan a more dependable source for the future. Some of the fault may lie with our own negotiations with Canada in the present emergency. We may have been too easily satisfied with a bad bargain. But the Canadians seem to have been overly realistic in serving Canada's interests and if that is the attitude of our principal foreign supplier, we shall be forced to be realistic too and plan for the future on such a basis."

The South Dakota representative, therefore, is calling for a government inquiry to determine the feasibility of "insuring adequate supplies of paper and paper products from domestic sources."

All Canadians and the Canadian pulp and paper industry will certainly welcome any such inquiry because the facts that would come out about Canada's performance in serving her U. S. pulp and paper customers would make a very proud report of Canadian good neighborliness.

Facts which such an inquiry would widely publicize would include these: That during the five war years compared with the five pre-war years, Canada's shipments to the United States of pulpwood increased 25%. Newsprint shipments increased about 14% and wood pulp shipments increased 88%.

Moreover, Canada has rationed the supply of newsprint to Canadian consumers just as strictly as the U. S. has done, and this, in spite of the fact that Canadian publishers use less than one sixteenth of the newsprint produced by Canada.

We suspect officials of the U. S. War Production Board would also welcome such an inquiry because they negotiated the arrangements.

Research Best Investment

Business history of the past century abundantly proves that the best and most remunerative expenditure or investment any company makes is the money it spends on research.

As one research economist investigating this field has said: As soon as a small company starts spending money on honest-to-goodness, skilled research, it stops being a small company. It is on the highroad to becoming a big company.

Nationally, research is of tremendous importance because, more than any other single factor, it promises to provide the new jobs, to provide the means of developing the new markets at home and abroad which Canada needs for economic, social and political health.

A major effort to develop industrial research is now being made under the dynamic missionary zeal of Dean Mackenzie of the National Research Council.

The Ontario government is to be commended for its complementary attention to this problem. The Ontario Research Advisory Committee has been created under the chairmanship of Principal R. C. Wallace of Queen's University. This body will help co-ordinate research work in Ontario whether done by universities, the Ontario Research Foundation, industrial or other research bodies.

Ontario Premier Drew said that the work of the Ontario Research Foundation will be extended as soon as workers and priorities can be arranged. He very properly noted the excellent work that institution has done, particularly in the field of textiles and forest products. The Premier also pointed out that, associated with this expanded program, will be farm research under the direction of President Christie of the Ontario Agricultural College where expansion in that special field will be undertaken as soon as war permits.

Research will be just as vital to Canada in winning the peace as it has been in winning the war. The Ontario plan looks good.

The Hick, the Slick, the Quick

"We must eliminate the hick, and the slick and the quick from advertising. Advertising must always employ the best brains and talents.

"Advertising must refuse to be party to overclaiming, to misleading statements, to furthering undesirable tendencies, to playing on people's fears. It is a profession staffed in large majority by intelligent and educated men and women. They are far more capable of imposing an autonomous authority over their own profession than an invidious outside board of correction. You cannot create respect for advertising as a profession if the practitioners of advertising do not act in a professional way."

These are a few sentences from Sir William Crawford, K.B.E., eminent British advertising agency executive writing in a recent issue of "Art and Industry."

These words, directed at the British advertising industry, are equally apt for Canada. They are particularly timely because advertising in Canada now faces its greatest test and its greatest challenge. For advertising is inextricably linked with the individual competitive system; the system of personal opportunity and of personal choice. In the efficient functioning of that system advertising plays a key role.

Complaint From Cuba

H. Glyde Gregory of Havana, Cuba writes to us complaining that there is one place where Canada is falling down in proper salesmanship of one of our chief "foreign trade products," tourism.

Down in Havana, he says, he is often asked for the name of a good summer or winter resort up here in Canada.

"Recently, when visiting one of our sugar mills," he writes, "I was asked to recommend a summer camp in Ontario for two girls and a boy. Although I have a summer home on Cameron Lake (Ontario), and manage to see it every two or three years, I could not tell this lady where to apply for information even about my own section."

What Mr. Gregory wants is some system of information bureaus to provide non-Canadians particularly with "the straight dope" (our phrase, not his) on Canadian resorts.

Mr. Gregory suggests that such holiday guide material, plus more adequate information about Canadian universities and schools, should be available at the offices of Canadian Trade Commissioners and Canadian Consulates.

We think Mr. Gregory has something here. Here obviously is a job for tourist associations. And here, obviously, too, is a job that has to be done with complete candor and fairness to the prospective customer.

Post Scripts

Pulp and Paper Boss

MR. FOWLER

Friends of Robert M. Fowler, just named head of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, have long predicted eminence for him, but they expected it rather in the field of public affairs, or before the bar, or on the bench. This Pulp and Paper job was a little unexpected. But there's a reason.

Mr. Fowler first went to Ottawa in November, 1942, as legal adviser to the Industrial Division of WPTB. One of his first jobs was to work out a plan for compensation of newsprint firms affected by the shortage of power. After that, it became his responsibility (as secretary and general counsel to the Board) to handle the protracted negotiations for boosting supply of all kinds of wood products. That brought him into direct contact with the leaders of the pulp and paper industry in Montreal—and those contacts led ultimately to his present appointment. The industry and its leaders had had an excellent chance to size up Mr. Fowler's abilities and qualifications.

Bob Fowler comes from Peterborough. His father was born on a farm near there; now represents a British firm as an importer of rope, wire rope, etc. As a lanky youth he came to University of Toronto on a scholarship with the idea of going into actuarial work. After graduating in mathematics in 1928, he decided to enter law. From 1931 he practiced in Toronto, and in 1937 was named legal secretary to Hon. N. W. Rowell, then chairman of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

Prior to joining the WPTB in 1942, Fowler was retained as counsel by the government in the Hong Kong enquiry. After having been attached to the Industrial Division of WPTB for some months he was named secretary and general counsel to the Board in early 1943.

He retains his link with the legal profession through association with the Ottawa firm of Gowling, McTavish and Watt. His wife is Sheila Ramsay, daughter of Gordon Ramsay, formerly assistant general manager of Canada Life.

In legal circles, Fowler was rated very well both in and out of court.

• • •

New Tory Worker

Robert D. Guy, Jr., an up-and-coming young lawyer of Winnipeg, is the new vice-chairman of the Progressive Conservative federal organization in Manitoba.

Choice of R. D., Jr., who is in his early 30's, fits in with a trend in this party in the west to choose young men for top positions. It is probably based, too, on the fact that everything Guy has done in his short career has been done well.

It was his proclivity for being at or near the top of his class that gave him the nick-name "Doc" at school, at University of Manitoba and Manitoba Law School. His heavy, dark-rimmed glasses helped the name stick.

Through university "Doc" worked hard, took his place on the debating team.

At the same time, he did a one-man radio show over a Winnipeg station—and sometimes over the CBC—that was widely popular. Although he was announced as Gentleman Jim, it was no secret to his friends that it was "Doc" who was playing a patter on the piano, singing improvised lyrics on assorted subjects.

Many rated it the best thing of its kind ever produced on a Canadian station; but "Doc" Guy dropped it abruptly when he graduated. He turned instead to making a success of law, and now only faces a microphone when it is linked with a public address system in a banquet room.

To take up surplus energy, he turned to Winnipeg's hard-working Young Men's Section, Board of Trade. In that organization he became vice-president two years ago, now is an honorary counsel.

He is now junior partner in the law firm of Guy, Chappell, DuVal and McCrea.

Mrs. Guy, Jr., the former Patricia Gibbons of Toronto, keeps pace with her husband's activities by doing war work. Together they go about the city on bicycles, adopted when the car was put away for the duration.

• • •

Short-wave Chief

A voracious interest in Canada and a fondness for unorthodox hats are the two most noticeable characteristics of Arthur Leonard Phelps.

PROF. PHELPS

It was the first of these that led to his appointment as director of overseas programs to Britain and the Commonwealth to be broadcast from Canada's new short-wave station at Sackville, N.B., beginning May 1.

It was fondness for extraordinary hats that made him a picturesque figure around the United College campus in Winnipeg where he headed the English department for the past 22 years.

As director of programs for CBC short-wave operations, Prof. Phelps will have the assignment of selecting programs which will best translate Canada and her people to the other peoples of the Commonwealth. That is a job that is "a natural" to the professor and, perhaps, the only one that would take him from his lecture rooms.

Some years ago a writer said of Dr. Phelps that there were three things he loved fervently—the Ontario countryside, Shakespeare, and classroom teaching.

During his summer holidays, Professor Phelps has travelled to all parts of Canada, prodding into little-visited parts of the Dominion to learn the anatomy and personality of the country and its people.

His longest tour was in 1939 when he travelled 14,000 miles in Canada between May and September. The outcome was a series of CBC talks called "This Canada" and later printed in booklet form under that name.

He was no stranger to radio at the time. That medium was just coming into its own when Professor Phelps came to United College in 1923 from Cornell College, Iowa. He was one of the first to speak over the radio in Winnipeg, lecturing for the university's extension department during the 20's.

Prof. Phelps was born in Columbus, Ont., near Bowmanville, 57 years ago. It was his boyhood there, and on the waters of the Kawartha Lakes, that gave him his deep affection for the Ontario countryside.

Now his contact with Ontario is kept fresh with summer holidays to Chaffey's Lock, on the Rideau River between Kingston and Ottawa. Three years ago he bought an abandoned grist mill that spanned the river at the locks. He removed the old machinery, installed two fireplaces. He shares with Winston Churchill a love of doing masonry work.

After leaving the famous old collegiate at Lindsay, Phelps went to University of Toronto where he graduated in arts in 1913. For two years after he did post-graduate work in philosophy and English and wrote book reviews.

His first choice of a career was the ministry and he spent one summer in Saskatchewan teaching school at Wadena and Canora and riding every other Sunday to Methodist rural churches to preach.

For two more years he served as an "undergraduate parson" at Bobcaygeon, Ont. When an offer came from Cornell College, he decided to make teaching his whole career.

A year later he was asked by United College to head the English department. He did because it meant coming back to Canada.

• • •

Stop Me If . . . . .

Life insurance man: "Here, Mrs. Zilch, is our cheque for $50,000, proceeds of the policies which your late husband has provided for your protection."

Recently-bereaved Mrs. Zilch, almost tearfully, "Well, I'd give $20,000 of this to have him back."

Cartoon by Grassick.

News Item: New Ottawa wheat arrangement means some millions extra dollars for growers immediately.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Provincial Backbone

Regina Leader-Post

The annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities is one of the outstanding public events of the year.

The delegates, this year numbering between 1,000 and 1,200, represent all the municipalities in the province. As a kind of unofficial parliament they are one of the important checks and balances in Canada's system of government.

Municipal councils and municipal administration are part of the very foundation of Canada's democratic system. It is there that popular representation begins and flourishes in its most effective way. Municipal government is an intimate personal thing. Those chosen to govern and those who chose them are in daily contact. The individual citizen is familiar with the offices and doings of those who administer the community's affairs. He knows that what they do affects his pocket, not the pocket of someone far away in the province. And he can keep a close check on what they do.

So long as these very roots of the democratic governing system are healthy and strong, so long as the municipalities are free and independent, democracy will not perish for there will be free men ready and able to stand up and speak, and fight if that be necessary.

Municipalities can be an anchor for the country and the province. Close to the practical things of life they can check and balance the tendencies in higher places of government to go to extremes, to indulge political fancies and fantasies and to count the cost only when the time to pay has arrived. It is by such gatherings as these that democracy works to guide the fate of mankind.

Other People's Views

RUSSIA LIVES DESPITE COMMUNISTS in the democracies, says the **Winnipeg Free Press:** "Had the Communists met with as much success in other democracies as they did in France prior to 1940, the conclusion is inescapable that they might well have tipped the scales and been instrumental in enabling Hitler to destroy Russia. The survival of Russia, indeed, is due largely to the fact that the Communists failed in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States. That there is a triumphant Russia in 1945 is directly accountable to the fact that the democracies were proof against the Communists."

HORSE-RACING FOR 72 DAYS this summer is on tap for Prairie Provinces alone, says the **Edmonton Journal:** "Canada may find it as difficult to explain its horse-racing program to Americans as it has its man-power-conscription policy. The racing fraternity, however, has already used Canada as a reason why U. S. tracks should be re-opened."

MOST TELLING CRITICISM OF CCF party made by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Richards hits the nail right on the head. Says **The Winnipeg Free Press:** "Today the CCF finds itself in the ludicrous position of preaching depression doctrines in a situation entirely new, and of trying to apply pre-war policies to the postwar world."

ENFORCE OR DROP 30-DAY CLAUSE in fire insurance policies, says the **Vancouver Province:** "If the insured building is left unoccupied for more than 30 consecutive days the insuring company is not liable. It is not good enough to leave this clause in the air."

THROWING OF RIFLES OVERBOARD by Canadian soldiers is a story that should be dropped, says **The Ottawa Journal:** "Political controversy in these days should be more concerned with realities.

B. C. LIVING STANDARDS ARE HIGHEST in Canada, revenues make most other provinces look like pikers, and B. C. expenditures are colossal by the general standards of the nation, says Bruce Hutchison in **The Vancouver Sun:** "In fact, we are the most fortunate people in the most fortunate nation in the world."

ONTARIO'S RELIGIOUS EDUCATION policy for schools does not interfere with freedom of worship as charged by Liberal Leader M. F. Hepburn, says **The Windsor Daily Star:** "If the criticism is the best Mr. Hepburn can do, then there does not seem to be much wrong with Premier Drew's policies."

REFUGEES ESTABLISHED 45 INDUSTRIES in Canada with an investment of $7,633,000 and an annual output of $40 millions, says **The Vancouver Sun:** "Of this total two thirds are war goods. And of the 5,000 employees in the industries 87% are Canadians. Maybe they don't speak English very well but they do talk the language of productive self-reliance."

A BRITISH GOVERNMENT AGENCY, PWCC DOTTIGB, contains more initials than are to be found in any American agency, New Deal or otherwise, says the **Cleveland Plain Dealer:** "It isn't fair. It's rank imitation and more. Not all the bureaucrats in Washington can match that one. It stands for the Post-War Co-Operative Council for the Development and Organization of the Tourist Traffic and Industry of Great Britain."

The Postwar World

Change Necessary in Administration of Customs Duty

This very important statement on the administrative aspect of tariff policy was recently contributed to a New York newspaper by Canada's Consul General Hugh D. Scully, at New York, who before taking his present diplomatic post was for many years intimately associated with Canada's trade administration.

During the past year or more at nearly every conference, national or international, stress has been laid on reduction or removal of tariffs and quotas and other obstacles in the way of increasing trade or mutual advantage among the nations.

Relief from prohibitive tariff rates is only part of the problem. The full advantage of agreements is never realized by lowering rates or establishing quotas if the old "shut-out" policy still lingers in administration.

It is the appraisal sections of the Customs Acts of the various nations that enable the customs authorities to apply this (shut-out) policy to imports.

Traders in many countries have urged that consideration be given to the establishment of a system of customs administration which will permit acceptance of the prevailing home market price in each level of the exporter's trade in his domestic market if the importer belongs to the same class in the country of import.

Not to move in this direction is a failure to recognize the change and trend in modern distributing methods and results in an artificial level for the assessment of duties and taxes which is far removed from the actual competitive conditions in the country of export.

All nations have from time to time used the valuation sections of their customs laws to check the flow of goods competing seriously with the domestic production of similar goods. If it becomes the policy of any nation to preserve its domestic market for its own producers, customs administration can within the four corners of its Customs Act so stiffen its procedure that the importer becomes discouraged by delays, values investigations and technical rulings followed very often by fines and penalties, and gives up the effort to sell foreign goods in that country.

In any international agreements made with respect to tariff rates should there not also be an agreement on the method of appraisal within certain well-defined limits?

A uniform policy in the determination of values must be agreed upon if the rates of duty are to be applied equitably under the treaties.

It is always difficult to draw the line between revenue and protection in the incidence of any tariff. Obviously if the tariff rate and the Canadian administrative procedure can be applied so that there are no imports, no revenue is collected.

This is an extreme position, but one that has not been unwelcome to high protectionists in many countries during the past century. But it does suggest that a study might usefully be made at this time into the fundamentals of the protection and revenue aspects of tariff policies generally.

Such an investigation would reveal that the early protectionists stated their objective to be the equation of labor and material costs in the country of export and import. Everyone who has had anything to do with the importation of goods knows that most countries have proceeded far beyond this stage.

It has now become the practice pretty well throughout the world to apply the tariff rate on distributing costs normally incurred in domestic sales of like goods in the country of origin, although these costs have to be duplicated in whole or in part in the country in which the goods are imported and consumed.

In many cases these merchandising costs which embrace the importing agents' commission, direct selling and advertising expenses, incidental port of entry, insurance, transportation and other minor changes in the importing country, are much higher than in the domestic markets in the country of origin.

Is it surprising that importers and consumers are beginning to ask why duties and taxes are levied on merchandising expenses incurred after the goods arrive in the receiving country which are equal to or greater than the domestic producer of like goods incurs on his competitive sales? The factors of cheap labor and low volume costs which the producer in the country of import desires protection against surely do not enter into these distribution expenses.

The Financial Post

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

A weekly newspaper presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Manager
RONALD A. McEACHERN, Editor

W. Bruce MacKinnon, managing editor; Gordon L. Smith, assistant editor; Clive H. Chattoe, construction industries editor; Gordon M. Grant, mining editor; James H. Joyce, investment editor; Donald G. MacLean, insurance and banking editor. Associates, Jean W. Edmonds, W. L. Dack, W. J. Bramah, Patrick S. O'Dwyer.

Ottawa: Kenneth R. Wilson, 260 Irving Ave., 8-0847.

Montreal: Dwight L. Moody, Dominion Square Bldg., MA. 2331.

Corporation Records: Allen Boddington, Winnifred Flanagan, Hazel Horgan, Grace Leaman, Margaret Maitland, Fraser Martin, Marjorie Scammell, Dorothy J. Smeltzer, Claude R. Taylor, Barbara Treviranus.

Librarians: Beatrice M. Hamilton, Jean B. Reid.

Austin A. Weaver, advertising manager, M. M. Greig, circulation and promotion manager.

Advertising Service: Reg. V. Nicholls.

Montreal: Murray R. Chipman, eastern manager.
San Francisco—Duncan A. Scott & Co., Mills Bldg., Sutter 1393.
Los Angeles—Duncan A. Scott & Co., 448 South Hill St., Mich. 0921.

Published by

THE MacLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2

JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Founder and Chairman
HORACE T. HUNTER, President
FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Executive Vice-President
B. G. NEWTON, Vice-President

Subscription Terms: Single copies, 10 cents. Yearly: In Canada, United States, Mexico and British Empire, $5; all other countries, $6.

Advertising Rates: Single insertion, $4.20 per inch. Contract terms upon request.

Other Publications and Services of The Financial Post

THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. A. C. Bowman, manager, $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CANADIAN OILS. $1.
THE FINANCIAL POST DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS and OFFICIALS. Price $8.
THE BUSINESS YEAR BOOK. Yearly $2.

New York 18: 522 Fifth Ave.
Chicago 6: 309 West Jackson Blvd.
London, W3, Eng.: Goldsmith Ave., Acton.

IN YOUR OPINION

A New Method of Taxing Farmers?

The Question: Should income tax on farmers be replaced by a different kind of tax? What?

J. H. Cranston

Editor, Free Press Herald, Midland, Ont.

Income tax is the fairest method of assessing farmers for their share of governmental costs. But since experience has shown it impossible to devise a simple form enabling farmers to estimate income, possibly a levy on assessed values of farm property might be substituted. I am sure farmers wish to bear their fair share of taxation which they are apparently not doing at present.

* * *

Don F. Fraser

Editor, The Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow, N.S.

The farmer, the forgotten man, has come to light as an object of oppression. Lighten his burden? How? The great majority have such a miserable income we should not unduly ride them.

Income tax? Yes, if you relieve him of the tariff taxes. If the iniquitous tariff tax is to continue to pursue him, there should be no income tax. You must relieve him of the income tax or the tariff tax, preferably the latter.

The farmer's hope is wider markets and relief from tariffs. Such will enable him to walk with proud head and take his proper place in Canadian citizenship, to cease being a serf to Ontario protective tariffs.

* * *

Roy Grant

Secretary, Maritime Federation of Agriculture, Moncton, N.B.

We support the Feb. 23 submission to the Federal Cabinet by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. It proposed (1) averaging of farm income over four years; (2) a satisfactory basis for the application of income tax on livestock dispersal sales; (3) relieve farmers of the requirement of deducting income tax from wages paid to hired help though continuing to report wages paid.

* * *

James Gerein

Farmer and implement dealer, Odessa, Sask.

Our income tax is far from perfect. It is too easily evaded and the exemption should be $2,000. In my opinion, a change to a different kind of tax should be made, a production tax or sales tax, for example. Pay your tax as you sell your grain or products. Too many farmers who are really liable never pay any income tax.

* * *

Henry A. Geesen

Farmer, Wilcox, Sask.

I believe income tax from farmers should be collected similarly to the 1% for PFA purposes on all grain sold. Every farmer should have quota books covering all farm produce—grain, livestock, poultry, eggs, butter, cream, garden produce, etc. At the end of the year income tax papers should be made out as usual and further income tax paid or a refund made. This would give the Government a continuous income from farmers. Many not filing income tax papers today would thus be required to do so.

* * *

W. Burton Hurd

Professor, Political Economy, McMaster University, Hamilton.

There is much statistical evidence to support the thesis that the low proportion of total to income tax receipts paid by farmers as a class is the direct result of low net earnings on the part of the average farmer. By and large the farmer has bought in a tariff-protected market and sold what he produced in an unprotected and highly competitive one. I can see no reason for penalizing him because his income is small. Of course where tax evasion is proved, penalties should be imposed and administrative measures should be devised to prevent its recurrence.

* * *

H. H. Hannam

President and managing director, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Generally speaking, farm people over a period of a year have approved of the principle of income tax. It is recognized as one of the best possible methods of collecting taxes on the basis of ability to pay. If it appears that the present income tax policy has been unsuccessful as applied to farming, the reason is, first, because the average farmer is not in a position to put his operation on an accounting basis and, second, because the farmer feels keenly that many of the methods and provisions of the act are impractical in their application to his business.

* * *

Dr. M. K. Inman

Professor of Economics, University of Western Ontario, London.

I favor an income tax on farmers. The income tax conforms to the ability to pay principal. As the incidence of this tax is evident, its effects are easy to discern. The economically responsible citizen should be conscious of his part in sustaining government. True, it is difficult to determine the amount of farm income but an income tax would tend to cause farmers to keep more accurate records. Many farmers have sources of income other than the farm. The chief alternative, the general property tax, is decidedly out of date and cannot be scientifically applied.

* * *

Dr. J. E. Lattimer

Professor, Agricultural Economics, McGill University, Montreal.

No. Few farmers object to income tax. Many deplore small income. Gross per farm (1940) was $1,174, expense $631, balance $543. This income exempted most farmers. All taxes are unwelcome. Of all taxes that keep farmers poor income tax is least to blame. Personal property tax, a real estate tax, is hard on farmers. Taxes that raise prices of farm equipment are especially objectionable. Corporation taxes are shifted to consumers or to providers of raw materials depending on whether sellers' or buyers' markets prevail. Income tax is bad where income varies but is better than other taxes.

* * *

Mark J. Long

Farmer, Sanford, Man.

This question was discussed by a farmer group last evening. The consensus was that a commodity tax would be fairer than the present income tax. Make the processor or grain buyer responsible for collecting a percentage of the total sale of farm produce, said percentage deduction to be based on a five-year average of farm income. The table used to compile farmers' tax deductions can vary with the district and type of farming. Farm costs are reasonably well known by income tax authorities now. This method simplifies the farmer's problem of bookkeeping; it increases Government receipts and eliminates much confusion and uncertainty. Farmers as a class are anxious and willing to shoulder their fair share of war taxes.

* * *

W. S. Marsh

Editor, Herald, Dauphin, Man.

The Government knows the total net returns from farm and livestock production. It also knows approximately what amount of tax should be derived from such production. Let the appropriate fractional amount be deducted by the first purchaser from all grain and farm production cheques.

Statutory tax exemptions should be refundable to the taxpayer immediately upon presentation of income tax return, total refunds to be taken care of in original computation of the deduction required at the source of production.

* * *

D. F. Marshall

Editor, Observer, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Obviously there are too many loopholes for farmers in existing income tax regulations with little or no attempt by a benign Government, keeping a constant eye on the agricultural vote, to enforce collection impartially. Today much is certainly owed by many under the artificial prosperity created by the war. However, the farmers cannot be blamed for taking advantage of any reasonable opportunity to escape income tax. They have experienced many lean years in times of economic stress and even in so-called normal periods. Solution of the problem lies in guaranteeing the farmer a floor price on his produce that will enable him to maintain a decent standard of living, then close the gaps in the income tax regulations and rigidly enforce them. There is no need of another form of tax on the farmer. He will pay his share of the financial burden if the spectre of unprofitable operations are removed.

* * *

V. S. Milburn

Secretary, Ontario Federation of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture has accepted the principle of payment of tax on farm income, but has been dissatisfied with its method of application to the agricultural industry. Many representations have been made through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture urging the Government to reopen the whole question of the farmer's income tax for general review for the purpose of determining the fairest possible basis for the operation of the Act in its relation to agriculture and of amending the Act accordingly.

Particular consideration was asked of the following:

That the income of farmers, for income tax purposes, be averaged over a period of four years.

That some satisfactory basis be arrived at for the application of income tax on livestock dispersal sales.

That farmers be relieved of the requirement of deducting income tax from wages paid to hired help, though continuing to report wages paid. Experience has proved that the effect of this regulation has been to place an additional tax upon the farmer, since in most cases he has had to absorb the tax himself.

* * *

W. J. Mather

Farm editor, Free Press Prairie Farmer, Winnipeg.

Continue the income tax as now for Government purposes, but funds for social security should be raised by income levy on the entire population in proportion to income, with no exemption. Farmers have more to gain by generous social security measures than any other economic group. With only one sixth of the national income they support one third of the aged, one third of the sick, and one half of the children (due to higher rural birth rate). Families with such dependents would be able to eat meats, eggs and butter bringing the farmer 20c. a pound, instead of bread and potatoes bringing the farmer 2c. a pound. Liberal use of high acreage foods would reduce agricultural surpluses that depress prices.

* * *

A. M. Raymond

Editor, Albertan, Calgary.

Most farmers haven't the time or inclination to keep track of every dollar received and spent. The tax as presently levied does not reflect true farm income. A more equitable way would be to forget about small items and put a straight percentage tax on all sales of recognized cash crops such as grain, livestock, sugar beets, etc. These are marketed through regular channels and the tax could be deducted when the buyer paid the farmer. At the end of the year adjustments could be made in favor of the small producer. Allowance should be made for excessive production costs, thus encouraging efficiency.

* * *

Roderick Raymond

The Tribune, Campbellton, N.B.

Taxes for farmers must be kept as low as possible to encourage future farm development. Taxes must be equalized for farmers throughout the Dominion to abolish present discrepancies. Tax based on farm production and equipment would probably be more suitable than the regular tax. Taxation for farmers merits greatest consideration because farming will become one of Canada's major postwar businesses.

* * *

Dr. J. B. Reynolds

President, Toronto Milk Producers Association, Port Hope, Ont.

As an alternative to the present income tax plan, I suggest a tax based on municipal land assessment which should be an equitable measure of the earning power of land. Basis of such a tax: a percentage of the assessed value of a farm less rent paid (if any), less municipal land tax, less deductions for dependents and other admissible deductions. The advantage of this is that it obviates statements of revenue and costs. Items forming the basis of the tax may be set down by the municipal assessor with the aid of the taxpayer and collections made similarly to municipal collections.

* * *

J. W. Suchomel

Manager, National Flour Mills Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Farmers here generally do not want segregation from other citizens in payment of income tax but they have strong objections to the way it is computed and as a businessman I sympathize with their contention. Because of agriculture's subservience to the whims of nature—a big crop one year and failure the next—the feeling is that the average earning based on five-year operation should be the basis of computation of the farmers' income. Some favor deduction at the source, that is, so much per hog, chicken, dozen of eggs or bushel of grain. This has great merit and would induce more diversified farming which is what we want out here.

* * *

Ernest Weld

Manager, Farmers' Advocate, London, Ont.

The present tax is too complicated for the average farmer. One in a hundred pays and the cost to the Government to collect the tax is higher than the tax received. A simple form of computing the wealth at the end of each calendar year would be taking inventory of land, buildings, stock, produce and securities and at the end of the following year inventory should be taken in the same way, the difference being accumulated wealth after adjusting bills payable and bills receivable, also mortgage moneys paid and received. Special consideration should be given to capital profits and living allowances.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

THE FINANCIAL POST	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Year Ago
PRODUCTION INDEX (1)	....	240.3	242.0	242.9	263.5
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
National income, D.B.S.	....	....	766.3	777.7	785.3
Dom. war expend.	....	237.5	365.3	78.2	260.6
Dom. total revenue	....	230.7	139.8	153.2	279.4
Dom. total expend.	....	308.9	732.0	167.3	342.4
MERCHANDISING					
■Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	164.0	158.4	194.7	151.3
■Retail sales index no.	....	143.1	237.4	190.6	134.0
■Wholesale sales index no.	....	182.6	170.8	195.3	182.6
■Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+5.9	+6.7	+7.0	....
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	133.3	130.0	129.9	129.9	127.8
Bank debits, index (1)	....	....	171.5	220.4	164.3
Bank deposits, index (1)	....	220.5	224.1	212.8	188.6
Money supply (millions $)	....	6,168	6,213	6,038	5,282
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	71.5	68.8	69.4	68.2
Shipment ratio	....	62.7	64.8	70.1	58.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	198.2	180.5	164.4	200.5
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	153.6	144.6	142.3	154.7
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S. index	118.6	118.6	118.5	118.9	118.9
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
■All industries	....	180.4	185.7	183.8	185.7
■Manufacturing	....	212.7	220.1	221.3	226.4
■Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	138.1	152.1	151.0	140.4
■Payrolls (1937=100) (3)	....	209	224	224	205

RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	1945-44	1944-43	1945-44 Jan. 1 to date	1944-43 Jan. 1 to date	% Change
■Carloadings (week Mar. 3)	67.5	69.2	577.0	607.6	—5.1
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Mar. 7)	5,576	5,724	52,825	53,452	—1.2
C.N.R. gross rev. (Jan.)	32,568	33,096	......	......	—1.6
C.N.R. net rev. (Jan.)	3,854	5,023	......	......	—23.3
C.P.R. gross revenue (Jan.)	24,090	23,936	......	......	+0.6
C.P.R. net rev. (Jan.)	1,662	2,639	......	......	—37.1
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Jan.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	156.0	132.1	......	......	+18.0
Steel production (tons)	268.7	242.2	......	......	+10.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
■Contracts awarded (Feb.) $	12,933	16,230	24,654	25,012	—1.4
Building permits (Jan.) $	4,090	4,798	......	......	—14.8
Cement prod., bbls. (Nov.)	559.6	497.6	7,002.9	7,084.6	—1.2
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (Jan.)	2,068	2,041	......	......	+1.3
Flour exp., bbls. (Jan.)	840	1,125	......	......	—25.4
Wheat exp., bush. (Jan.)	5,163	17,274	......	......	—70.1
■Cattle sales (Feb.) (4)	133.4	133.7	299.7	208.0	+44.1
■Hog sales (Feb.) (4)	582.3	894.3	1,412.6	1,796.0	—21.1
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, cwts. (Dec.)	518	736	11,030	11,726	—6.0
Landed value (Dec.) $	1,802	1,803	41,636	36,951	+12.7
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production, tons (Jan.)	265	243	......	......	+9.1
Exports, tons (Jan.)	232	210	......	......	+10.4
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Dec.)	1,524	1,627	17,010	17,859	—4.2
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Jan.)	233	256	......	......	—9.3
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Nov.)	861.8	833.8	8 285.9	9,263.9	+0.2
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) Dec.					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,356	3,560	40,466	40,378	+0.2
FOREIGN TRADE (thousand $)					
Imports (Jan.)	129,685	126,369	......	......	+2.3
Exports (Jan.)	230,498	242,010	......	......	—4.8
FINANCE (millions $1)					
Bank debits (Jan.)	5,070	4,512	......	......	+12.4
■Bond sales (Feb.)	188	123	381	254	+50.0
Life insurance sales (Jan.)	48,375	57,019	......	......	—15.4
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (Dec.)	2.6	2.7	35.3	34.1	+3.5
Cotton consump., lb. (Jan.)	13.1	13.4	......	......	—2.2
Cigarette cons. No. (Jan.)	1,159	1,010	11,244	11 527	—2.5

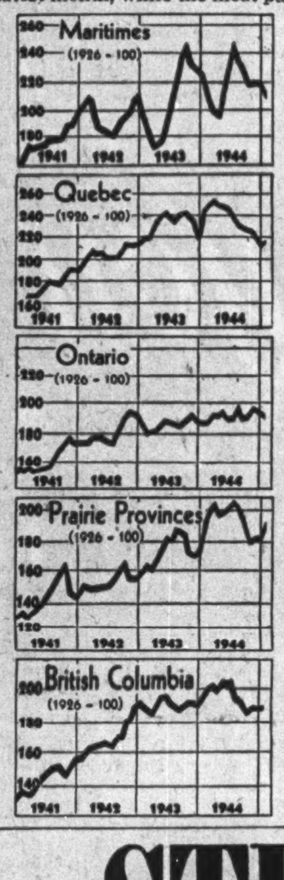
(1) Base period 1935-39=100
(2) All industries
■New items for week
(3) Bank of Commerce est.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, est.

January Business Level Higher Through West

Two of the five economic areas recorded advances in January over the preceding month. A considerable increase was shown in the Prairie Provinces while the index for British Columbia was at a slightly higher level. The decline in the Maritime Provinces was appreciable, while minor changes were shown in Quebec and Ontario. The indices of business activity were below the maximum in each of the five areas, the highest points being reached in 1944. A considerable advance in the Prairie Provinces in the first month of the year failed to counterbalance the decline since July, 1943.

After seasonal adjustments the new business obtained by the construction industry in the form of contracts awarded was greater in each of the five economic areas except the Prairie Provinces. Building permits showed a gain in Quebec and the Prairies. Employment after the usual adjustment showed an increase in each of the areas for the latest month. Bank debits were greater in each of the areas except the Maritime Provinces

Textile and newsprint industries centred in Quebec showed an increase, while activity in the boot and shoe industry was at a somewhat lower level. The steel and automobile industries of Ontario recorded advances in the latest month, while the meat packing industry was at a slightly lower level.



Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	Jan. 1945	% Change Jan. 1944	Dec. 1944
Maritimes:			
Constr. contr. $	776,000	—16.8	503,000
Bldg. permits $	142,000	+94.5	127,000
Life ins. sales $000	3,258	—14.4	4,051
Bank debits $000,000	111.2	+14.8	120.5
Elec. pwr. kw.h. 000	3,297	+25.9	3,099
Employment*	191.8	—3.9	187.1
Index	216.9	—2.8	220.5
Quebec:			
Constr. contr. $	4,318,000	+105.1	4,228,000
Bldg. permits $	696,000	—39.8	2,408,000
Life ins. sales $000	12,571	—10.4	12,309
Bank debits $000,000	1,553	+15.3	1,472
Elec. pwr. kw.h.000	37,073	—30.1	37,188
Employment*	197.6	—5.1	196.7
Newsprint prod., tons	264,766	+9.1	244,970
Cotton consump., lb.	13,127,147	—2.2	12,748,022
Index	218.3	—11.1	218.5
Ontario:			
Constr. contr. $	4,026,000	+49.1	5,295,000
Bldg. permits $	2,418,000	+144.7	3,996,000
Life ins. sales $000	19,762	—23.3	19,037
Bank debits $000,000	2,226	+14.4	2,269
Elec. pwr. kw.h.000	34,406	—1.8	33,242
Employment*	188.0	—0.3	185.9
Livestock slaughterings	289.4	—1.1	292.1
Steel prod. net tons	268,722	+11.0	243,482
Index	193.9	+3.0	194.5
Prairie Provinces:			
Constr. contr. $	1,450,000	—13.9	1,550,000
Bldg. permits $	485,000	—73.0	686,000
Life ins. sales 000	8,410	—3.2	8,323
Bank debits $000,000	872	+7.5	916
Elec. pwr. kw.h.000	7,564	—15.7	7,537
Employment*	151.9	+1.1	148.7
Wheat receipts bu.	25,191,000	—4.4	30,838,000
Wheat prices**	125	....	125
Index	191.9	—2.7	183.7
British Columbia:			
Constr. contr. $	952,000	—24.5	1,153,000
Bldg. permits $	349,000	—50.6	684,000
Life ins. sales $000	3,659	—8.1	3,186
Bank debits $000,000	307.3	—1.0	285.1
Elec. pwr. kw.h.000	7,890	+6.4	7,880
Employment*	182.5	—5.8	182.5
Index	190.9	—2.4	190.0

*1926= 100. Employment statistics apply to the preceding month.
**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

CNR Net Revenues Lower in January

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Net operating revenues of Canadian National Railways in January showed a decline of $1,169,000 from January, 1944, to $3,854,000.

Gross operating revenues were $528,000 lower, at $32,568,000, while, reflecting wage increases, operating expenses were up $641,000.

Quebec Butter Output Up 41.4% in January

MONTREAL—Butter production in Quebec province in 1944 totalled 81,977,292 lb., a decline of 4.2% from 1943, according to the Quebec Dept. of Trade and Commerce. Cheddar cheese output totalled 61,247,193 lb., an increase of 23.5% over the year before. January butter production was 1,374,949 lb., an increase of 41.4% over January, 1944. Cheese output for the month was 526,496 lb., decrease of 38.4%.

In January, 412 factories produced butter, 83 produced cheese and 35 combined establishments manufactured butter and cheese.

Selling Power ...in the RIGHT place!

In Montreal, one newspaper — the Star — provides tremendous selling force for the advertiser who wants to build peacetime sales NOW ... Behind this selling force is the Star's saturation coverage of Montreal's English families, plus a readership which assures a friendly intimate reception for your advertisement *in the home!*

★ *To advertisers, interested in Montreal, the Star will be pleased to furnish facts and figures on this all-important market as an aid to post-war sales.*

The Montreal Daily Star
"Canada's Greatest Newspaper"

Investment Securities

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

COLOUR—FOR STOP AND GO!

Advertising is not all stopping power. Successful advertising must also stimulate the "go".

Your message in full-colour on "24-sheet" Posters will have what it takes to stop prospects in their tracks and activate them towards your product.

POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 RICHMOND ST W., TORONTO

STEEL *Gives* SECURITY

STRUCTURAL STEEL is safe because all its properties have been tested and are known before it goes "on the job". ... From its refinement in the open hearth furnace to its final passing through the rolls, its uniform quality is supervised. It is this quality which is frozen into the material *for all time to come*. ... You are invited to write to the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction for the latest handbooks and other data on steel construction.

★ 9 POINTS IN FAVOUR OF STEEL:

1. STEEL is MODERN Sound engineering in steel always results in grace, harmony and good design.
2. STEEL is SPEEDY Construction in steel saves time and labour.
3. STEEL ENDURES Structures built with steel last indefinitely.
4. STEEL is ADAPTABLE Quick and inexpensive alterations are possible in steel construction.
5. STEEL is UNIFORM Constant manufacturing tests ensure quality in structural steel.
6. STEEL can be SALVAGED Fabricated steel can be reclaimed.
7. STEEL is ECONOMICAL Steel weighs less per strength unit than other structural materials.
8. STEEL stands ABUSE Structural steel is hard to damage.
9. STEEL is RESPONSIBLE The integrity of steel mills and fabricators alike guarantees the quality of structural steel.

"THINK IN TERMS OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION INC. 101 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

LONDON CALLING— BY ADELPHI

Luftwaffe's "Scalded Cat" Raids Emphasize Decline of German Might

LONDON—Just as an unpleasant reminder that the war in Europe is not yet over, we have been again experiencing visits from pilot-driven bombers over England. After a long interval the sirens have wailed once more, a few people have been machine-gunned or blown to eternity.

If one could see it all with the detachment of a philosopher, nothing could better emphasize the pitiful decline of Germany's power than these "scalded cat" raids by a handful of planes. When one compares them with the dreadful might of the Anglo-American air armada over Germany by day and night it is a grotesque ironic commentary on the sodden vanity of the paper-hanger who thought he could conquer the world.

However, the bravery of these Luftwaffe pilots is not without its glory. They shot up an empty goods train and killed a signalman. No doubt Doctor Goebbels will make the most of this stupendous success.

• • •

Military experts who write for the newspapers are having a hard time trying to be right for once about the date of the end of the European war. I like the sagacity of one literary general who wrote yesterday that it might be over in six weeks or six months. Perhaps we should be glad he did not add six years so as to be absolutely right.

A friend of mine who was a former professional pugilist says that Germany is on the ropes but every time it tries to flop on the floor we hit it an uppercut and thereby keep it on its feet. In my opinion this view is worthy of consideration—it might not be a bad idea to give Germany one day of rest to think things over.

• • •

Tory M.P.'s Are Eloquent In Protest Over Poland

The great debate on Churchill's vote of confidence worked out much as I predicted. The main thing is that Churchill was given overwhelming approval by Parliament and thus his hand will be strengthened for the future. This 10-year-old Parliament—and that is a great age for a Parliament or a race horse—was at its best. On the second day, when the Tory rebels' amendment on Poland was being debated, speeches were of such high character and eloquence that the M.P.s were swayed first one way then the other.

The climax was when Victor Raikes wound up for the movers. Looking at Churchill, he said, "In 1940 I followed Churchill into the lobby and voted against my Leader Chamberlain because I thought it was right and necessary. But it was with heavy heart that I did so. Now I must go into the lobby against my right honorable friend because my conscience demands it, but again it will be with heavy heart. Churchill is a great man and I am an insignificant back bencher but I say to him that in this matter of Poland I speak more truly for England than he does."

This sincerity was so moving that Eden, winding up for adjournment, had to give everything he had to bring the House back to realities and the necessity of supporting the agreement which had been reached with Russia and America. Eden was nervous, rather hurried in his delivery, but he finished in telling style. In fact, he was so compelling in his arguments that attempts were made by their friends to persuade Tory rebels to withdraw the amendment. They refused and the House divided, 30 M.P.'s voting against the Government, all but two of them Tories. Actually, I do not think Churchill was displeased. It would not have been dignified or helpful if no section of Parliament had failed to express dissatisfaction with Poland being partitioned by agreement of her allies while the war is on instead of waiting for a general peace conference. At the same time it would have been awkward if the rebels had mustered a 100 or more votes.

Throughout the debate the Russian ambassador, round-faced, round headed and beaming with smiles, looked down on the scene. At the other end of the diplomatic gallery sat the Polish ambassador, grim, motionless, frowning. Never once did the two men show any sign of each other's presence although for three hours on the first afternoon they were the only occupants of the gallery.

• • •

J. L. Garvin in "Express" Is Cellist in Brass Band

It is well known that old soldiers never die but simply fade away. Journalists are also like that except that they refuse to fade.

J. L. Garvin was editor of the Sunday Observer for years and his weekly article was vast, profound and eloquent. Three years ago the Astors, who own the Observer, thought the time had come for septuagenarian Garvin to rest on his laurels. There was lively bidding for his services from other publications and as usual Beaverbrook won.

To the surprise of everyone, Garvin appeared as a regular pontificator to the Sunday Express. Each week end he thundered from the editorial page of that lively mass circulation journal. But something had gone wrong. It is well known that some horses improve by change of stable while others deteriorate. Garvin was difficult to read in the Sunday Express though no one could explain why. To change the metaphor he was like a cellist playing in a brass band. No one could hear him. Four months ago his feature disappeared and it was said he had gone on a holiday. This morning Lord Camrose's dignified Daily Telegraph announces that Garvin is to write regularly for it. As he is on his way toward 80 years of age it shows journalism is a good profession for stayers, however we are all glad that Garvin's pen is not to be sheathed in its scabbard. He still has lots and lots to say.

UP IN CPR

J. Russell Kimpton becomes assistant to the vice-president and general manager, eastern lines, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in Toronto.

Equal Support of Public Aid Sought of B. C. Municipalities

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — British Columbia's new Social Assistance Act in several respects may be unique. The idea will be to require all municipalities to comply with comparable standards and to protect the needy from "other areas" who otherwise might be denied assistance.

According to the terms of the legislation being drafted, where, because of the denial of assistance by a municipality, it is evident that a hardship would be created, the directors of welfare may grant assistance and obtain reimbursement from the municipality.

The "director of welfare" would replace the present superintendent of welfare.

At present the provincial government has limited authority in the social service field. The new legislation would provide additional powers, and so permit freer action.

A uniform standard of assistance and maintenance of that standard are two of the objects of the proposed measure. The private welfare agency would have a definite place in the program, however. Community effort would be as necessary as ever.

During the next few weeks it is probable that a series of conferences will be held between representatives of the Government and the municipalities to achieve the necessary liaison.

One reason for the formulation of the new law is the fact that some municipalities give little or nothing to social service, a situation which merely adds to the burden borne by the more liberal communities.

COMPLETE
Stock Transfer Facilities
PROMPT DELIVERIES
The CANADA TRUST COMPANY
14 King E., Toronto — Branches in 6 Provinces

TABLE OF GROWTH

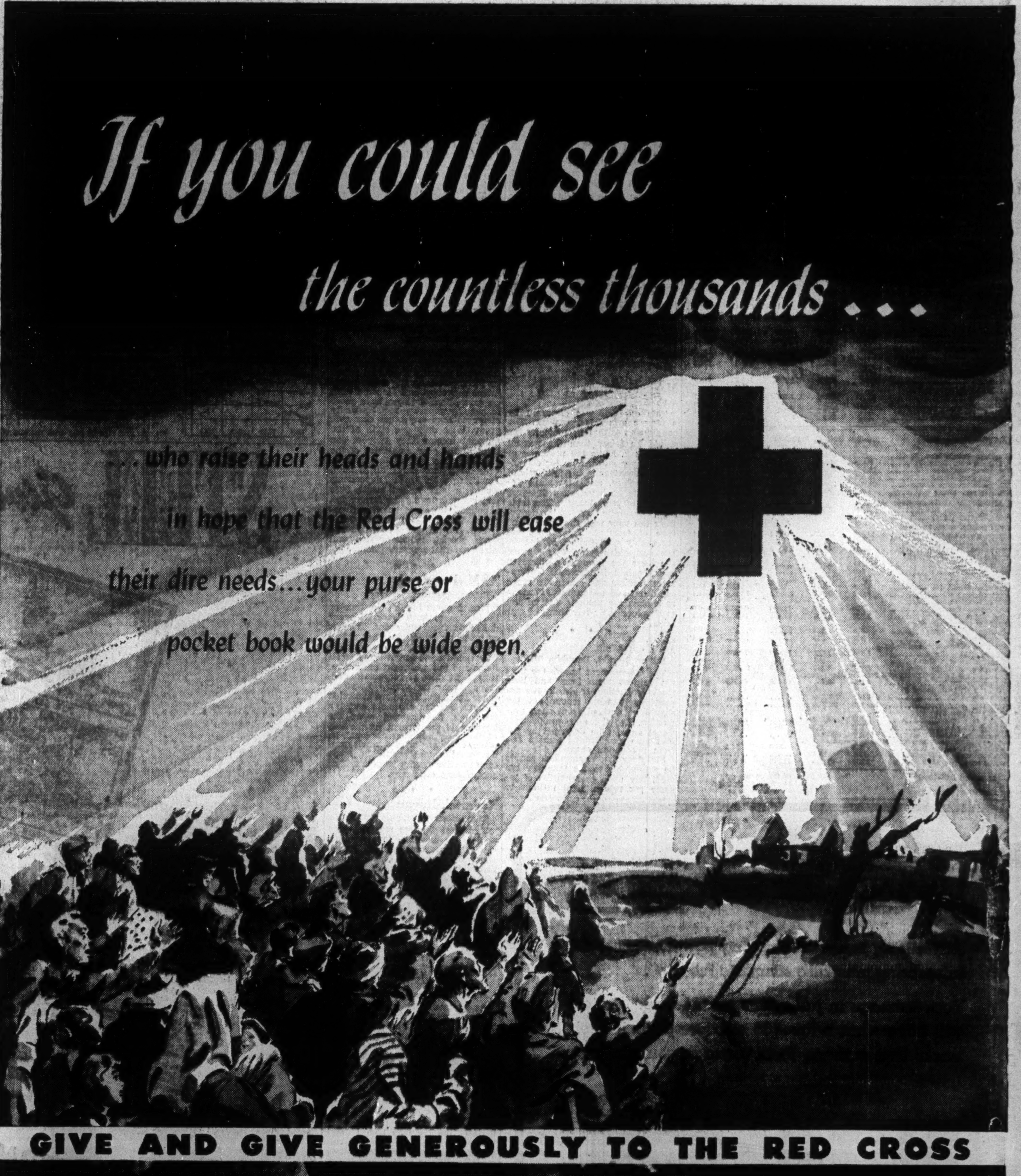
	Total Income	Insurance in Force	Assets
1914	$ 85,769	$ 4,494,859	$ 237,599
1924	758,485	28,023,812	2,533,919
1934	1,304,331	37,266,461	5,563,546
1944	2,473,670	79,242,455	12,628,629

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1944 REPORT

A record gain of Insurance in Force.
A large increase in Total Assets.
A favourable mortality experience.
A high rate of interest on investments.
Substantial profit earnings.
A record enhancement in market value of securities.

MONTREAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY "The Friendly Company"
HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

Harding Carpets Ltd. expects to raise $250,000 additional capital by the recently announced rights offering at $5 a share on a one-for-five basis and by sale of about 13,800 shares at the same price to key employees. The proceeds will be used for improvements and expansion.



COMPANY REPORTS

Fraser Companies

Fraser Companies reports that net profits increased in 1944 over the previous year and that payment of dividends on the common shares was resumed. President Aubrey Crabtree states that the total tonnage of pulp and paper produced and sold was approximately the same as in the two previous years, but the production of paper was proportionately decreased by the diversion to other consumers of pulp normally consumed by the company's paper mills in Maine, to other consumers by direction of the WPB. Production and sales of lumber products were substantially lower than in the previous year, which is partly attributed to shortage of manpower in the woods.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Oper. earnings	$6,129,187	$5,457,070
Less: Bond int. & exch.	584,742	598,848
Depreciation	1,241,900	1,241,900
Depletion	254,794	351,143
Income tax res.Δ	2,590,000	2,558,500
Net profit	1,457,751	706,679
Less: Dividends	389,567	......
Surplus for year	1,068,181	706,679
ΔIncl. ref. EPT	259,000	210,725
Times Bond Int. & Exch. Earned:		
After depr. & depl.	7.92	6.45
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$3.93	$1.90
Incl. ref. EPT	4.63	2.47
Paid	1.05	nil

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & govt. bonds	$4,638,303	$6,655,110
Accts. rec.	1,386,857	1,897,242
Inventories	3,886,509	3,047,856
Total curr. assets	9,911,669	11,600,208
Misc. assetsΔ	616,445	363,009
Fixed assets*	13,201,425	13,712,625
Total assets	23,729,539	25,675,842
Accts. & tax. pay.	4,090,379	5,640,501
Bond int. accrued	......	280,929
Div. pay.	129,856	......
Total curr. liab.	4,220,235	5,921,430
Funded debt	7,000,000	8,943,000
Cont. & invent. res.	2,325,000	1,813,000
Capital stock	3,984,459	3,984,459
Capital surplus	1,871,377	3,107,825
SurplusΔ	4,328,468	1,816,128
After reserve of	19,161,732	17,885,057
ΔIncl. ref. EPT	569,000	310,000
Working capital	5,691,434	5,678,778

Acme Glove Works

A moderate improvement in operating and net profit and in working capital position is reported by Acme Glove Works for 1944, despite intensified material and labor shortages. Increase in operating profits is attributed to the demand for higher-priced lines of merchandise which resulted in an increase of 10% in dollar sales, although the turnover in units was actually less than in 1943. President A. Lepine states that costs are continually rising and that the labor element is asking for and receiving in one way or another higher wages every year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$288,234	$281,806
Less: Depreciation	20,043	30,447
Taxes reserved	200,790	188,408
Net profit	67,401	62,951
Less: Pref. divds.	44,714	67,070
Surplus for year	22,687	*4,119
ΔInc. refund. EPT	31,985	20,120
*Deficit		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$9.30	$9.15
Incl. ref. EPT	14.39	13.86
Paid	6.50	6.50+3.25
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.05	0.78
Incl. ref. EPT	2.26	2.01
Paid	nil	nil

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$253,102	$243,330
Accts. rec.	271,691	236,940
Inventories	695,247	759,476
Total curr. assets	1,220,380	1,239,746
Misc. assetsΔ	83,852	86,617
Fixed assets	230,573	245,075
Total assets	1,533,755	1,571,438
Total curr. liab.	180,876	243,831
Capital stock	1,179,470	1,179,470
SurplusΔ	173,409	148,137
ΔIncl. refund. EPT	70,622	39,037
Working capital	1,039,464	996,915

Ottawa L. H. & P.

Ottawa Light Heat & Power Co. reports an increase in net profits in 1944. Frederic E. Bronson, president, points out that although restrictions upon the use of electricity in commercial establishments were removed by the Power Controller in 1944, full use on a prerestriction scale has not yet been resumed by all commercial establishments.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$895,536	$850,611
Less: Deprec.	252,615	249,800
Bond interest	156,380	169,886
Prov. for inc. taxΔ	256,633	137,297
Net profit*	229,908	293,928
Less: Pref. divds.	85,000	85,000
Common divds.	84,000	84,000
Surplus for year	60,908	124,928
ΔIncl. refund. EPT	20,120	......
*Note:—Co's. report incl. ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.		
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	6.37	5.08
After deprec.	4.11	3.01
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$13.52	$12.00
Incl. ref. EPT	14.71	12.00
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.04	0.85
Incl. ref. EPT	1.18	0.85
Paid	0.60	0.60

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$598,161	$180,471
Accts. rec.	222,323	217,707
Inventories	101,404	108,225
Total curr. assets	921,908	506,403
Misc. assetsΔ	54,404	37,038
Fixed assets*	6,450,844	6,759,801
Franchises, etc.	1,764,062	1,764,062
Total assets	9,211,218	9,068,784
Total curr. liab.	368,740	395,144
Funded debt	3,909,500	3,909,500
Capital stock	4,300,000	4,300,000
SurplusΔ	632,978	554,140
*After depr. of	2,738,400	2,386,219
ΔIncl. ref. EPT	20,720	......
Working capital	553,168	181,340

G. Tamblyn

Sales for G. Tamblyn Ltd. in 1944 reached an all-time high of $5,656,445 or $336,217 over 1943 sales. Net profit, however, was down. The profit dip was due mainly to increase in operating cost caused by added wage expense (extra personnel to handle greatly expanded volume of sales), states H. G. Browne, president.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$597,814	$637,608
Less: Deprec., etc.	47,864	48,100
Income tax res.Δ	443,292	475,836
Net profit	106,358	113,975
Less: Pref. divds.	15,000	15,000
Common divds.	89,600	89,600
Surplus for year	1,758	9,375
ΔIncl. refund. EPT	74,270	81,158
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$17.72	$19.00
Incl. ref. EPT	30.10	32.58
Paid	2.50	2.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.82	0.88
Incl. ref. EPT	1.48	1.61
Paid	0.80	0.80

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31	1944	1943
Cash & govt. bds.	$483,683	$462,340
Accts. rec.	17,851	9,207
Inventories	980,022	1,066,441
Total curr. assets	1,481,566	1,538,588
Inv. & adv. sub. co.	3,009	4,018
Misc. assetsΔ	183,676	116,669
Fixed assets*	492,443	501,630
Total assets	2,160,694	2,161,855
Accts., etc., pay.	422,011	417,125
Taxes payable	248,220	329,707
Total curr. liab.	670,231	746,832
Capital stock	340,000	340,000
Capital surplus	411,900	411,900
Earned surplusΔ	738,553	686,523
*After depr. of	604,689	572,014
ΔIncl. refund. EPT	173,865	99,593
Working capital	811,335	791,756

Caneco QUALITY envelopes
CANADA'S FINEST
CANADA ENVELOPE COMPANY
939 Busby Street - Montreal

FIREPLACE FURNACE
For Summer Homes and Cottages—
draws cold air out of room—sends hot air in to replace it instead of heating outside—circulates air—saves fuel—no more cold evenings at cottage.
Write us . . .
TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED (Dept. 27), TWEED, ONT.

EXPERIENCED TRAVELLERS
CARRY MONEY SAFELY
Canadian Pacific Express
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Alberta Govt. Offers Refunding Plan Directly to Individual Bondholders

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—Unable to come to an agreement with the Bondholders' Committee, the Alberta Government proposes to make a definite offer directly to holders of Alberta bonds of new 33-year 3½% bonds, dated June 1, 1945. An adjustment which is equal to one third of the amount saved to the province through the reduction in interest from June 1, 1936, to June 1, 1945, will be paid under the plan "to at least partially compensate holders who voluntarily exchange their bonds for the financial losses they have sustained as a result of our enforced default."

This was the long-awaited announcement made to the Alberta Legislature by Premier Ernest Manning, provincial treasurer, who outlined in detail the proposals of the Alberta Government to refund a net outstanding public debt of $113,200,000. The refunding scheme is a voluntary one, with Mr. Manning stating:

"After the most careful consideration, we have decided that, in fairness to all concerned, we can no longer defer making a definite offer to the holders of our bonds, notwithstanding the fact that our offer will not be acceptable to the Bondholders' committee.

$34 Millions in Default

"It is neither in the interests of the province or the bondholders that the present situation should continue longer. We already have over $34 millions of bonds in default, and substantial additional amounts are falling due each year. The disputed unpaid interest is now in excess of $25 millions as a result of which the province is faced with increasingly difficult legal complications," the premier-treasurer admitted.

In the province's debt refunding offer there also is an inducement to holders of Alberta bonds to accept the new plan. This was described as a "compensation" by the premier and is designed to make the conversion more attractive to bondholders.

As compensation for holders who turn in their bonds, whether unmatured or in default, for the lower 3½% interest rate, the province will pay $8 millions in bonuses. The adjustment will be on the basis of $9 per $100 6% bond, $7.50 per $100 5% bond, and $6 per $100 4% bond.

Mr. Manning also announced the Government proposes to provide $2 millions yearly for debt retirement which will be used to cancel, "either by purchase or call," the new bonds. Provision is being made in this year's estimates to redeem the balance of the outstanding savings certificates amounting to $3.2 millions.

The estimates for 1945-46 fiscal period show an increase of $2,681,070 in public debt charges. Total amount of the appropriation is $6,566,834. Main item in the increase is $1,664,340 for larger interest payments under the proposed debt refunding scheme.

First Clear-cut Offers

Mr. Manning's proposals are the first clear-cut offers made to Alberta bondholders.. Debt refunding, it gradually was becoming recognized—even in Social Credit ranks—had a direct and indirect bearing on the whole economy of the province. Its ramifications have been the subject of much debate both in and outside the House during the past nine years.

The whole thing started in 1936, when, the Social Credit Government contends, economic conditions were such that it became financially impossible for the Government to maintain even a minimum of essential public and social services and at the same time continue to meet the full contractual rates of interest on its bonded indebtedness. At that time the total debt service charges absorbed 50.95% of the entire provincial revenue, while the interest charges alone amounted to over 46% of the total provincial income.

The Social Credit Government then stated it had no alternative but to reduce interest rates on its bonded indebtedness by 50%, a step taken after efforts had failed to effect a voluntary reduction. The Government stated that its action was not to be regarded as a repudiation of its bonded indebtedness.

Mr. Manning, in his address, stated: "Since assuming the office of provincial treasurer I have continued the efforts to work out a satisfactory settlement along these lines initiated and exploited with tireless energy by my predecessor (Solon Low).

Rejects Committee Plan

"While members of the committee have intimated some willingness to accept the over-all rate of interest proposed by the Government, their acceptance is predicated on the province recognizing in full the unpaid portion of the interest since 1936, together with differentials in coupon rates on their outstanding bonds to maturity. These two factors involve about $32 millions.

"The Federal Government will give its support to a refunding arrangement and assist the province financially in its implementation only on the grounds that all unpaid interest is recognized and paid, together with the differentials on all unmatured bonds.

"The Alberta Government is not prepared under any circumstances to agree to such an arrangement."

In addition to the $113.2 millions net outstanding debt for which the new debentures will be issued, treasury bills amounting to $1,659,000 held in sinking funds will be cancelled.

This figure includes the guaranteed debenture issues outstanding but does not include $5.5 millions of Alberta & Great Waterways bonds still outstanding and not included in the refunding proposal.

Joseph Simpson Sons Control Transferred

S. Godfrey, Toronto, has purchased the capital stock of Joseph Simpson Sons Ltd., knitted goods manufacturers of Toronto, and is now its president, it has been announced. Mr. Godfrey has been Used Goods Administrator in the Wartime prices and Trade Board since the inception of price control.

Gordon Hanks has been appointed vice-president and general manager with W. H. Wilson continuing as sales manager. The firm is well known as one of the oldest and largest knitted goods manufacturers in Canada.

New Directors for National Trust Company

F. A. SHERMAN
Vice-President and General Manager, Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited; Member of the Steel Advisory Committee, Department of Munitions and Supply.

H. P. FRID
President, Frid Construction Company Limited; Past President, Canadian Construction Association; Chairman, Hamilton Hydro-Electric Commission.

Police Force First to Test Sask's Trade Union Act

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—A battle between Regina city's police commission and the new Saskatchewan labor relations board looms as a result of the board's order restraining Chief Constable M. J. Bruton of Regina from "an unfair labor practice."

The charge against Bruton was the first under the new Saskatchewan Trade Union Act.

The case arose when the Regina Policemen's Association, Trades and Labor Congress affiliate, complained to the board the chief declined to meet representatives to discuss grievances.

Haled before the board, Bruton declared that under the agreement with the policemen's association, such grievances rightfully should be discussed with the police commission.

The case was adjourned to allow the board to correspond with the police commission. The board claimed Bruton was an employer's agent under the Trade Union Act. This, however, the police commission declined to agree with.

The labor board at a subsequent meeting issued an order that Bruton was "an employer's agent" and therefore should meet with employee policemen.

Now the police commission is planning to meet to discuss this development. Mayor T. G. McNall declares the order "has placed the commission in rather an awkward position."

The matter is such that it may easily boil up into a fight against the labor board's authority.

The Trade Union Act specifically denies any appeal to a court. The act provides the board's orders will have the force and authority of a court order.

If the police chief were consistently to ignore the board's order, he could be haled before a magistrate. The penalty can be, on the first offense, a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $200. The labor board must give its consent to a prosecution.

FOR SPEED

Script Mimeo Bond is streamlined for a quick, trouble-free duplicating job. Its smooth, fuzz-free surface reduces time-wasting clogging and plucking to a minimum.

Every duplicating job is speeded up when you use Script Mimeo Bond. It comes in five attractive shades—white, blue, green, buff or pink. See your Provincial Paper dealer and find out about this streamlined timer-saver.

Script MIMEO BOND
A PROVINCIAL PAPER

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
DEPOSITS ACCEPTED 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1944), $13,944,333

BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

LATIN AMERICA IN THE FUTURE WORLD: by George Soule, David Efron and Norman T. Hess, under the supervision of Alvin H. Hansen for the National Planning Association. Published in Canada by Farrar & Rinehart; 372 pages; price $3.50.

This book is significant on three counts: first, as information, second, as an approach to international trade problems, third, (for Canadians) as an analysis from the U. S. point of view of problems very much like our own.

As information, this volume is a refreshing change from the slick jobs that deal heavily in the "romance" of Latin countries and throw in "intangibles" in place of information. The NPA goes behind the emotional and political stresses of Latin America to seek the social and economic conditions that have produced the strains. Within these covers are collected a wide variety of data about the countries south of the Rio Grande. Much of this appears here for the first time in English, and most of the rest was never before easily accessible in compact form. Comparisons with Canadian and U. S. statistics help the Canadian reader to get a clear view of Latin American market and production problems.

Its whole general approach makes the book important on a second count. Implied throughout the book is the proposition that not only freedom from future wars but the business prosperity of every country will best be served by co-operation among nations to provide for the fullest development of all.

This sober analysis of the business relationships between a group of countries demonstrates the truth of the proposition in the most concrete possible terms and proceeds to explore practical policies which would do the job of raising standards of production and consumption with advantage to the whole world. Especially important is the recognition of the opportunity and responsibilities of the United States in the realm of world trade. Source of this study is the National Planning Association, a body highly respected and relatively influential with the United States.

For Canada, this has the additional importance that the problems discussed are in many cases similar to our own. We are an American country; we have a "one-sided" economy leaning heavily on the export of two staple products; and we are intimately tied to the economy of the United States. Chapter 8, on The Pattern of Economic Activity, awakens echoes of Canadian problems on nearly every page. Canadians therefore get an extra dividend from this book; a suggestion of how far our problems are related to those of Latin America.

The arrangement of the book is good and the style on the whole clear. It suffers a little from an overdose of statistical material in the first chapters and a consequent over-compression of the analysis in the last chapters, but the news value of the statistics is adequate excuse. Not everyone will be prepared to accept all the conclusions reached and the policies recommended, but few will deny the value of the study as a whole as a basis for future understanding of the problems involved.

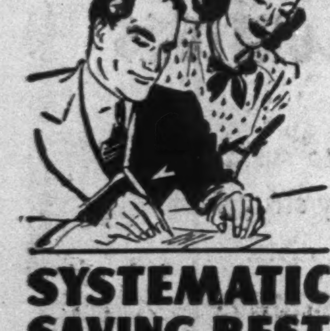
THE VIGIL OF A NATION: by Lin Yutang. Published in Canada by Longmans, Green & Co.; 262 pages; pice $3.50.

This is the story of a six months' journey back to wartime China. Dr. Lin has been living in the United States for so long that he occupies the peculiar position of being no longer wholly Chinese nor yet completely American, so that his viewpoint is unique. Those who are fond of Dr. Lin's rambling philosophy will no doubt enjoy this latest work. Those who are looking for new and significant information about events in Asia may find it almost unbearably irritating. There are amusing moments, and many intensely interesting moments, for Dr. Lin had entree into many exalted places. With the Asiatic theatre growing in importance, many Canadians will want to read this book; but on the whole, though China gets top billing, it might better be titled "Inside Lin Yutang."

UNRRA COUNCIL JOURNAL: SECOND SESSION, MONTREAL, 1944. Edited by Helen Semmerling; distributed in Canada by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; 182 pages; price $2.00 (to libraries $1.50).

What actually happened at Montreal, considered six months after the event. The quietly stirring debate on the advisability of sending aid to Italy, the details of accounting procedure for UNRRA, even the minor notes that reveal the delegates' curiosity about the RCMP insignia and the type of moving picture they wanted to see, make varied and interesting reading. For the record, businessmen will be interested in the directories of delegations, cumulative guide to documents, reports and resolutions on policy that appear, well-indexed, in the appendix.

We Manufacture
Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO - BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST



SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you: Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

Bruce Barton, noted author and Metropolitan Policyholder.

A policyholder reports on his life insurance company

THIS YEAR, in making its Annual Report to 31,000,000 policyholders, Metropolitan decided to try *something new.*

We asked Bruce Barton, a policyholder, and a well known writer, if he would write the report. He agreed.

So he visited our Home Office, asked a host of questions, looked into the facts and figures. According to his report, the things he learned about the Company confirm what the Examiners of the State Insurance Department found. Following their most recent official examination of the Company they had stated:

"From this examination, it becomes evident that the Company is in strong financial condition, that its affairs are ably managed, and that the business of the Company is being operated in the interests of its policyholders."

One out of every *five* persons in Canada and the United States is a Metropolitan policyholder. If, like Mr. Barton, you are one of this group, you'll be more than interested in the things he learned. Even if you're not a policyholder, you cannot help but enjoy reading Mr. Barton's account of what Metropolitan did in 1944 for the benefit of policyholders and public.

If you'd like a copy of this Annual Report to Policyholders, send in the little coupon below. It's yours for the asking.

BUSINESS REPORT FOR 1944

OBLIGATIONS TO POLICYHOLDERS, BENEFICIARIES, AND OTHERS

Policy Reserves Required by Law . .	$5,923,550,602.75
This amount, together with future premiums and interest, is required to assure payment of all future policy benefits.	
Policy Proceeds and Dividends Held at Interest	296,078,543.16
These are funds left with the company to be paid in the future.	
Reserved for Dividends to Policyholders –	114,154,637.00
Set aside for payment in 1945 to those policyholders eligible to receive them.	
Other Policy Obligations	67,579,917.19
Claims in process of settlement, estimated claims not yet reported, premiums paid in advance, etc.	
Taxes Due or Accrued	21,656,953.00
Includes estimated amount of taxes payable in 1945 on the business of 1944.	
Special Reserve for Investments . . .	104,368,000.00
To provide against possible loss or fluctuation in their value.	
Miscellaneous Liabilities	24,644,127.31
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$6,552,032,780.41

ASSETS WHICH ASSURE FULFILLMENT OF OBLIGATIONS

Government Securities		$3,066,445,698.96
Canadian and United States .		
Other Bonds		1,919,930,288.87
Provincial, State and Municipal	$ 98,069,228.70	
Railroad	588,210,136.87	
Public Utilities	769,116,680.34	
Industrial and Miscellaneous	464,534,242.96	
Stocks		104,596,021.13
All but $2,407,086.53 are Preferred or Guaranteed.		
First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate .		916,419,648.68
Farms	$ 87,325,964.20	
Other Property . . .	829,093,684.48	
Loans on Policies		370,567,520.95
Made to policyholders on the security of their policies.		
Real Estate Owned		310,793,056.22
Includes $49,148,672.32 real estate under contract of sale and $146,808,180.56 Housing Projects and real estate for Company use.		
Cash		143,063,675.82
Other Assets		163,634,660.80
Premiums due and deferred, interest and rents due and accrued, etc.		
TOTAL ASSETS TO MEET OBLIGATIONS		$6,995,450,571.43

Thus, Assets exceed Obligations by **$443,417,791.02.** This safety fund is divided into

Special Surplus Funds . . . $15,760,000.00 **Unassigned Funds (Surplus)** . $427,657,791.02

These funds, representing about 7% of the obligations, serve as a cushion against possible unfavourable experience due to war or other conditions and give extra assurance that all policy benefits will be paid in full as they fall due.

NOTE:—Assets carried at $332,059,386.58 in the above statement are deposited with various public officials under requirements of law or regulatory authority. Canadian business embraced in this statement is reported on basis of par of exchange.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1944 OPERATIONS

Life Insurance in Force, End of 1944 . $30,696,750,125 **Paid-for Life Insurance Issued During 1944** . $2,064,042,459

Amount Paid to Policyholders During 1944 . $592,034,726.22

SOME FACTS ABOUT METROPOLITAN'S OPERATIONS IN CANADA

These facts about the Company's business in the Dominion during 1944 will be of particular interest to Metropolitan Canadian policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Victory Bonds Purchased in 1944		$44,000,000
Total Investments in Canadian War and Victory Bonds at end of 1944		$156,558,102
New Life Insurance Issued in 1944		$173,546,951
Life Insurance in Force in Canada, end of 1944:		
Ordinary . .	$945,539,187	
Industrial . .	574,636,179	
Group . . .	154,995,172	
Total		$1,675,170,538
Payments to Canadian Policyholders and their beneficiaries in 1944		$29,975,155
Total Investments in Canada, end of 1944		$395,018,395
Nursing Visits made in 1944 . .		227,548

The total amount the Metropolitan has paid to Canadians since it entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada, exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $249,350,000.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman of the Board
HOME OFFICE: NEW YORK
LEROY A. LINCOLN, President
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA
EDWIN C. McDONALD, Vice-President in Charge

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of your Annual Report to Policyholders, "Something New in Annual Reports."

NAME ....

STREET AND NUMBER ....

CITY .... PROVINCE ....

It's not ALL Yours!

● Yes, you've earned it : : : but part of that money in your pay envelope isn't yours! It belongs to the old man or old woman YOU will be some day. Then—your earning power will drop and you will need the income from savings to help support you.

Are you looking to the Government to provide for your old age? Be practical about this. Government provision is never adequate and can never replace individual thrift. It is up to each of us to make some provision for our own old-age.

How much should you set aside? Probably less than you think. Let an Imperial Life representative work out a plan for *YOU*—a plan that will suit *YOUR* earnings, *YOUR* needs and *YOUR* wishes for the future—and bring monthly cheques to you commencing at 55, 60, 65 or whatever age you decide. No obligation to you, of course.

See Your Local Representative

IMPERIAL LIFE

Founded 1897

Head Office • TORONTO

BRANCHES AND AGENTS IN ALL IMPORTANT CENTRES

YOU ASKED US—

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INVESTMENTS

Can. Indust. Alcohol

Would you kindly give me some information on Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., and its common stock earnings.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Ltd. is engaged in production and wholesale distribution of alcohol and spirits, also has a division which acts as agent for distribution in Canada of well-known brands of British whisky and rum. An industrial division markets alcohol for industrial and commercial uses. Since Nov' 1, 1942, in accordance with government orders, all alcohol has been for war use only, except for a slight amount of production permitted during "vacations," from the regulations. The company is controlled by Hiram-Walker-Gooderham & Worts Ltd.

Earnings during the war have shown some improvement due to high level of production, with profits in the year ended Aug. 31, 1944, equal to 55c a share on the common stock, as against 48c for 1943 and 19c for 1939. Dividend payments have been increased from 10c a share in 1939 to 40c a share in 1944. For the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the Nov. 30, 1944, earnings on the common stock amounted to just under 14c a share as compared with just under 13c a share in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

Inventories of matured spirits have necessarily been reduced during the last few years, but there are still substantial amounts of such spirits on hand. The company concentrates in the Canadian market, and competition in Canada is not quite so severe as in United States. Prospects appear reasonably bright for a fairly high level of operations after the war.

INCOME TAX

Sells Rented House

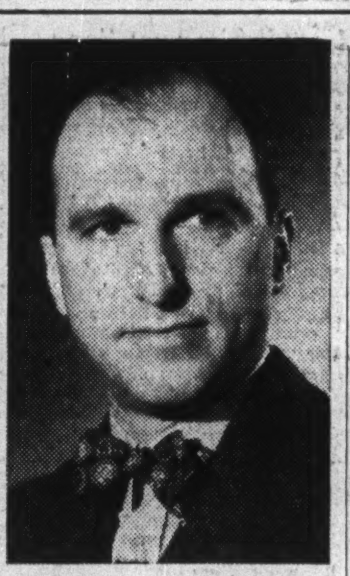
On July 1, 1944, I sold a house which for some years I had rented to other people. In making up my income tax return for 1944 may I deduct depreciation on the house for the whole year or just for the part of the year I owned it?

You are allowed to deduct depreciation only for the part of the year that you actually owned the house.

Trades Union Dues

Each year I pay the regular dues into a trade union to which I belong. Am I allowed to deduct these dues from income before computing tax? I have been told only the part of the dues that goes toward a pension is deductible.

If part of the dues goes toward a pension fund approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue, it would be deductible from income before computing. The balance of the dues would not be deductible.



JOINS EXPORTERS

H. M. McDiarmid, named Toronto manager of Canadian Exporters Association. He is a director of Ont. Society of Industrial & Cost Accountants.

NEW WARTIME REGULATIONS

Sewing Machines: WPTB Order No. A-1523, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Order No. A-695 and provides regulations respecting prices of used domestic sewing machines. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Washing Machines: WPTB Order No. A-1524, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Order No. A-755, and provides regulations respecting maximum prices of used domestic electric powered washing machines. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Refrigerators: WPTB Order No. A-1525, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Admin. Order No. A-712 and provides regulations respecting maximum prices of used electric and gas operated household refrigerators. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Radios: WPTB Order No. A-1527, revokes and replaces Order No. A-761 as amended by A-852. It is effective March 1, and provides regulations respecting the maximum prices of used radios and radio tubes. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Vacuum Cleaners: WPTB Order No. A-1528, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Order No. A-972 and provides regulations respecting the maximum prices of used domestic electric vacuum cleaners. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Musical Instruments: WPTB Order No. A-1529, effective March 1, provides regulations respecting the maximum prices of used musical instruments. Admin. of Used Goods, S. Godfrey.

Hamilton: WPTB Order No. 482, effective March 2, provides regulations respecting restrictions on residence in the Hamilton area. Chairman, D. Gordon.

Stoves: WPTB Order No. A-1526, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Order No. A-1526 and provides regulations respecting maximum prices of used domestic stoves, ranges and other cooking or heating appliances.

Used goods: WPTB Order No. 489, effective March 1, revokes and replaces Order No. 393 as amended by No. 445, and provides regulations respecting the sale of used goods and scrap goods and the renting of goods. Chairman, D. Gordon.

Maximum Prices: WPTB Order No. 480, effective March 1, further amends No. 336 and provides regulations respecting exemptions from maximum prices. Chairman, D. Gordon.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Stanstead & Sherbrooke Insurance Co.—Hon. A. Raymond, director.

Mount Royal Hotel—V. G. Cardy, president.

Northern Construction Co. and W. J. Stewart Ltd.—E. M. Boyd, chairman; Brig. N. D. Lambert, president.

Imperial War Graves Commission—Maj.-Gen. J. H. Roberts, chief administrative officer, Central European district.

Advocate Printers Ltd.—R. H. G. Bonnycastle, manager.

Hobbs Glass Ltd.—W. R. Andrews, manager.

Canadian Acceptance Corp. — C. F. Rowsell, manager, Calgary.

CBC — A. L. Phelps, supervisor, United Kingdom and Commonwealth section.

Kilgour's Ltd. (Toronto Branch) —G. F. Grinyer, sales manager.

National Trust Co.—F. A. Sherman and H. P. Frid, directors.

Reconstruction Dept.—R. G. Johnson, secretary.

Federal Cabinet—Hon. Colin Gibson, Air Minister; D. Abbott parliamentary secretary to Defense Minister McNaughton.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron—A. G. Partridge, Toronto, director.

Bruck Silk Mills Ltd.—Gerald L. Bruck, Allan Watt, directors.

Building Products Ltd. Reports Gain in Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Sales of Building Products Ltd., so far this year are ahead of a year ago, W. R. McNeil, president, stated at the company's annual meeting. There has been a delay in construction of the new paper unit due to severe weather conditions, Mr. McNeil reported, but it was expected the addition would be in full production by July 1.

International Utilities Corp. common shares (each $15 par value) have been listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. Previously the stock had been listed on the Montreal Curb Market.

Victory Bonds

Cochran, Murray & Co.
Limited
Members Investment Dealers' Association of Canada

Dominion Bank Building Toronto, 1

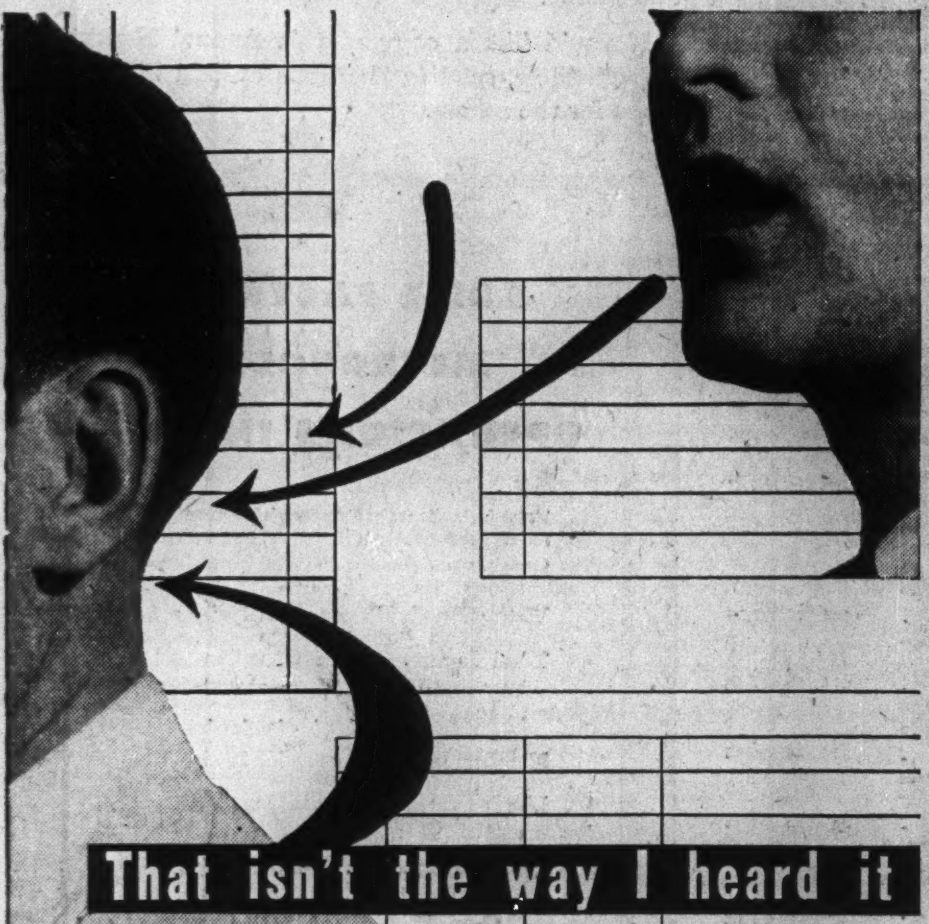
THOMSON & Co.
MEMBERS
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE MONTREAL CURB MARKET
THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Partners:
M. A. THOMSON A. J. DAVIS H. H. RATH
CARSON McCORMACK H. E. MURRAY

MONTREAL
355 St. James Street West
MArquette 6311

TORONTO
38 King Street West
WAverley 4894

Experienced Specialists in Collective Bargaining and Employer-Employee Relations Programs
BURDICK A. TRESTRAIL
Industrial Relations Counsel
51 King St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario



IN BUSINESS, nothing travels so fast as a mistake.

Millions of dollars a year are wasted catching up with instructions not understood, orders misdirected, carbons too faint, reports filled out incorrectly.

Time and time again a high percentage of this waste could be avoided by business forms custom-built to a business and its needs!

The nine companies listed below have long been under Moore ownership. Now they combine under the Moore name, to form the largest company of its kind in the world. They offer business large and small *an unequaled fund of experience to break the bottleneck of human error.*

Is this form necessary? asks the Moore specialist. Can it be combined with another? Is it functionally a part of the entire business system? Does it include all the economies and time-saving devices found practical in related fields? Moore finds out, recommends changes where necessary, and prints the forms in lots of hundreds or millions.

A Moore specialist in your own field is ready to call on you now. He brings initiative and hard-headed business sense to your problems—whether you are a small store or a many-branched corporation. For immediate information, get in touch with the Headquarters of your nearest Moore division, as listed below, or its local office.

BURT BUSINESS FORMS, LTD., TORONTO
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO., LTD., WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
NATIONAL SALES CHECK BOOK CO., LTD., MONTREAL
MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, LTD.

In the United States—Moore Business Forms, Inc., succeeding American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Inc., Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Gilman Fanfold Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; [illegible]-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Moore Research & Service Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Southern Business Systems, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

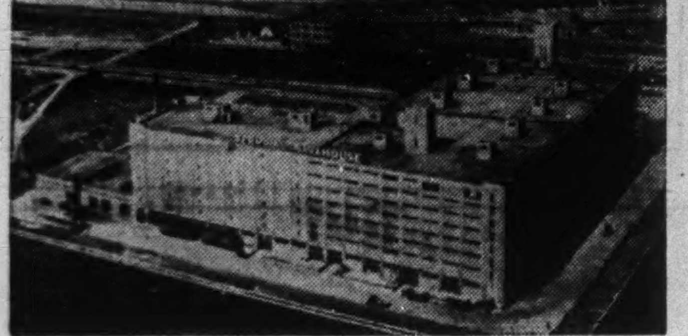
Shining Forth the Brightness in which Hope Ever Confides

Hope that quickens the pulse and tunes up the heart strings... hope that nurtures faith and fosters courage... is kept burning in the hearts of millions through the fearless, selfless efforts of the Red Cross. Among these war sufferers are Canadian fighting men in the hands of the enemy. Pent within cheerless prison camps, their need is for food, medicines and comforts. To the Red Cross they turn with war-weary eyes to sustain health... even life itself... in their daily struggle for survival.

Now, more than ever... now that victory seems almost within our grasp... we must not fail these men. It is both our privilege and responsibility to give generously to the Red Cross to keep faith with those who have sacrificed so much.

The McKINNON INDUSTRIES LIMITED
ST. CATHARINES • ONTARIO
SUBSIDIARY OF GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

TERMINAL WAREHOUSES LIMITED
FOOT OF YORK STREET, TORONTO AD. 3411



Dry — STORAGE — Cold
1,000,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
2,200 ft. of Docks — 6,000 ft. of Railway Sidings — Free Switching
Lowest Insurance — Bonded and Free Storage — Office Space
Coolers — Sharp Freezers — Freezers
Light Manufacturing — Field Warehousing Facilities — Canada's Largest Space Warehouse
Also owners and operators of
DIRECT-WINTERS TRANSPORT

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
275 Country Elevators and Terminal Elevator at Fort William
SERVING THE PRODUCERS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd. and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
OFFICES
Agency Building, 221 A 8th Ave. W. — Edmonton, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building — Calgary, Alta. / Regina, Sask.
41? Avenue Building — Saskatoon, Sask.

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
Operators of Country Elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and Port Arthur
Offices: Calgary and Winnipeg

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
MASTER FEEDS
GRAIN
LINSEED & SOYA OILS
Also Owning and Operating
THE SARNIA ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO
QUEEN'S QUAY, TORONTO

Hope Early Navigation Will Relieve Congestion

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Interest in the grain trade is now focused on the possibility of an early opening of navigation within a few weeks. New ice-breaking equipment put into service this winter by the U. S. Government is expected to effect an earlier clearance than usual through the St. Mary's River.

While efforts in that direction are primarily intended to lengthen the season for shipping iron ore down the Great Lakes, their success will also tend to accelerate the movement of grain. That is, they will accelerate it if prospective congestion at lower lake ports can be overcome.

The situation at those ports threatens difficulties as eastern railways have been unable on account of severe winter conditions to keep grain moving forward to the seaboard as rapidly as would have been desirable. In consequence elevators are congested and delay is expected in unloading many vessels which have been carrying cargoes of grain for winter storage. The largest of these vessels will not return to the grain trade but will be engaged in carrying ore during the greater part of the season of navigation. There will, however, be a large fleet of Canadian vessels looking for grain cargoes from the moment navigation opens

During the winter there has been anxiety lest the quantity of grain accumulated in lakehead elevators should be insufficient to keep the grain fleet moving. Now the tendency is to think that the bottleneck may develop in the East through inability of elevators at lower lake ports to unload vessels as rapidly as they come. The hope is that improving weather conditions may enable eastern railways to improve the rate of shipment to the seaboard. Grain movement in western Canada has been slowed down due to a shortage of railway cars due to the number of cars formerly in western grain carriage which have been lost to eastern lines and lines in the United States, the return of which was slowed down by severe winter conditions. As a result the number of congested country elevators has increased.

Greater pressure on such elevators is expected as farmers realize the full import of the Government's announced wheat policy for the coming crop year. It has been announced that a strict limitation is to be placed on the quantity of wheat which farmers can deliver during that time. On the other hand there will be freedom to deliver wheat until July 31 next. Consequently every farmer, unless he anticipates a possible crop failure, will want to dispose of every possible bushel of wheat during the next four months.

There are many points where wheat marketing has already been fairly well completed. There are others where the railways will be under pressure to relieve local conditions. Such a condition makes for a somewhat lessened efficiency in the use of railway equipment for hauling grain. Handling of the maximum quantity to which the railways are equal requires that they be left free to place cars for loading in accordance with operating conditions and not with respect to convenience of one locality or another.

COMPANY REPORTS

Falconbridge

Higher earnings, a larger tonnage of ore in reserve, and writing down of Norwegian assets, exclusive of the refinery, to $1, are features of the 1944 annual report of Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

Ore development, commenced on the 2,625 and 2,800-ft. levels, showed considerably better than mine average grade at these horizons. Total advance on these levels was 389 and 802 ft., respectively.

At last report the company's Norwegian refinery remained intact. Indicated grade of ore hoisted in 1944 was 1.59% nickel and 0.89% copper which was slightly below the average grade of ore in reserve both with respect to nickel and copper, on the basis of reserve figures at the end of 1944.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Metal sales*	$ 8,902,896	$8,285,076
Add: Invent. incr.	....	139,635
Income from oper.	8,902,896	8,424,711
Less: Oper. exps.	6,334,856	6,192,656
Gross profit	2,568,040	2,232,055
Less: Taxes	440,000	316,000
Def. devel. w/o	139,789	158,771
Depreciation	504,325	610,596
Amortization	434,019	472,690
Net profit	959,907	673,998
Less: Dividends	500,636	500,636
Surplus for year	459,271	173,362
*Includes misc. income		
Earned per share	$0.29	$0.20
Paid	0.15	0.15

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$3,054,784	$2,274,275
Accts. rec.	1,138,588	1,104,621
Secs. at costa	2,245,387	2,152,798
Assoc. co. shs.	....	51,750
Refin. met. cost	1,151,681	1,038,818
Matte, cost	37,338	1,031,632
Total curr. assets	7,627,778	7,653,894
Prepaid exps.	45,572	63,894
Assoc. co. shs.	51,750	....
Supplies, etc.	754,285	837,709
Mine props.	3,224,948	3,162,192
Plant & equip.*	1,092,573	1,983,656
Norway plant*	90,276	
Assets in Norway	†1	
Norway pwr. dep.	....	74,959
Total assets	12,887,183	13,776,304
Accts. & tax. pay.	526,228	745,614
Unclaimed divds.	3,458	3,113
Total curr. liab.	529,686	748,727
Capital stock	7,038,396	7,038,396
Surplus	*5,319,101	5,989,181
aMarket value	2,177,435	2,094,430
*Depreciation	8,668,632	unstated
Working capital	7,098,092	‡6,905,167

‡Net liquid assets in hands of enemy included) totalled $1,141,948 in 1943.

†After assets other than refinery written down to $1 after providing for loss of $1,289,634 on Norwegian assets through surplus adjustment.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	12,669,500	12,289,000
Content: Nickel	1.72%	1.74%
Copper	0.93%	0.93%
Tons milled	830,254	807,048
Aver. recovery	$10.66	$10.27

Pacific Mills Acquires Can. Boxes, Vancouver

Pacific Mills Ltd., one of B. C.'s largest pulp producers, recently announced acquisition of control of Canadian Boxes Ltd., Vancouver, specializing in corrugated fibre board box manufacture.

Since fibre board is a derivative of wood pulp—produced by Pacific Mills—a close working relationship is expected to benefit both companies. The management of both companies remains unchanged.

Winnipeg Electric Co. directors have authorized payment of 5% interest on May 1, 1945 on the Series "B" general mortgage bonds and debenture stock.

Amer. Yellowknife Holdings Large

An outgrowth of American Yellowknife Exploration Co., organized last year by Edmonton citizens, U. S. engineers on Canol, and the Byrnes Bros., American Yellowknife Gold Mines has acquired outright or has secured options on groups of claims in the Yellowknife area and plans an exploration program.

Properties in which the company is interested are as follows:

Group	No. of Claims	Sector	Status
Anna	18	Indin Lake	Option
Wanc-Shag	16	Snare River	Option
Amex	5	Walsh Lake	Owned
Judy	6	Indin Lake	Owned
A. I. group	18	Indin Lake	Owned
J.C.B. group	6	Quyta Lake	Owned
Keg, Smoky & S. K.	21	Quyta Lake	50% opt.
Harker	3	Harker twp.	Owned
McCrea	9	Boston twp.	25% opt.

Several thousand dollars in gold are stated to have been taken from the Anna claims at Indian Lake some years ago. No diamond drilling has taken place and gold is stated to have been discovered at several points. A drill program is planned this season with a standard rig.

1,200,000 Shares Out

Authorized capital is three million shares of which 1,200,000 are issued at present with approximately $50,000 cash in the treasury. A financing option exists to provide $430,000 additional, if fully exercised, and 500,000 shares remain unoptioned.

All the assets of American Yellowknife Exploration Co. were taken over by the new organization. The predecessor company had an authorized capital of 1,000 shares of $100 par and of the 700 issued practically all were sold at the par value.

President is J. C. Byrne, Edmonton. F. V. C. Hewett of Toronto is vice-president while remaining directors are K. J. Springer and H. E. Walker of Toronto and W. G. Massey of Edmonton. Head office is 171 Yonge St., Toronto.

Toronto Varsity Plans Export Trade Course

According to plans under consideration, at the University of Toronto, a special course to train young men for service in postwar export markets will be started next autumn. The plan, it is understood, is being worked out in co-operation with Harry C. Barry, originator of the Barry Rehabilitation Plan, the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Canadian Exporters' Association. Eventually other universities are expected to organize similar courses.

The Barry plan originally called for the organization of a government subsidized trading company to develop export business and the establishment of a course at Canadian universities to train personnel for service abroad, expenses of the servicemen taking the course to be financed under the government's rehabilitation plan. Formation of the Canadian Exporters Association removed the need of government intervention, leaving the educational feature only to be worked out.

Details of the course and the operation of the plan are now being considered, it is understood.

New Assistant G. M.'s For Bank of Montreal

A. J. L. Haskell and J. S. Bolton have been appointed assistant general managers of the Bank of Montreal and G. R. Ball first agent of the bank's New York agency.

Mr. Haskell previous to this appointment was first agent of the bank at New York where Mr. Ball was second agent. J. S. Bolton for some time has been in charge of the bank's securities department at the head office.

ESTABLISHED 1857
JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
LIMITED
Grain Merchants Shippers and Exporters
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG MAN.

OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Clothes by
Levy Bros.
At a time when economy counts, it pays to order clothes that, because of their fine fabrics and workmanship, will continue to look well and feel well long after other clothes are discarded.
Choose now from our collection of distinctive British materials.
LEVY BROS.
69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO

CANADIAN CELANESE LIMITED

Annual Report for 1944

Directors' Report

To the Shareholders of Canadian Celanese Limited:

We take pleasure in presenting herewith the Annual Report of your Company for the year 1944.

The appended Balance Sheet, Earned Surplus, Special Surplus and Special Reserve Accounts and the Statement of Income and Expenditure have been prepared on a comparative basis showing the position of your Company at December 31, 1944 and December 31, 1943, and the results from operations during the years 1944 and 1943.

Net profit for the year 1944 amounted to $1,642,570.67 of which $371,000.00, being the refundable portion of excess profits tax, was transferred to Special Surplus Account and the balance of $1,271,570.67 to Earned Surplus.

Dominion, Provincial and Municipal taxes, paid or provided for against income for 1944, amounted to $2,922,770.17.

On September 13, 1944 your Company sold $5,000,000.00 3½% Debentures due September 1, 1959. A large part of the proceeds from the sale of these Debentures will be used for the purpose of improving and expanding the existing manufacturing facilities and for erecting and equipping new plant facilities. Considerable progress has been made in carrying out this program, even in the face of present difficult conditions. Expenditures on account of plant and machinery and equipment during the year amounted to $1,019,791.28.

As you are aware, the present war conditions have retarded the normal expansion of your Company's business. We have, however, been giving considerable thought to the future growth of the Company and have laid plans accordingly. We believe the enclosed booklet "New Benefits for the World from Synthetics", which was prepared for its shareholders by Celanese Corporation of America, will prove of interest to you.

It is with profound sorrow that I record the passing of my beloved brother, Dr. Henry Dreyfus, on December 30, 1944.

For the Board of Directors,
CAMILLE DREYFUS,
President.

March 5, 1945.

Comparative Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1944, and December 31, 1943

ASSETS

	1944	1943
CURRENT:		
Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 4,887,054.91	$ 1,133,136.18
Government Bonds and Other Securities, at cost (approximate market value 1944, $5,309,700.00; 1943, $4,275,100.00)	4,675,191.13	3,741,824.27
Trade Debtors, less Reserve	940,935.79	928,139.11
Other Accounts Receivable and Accrued Interest	33,925.92	20,564.05
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies, Work in Process and Finished Goods, as determined and certified by the Management and valued at cost	1,957,191.26	2,003,692.07
	12,494,299.01	7,832,355.68
DEFERRED AND PREPAID CHARGES:		
Unexpired Insurance and Taxes	26,331.36	18,223.81
Expenses applicable to future operations	3,040.00	8,895.76
Cost of Income Funding Rights purchased in anticipation of Sinking Fund requirements	56,433.12	76,488.63
Debenture discount and expenses, less amount amortized	138,356.65	....
	224,161.13	103,608.20
Securities held for Investment, valued at cost	195,574.39	195,574.39
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax	1,040,000.00	672,000.00
FIXED:		
Real Estate, Plant, Machinery and Equipment, at cost	14,940,050.37	13,920,259.09
Patents and Trade Marks	1,027,377.52	1,019,964.06
Special Fund re Income Funding Rights, as per contra	367,200.00	367,200.00
	$30,288,662.42	$24,110,961.42

Assets held for Special Fund:

	1944	1943
Gov'm't Bonds at cost (market value 1944, $188,000.00; 1943, $193,000.00)	$189,000.00	$194,000.00
Income Funding Rights valued at $25.00 per Right — 1944, 7,128 Rights; 1943, 6,928 Rights	178,200.00	173,200.00
	$367,200.00	$367,200.00

LIABILITIES

	1944	1943
CURRENT:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 638,691.74	$ 398,273.80
Dominion and Provincial Taxes	1,365,267.50	1,505,277.04
Interest on Income Funding Rights	62,499.00	64,177.00
Accrued Interest on Debentures	58,732.88	....
	2,125,191.12	1,967,727.84
3½% Debentures due September 1, 1959 Authorized and Issued	5,000,000.00	....
RESERVES:		
For Depreciation of Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	5,734,165.34	5,093,543.62
For Amortization of Patents	620,272.81	556,410.48
Special Reserve	500,000.00	550,000.00
Inventory Reserve	56,000.00	56,000.00
	6,910,438.15	6,255,954.10
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Authorized— 150,000 shares 7% Cumulative Participating Preferred, par value $100.00 per share; 300,000 shares Common, without par value		
Issued and Outstanding— 100,000 shares Preferred	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
260,409 shares Common	1,169,045.00	1,169,045.00
Balance of Sinking Fund re Income Funding Rights set aside in accordance with the provisions of Clause 3 of Special By-Law "A"	11.00	10.00
Special Fund re Income Funding Rights, as per contra, set aside in accordance with the provisions of Clause 5 of Special By-Law "A"	367,200.00	367,200.00
SURPLUS ACCOUNTS:		
Distributable Surplus, set aside in 1936 in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 7 of section 12 of The Companies Act, 1934	62,500.00	62,500.00
Special Surplus, being the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax	1,040,000.00	672,000.00
Earned Surplus, per Statement attached	3,614,277.15	3,616,524.48
	$30,288,662.42	$24,110,961.42

Income Funding Rights having the attributes set forth in Special By-Law "A":

	1944 Rights	1943 Rights
Issued under the Scheme of Arrangement of November 7, 1934	90,000	90,000
Less: Purchased by the Company:		
Held in Special Fund, as per contra	7,128	6,928
Held in anticipation of Sinking Fund requirements	2,479	3,397
Delivered to Sinking Fund	17,894	15,498
Rights Outstanding	62,499	64,177

(Rights purchased by the Company cannot be reissued)

NOTE: Commitments made by the Company as at December 31, 1944 for the construction of Buildings and the purchase of Machinery and Equipment totalling approximately $1,180,000.00 are not reflected in the above Balance Sheet.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:
A. SCHWARTZ, Director.
P. A. THOMSON, Director.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our attached Report of even date.

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, February 21, 1945.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Two Years Ended December 31, 1944

	Year ended December 31 1944	1943
Net Operating Profit before taking up the items below	$4,857,920.23	$5,028,102.57
Income from Investments	133,525.68	146,756.17
Profit on Income Funding Rights purchased for Special Fund and for Sinking Fund	5,803.49	6,181.37
Profit on Investment Securities sold	11,503.98	20,468.75
	5,008,753.38	5,201,508.86
Remuneration of Executive Officers and Directors required to be shown separately under Section 113 (2) of The Companies Act	129,960.09	130,090.60
Fees of Directors not included above	7,264.40	6,028.40
Legal Fees	19,025.00	16,650.00
Depreciation of Plant, Machinery and Equipment	509,752.27	512,034.70
Special Depreciation of Machinery and Equipment (claim to be filed)	133,794.67	....
Amortization of Patents	13,862.33	67,997.60
Interest on Debentures	52,979.48	....
Amortization of Debenture discount and expenses	3,144.47	....
Provision for Dominion Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax (less refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax, $371,000.00 in 1944 and $447,000.00 in 1943)	2,374,000.00	2,653,000.00
	3,243,782.71	3,385,801.30
Net Profit before provision for Interest and Sinking Fund re Income Funding Rights	1,764,970.67	1,815,707.56
Deduct:		
Interest on Income Funding Rights	62,499.00	64,177.00
Sinking Fund for Income Funding Rights	59,901.00	58,223.00
	122,400.00	122,400.00
Net Profit for year	1,642,570.67	1,693,307.56
Deduct: Amount equivalent to refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax transferred to Special Surplus Account	371,000.00	447,000.00
Balance of Net Profit for year transferred to Comparative Statement of Earned Surplus	$1,271,570.67	$1,246,307.56

Comparative Statement of Earned Surplus for the Two Years Ended December 31, 1944

	Year ended December 31 1944	1943
Earned Surplus at beginning of year	$3,616,524.48	$3,701,324.64
Deduct: Prior year adjustments	....	16,289.72
	3,616,524.48	3,685,034.92
Add: Balance of Net Profit for year transferred from Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure	1,271,570.67	1,246,307.56
	4,888,095.15	4,931,342.48
Deduct: Dividends Paid:		
Preferred Shares: $7.00 per share and Participating Dividend—53 cents per share in 1944 and 94 cents per share in 1943	753,000.00	794,000.00
Common Shares: $2.00 per share	520,818.00	520,818.00
	1,273,818.00	1,314,818.00
Earned Surplus at end of year	$3,614,277.15	$3,616,524.48

Note: $573,809.70 of the Earned Surplus at December 31, 1944 is subject to a payment of a participating dividend of 10% ($57,380.97) when declared.

Statement of Special Surplus (Refundable Portion of the Excess Profits Tax) as at December 31, 1944

Balance at credit January 1, 1944	$ 672,000.00
Deduct: Adjustment of refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax for 1943	3,000.00
	669,000.00
Add: Amount equivalent to refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax for 1944	371,000.00
Balance at credit December 31, 1944	$1,040,000.00

Statement of Special Reserve as at December 31, 1944

Balance at credit January 1, 1944	$ 550,000.00
Deduct: Amount transferred to Reserve for Amortization of Patents	50,000.00
Balance at credit December 31, 1944	$ 500,000.00

Statement showing the amount of Earned Surplus as at December 31, 1944 which is subject to payment of a Participating Dividend on the 7% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

Amount of Earned Surplus as at December 31, 1943 which was subject to payment of a Participating Dividend of 10% when declared	$ 532,239.03
Deduct: Earned Surplus on which a Participating Dividend of $53,000.00 was paid on March 31, 1944	530,000.00
	2,239.03
Add: Balance of Net Profit for the year 1944 per attached Statement of Income and Expenditure	1,271,570.67
	1,273,809.70
Deduct: Dividends (other than Participating Dividends) paid on Preferred Shares in 1944	700,000.00
Amount of Earned Surplus as at December 31, 1944 which is subject to payment of a Participating Dividend of 10% (equivalent to 57 cents per share) when declared	$ 573,809.70

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

Canadian Celanese Limited,
Montreal.

We have examined the accompanying Balance Sheet of Canadian Celanese Limited as at December 31, 1944 and the related Statements of Income and Expenditure and Earned Surplus for the year ended on that date. In connection therewith, we have examined or tested accounting records of the Company and other supporting evidence and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, but we have not made a detailed audit of the transactions.

In our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet and related Statements of Income and Expenditure and Earned Surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 1944 and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

There is attached a statement showing the amount of Earned Surplus as at December 31, 1944 which is subject to payment of a 10% Participating Dividend on the 7% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock; we certify that, in our opinion, this statement is correct.

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

February 21, 1945.

Are Your Fire Extinguishers an Approved Type? If Not, a Bicycle Pump Might Be Just as Good

If some day a fire starts in your office or factory, can your fire extinguishers be depended on to do the job expected of them? By fire extinguishers are meant mechanical portable fire fighting devices operated by one person by hand.

If they are of a type known as "approved"—that is, certified as having been tested and approved by an accepted authority—you should have no cause to worry. But if they are not of an "approved" type, you may find them of no more use than a bicycle pump. The need of having only officially approved extinguishers is especially important just now because the market is flooded with many poor appliances and unfortunately few individuals can tell these from the good ones available. When a fire starts it is too late to investigate.

Value of Good Extinguishers

For many years, efficient fire extinguishers have been a powerful factor in checking incipient fires, proof of their value being found in the fact that they are now regarded as standard equipment in business and industrial properties as well as many homes, automobiles, buses, trucks and trains. In addition, insurance underwriters usually reduce premiums substantially on any building where there is a sufficient number of extinguishers and the personnel know how to use them. But a fire extinguisher that has not passed the required laboratory tests is not so recognized. . .

For this reason and because they really increase the fire-hazard by lulling buyers into a feeling of false security, fire prevention officials are urging property-owners to buy only apparatus they know has passed rigid tests and been approved by responsible authorities.

Three Main Types

There are three main types of fires and accordingly three main classes of extinguishers.

A. Fires in ordinary combustible materials—wood, paper, rubbish—can be best handled by pouring water or solutions containing large percentages of water on them.

B. Fires in flammable liquids such as gasoline, oils and greases. These usually have to be extinguished by blanketing or smothering in foam or inert gas.

C. Fires in live electrical equipment. These should never be fought with conducting materials, such as water, which might cause a short circuit and damage the equipment as well as severely shocking the individual fighting the fire. Here a liquid which has a base of carbon-tetrachloride or carbon dioxide is used. These are non-conductors and as they vaporize on contact with heat, they form a blanket of gas heavier than air to smother the flames.

Officially tested fire extinguishers are marked A, B, or C to show the type of fire they are best suited to fight. In many cases an extinguisher may be good for more than one type of fire. This marking is important because few people are conversant enough with the chemistry of fire fighting to know what sort of appliances they should buy to meet their requirements.

When buying "approved" apparatus however, the buyer can be sure of getting not only an extinguisher that has met the tests of experts but one that is designed to meet his requirements. Such appliances always bear the mark of the testing organization as well as the name and address of the manufacturer.

Testing Organizations

In Canada and United States there are two organizations recognized as authorities on the subject: Fire Underwriters' Laboratories and Factory Mutual Laboratories. The Underwriters Laboratories is a subsidiary of the Canadian Underwriters' Association, and is affiliated with the Fire Underwriters' Laboratories in the United States. The Factory Mutuals Laboratories is a subsidiary of the Associated Factory Mutuals—the New England Mutuals. Testing by both organizations is done in the United States and both organizations have distinctive marking which manufacturers of approved fire extinguishers attach to their products to indicate they have been tested and found satisfactory.

Accordingly, if you are buying an extinguisher for your office, plant or home, you should look for one carrying the approval mark of one or both of the recognized testing laboratories.

Tests They Must Pass

The tests which fire extinguishers must pass in the laboratories of these two organizations involve the type of extinguishing agent used, the chemical entering into it, the mechanical efficiency of the extinguisher in throwing and directing a stream, and its durability.

Because most of the extinguishers in use include certain chemicals, it is essential in the manufacture of the container to use material that will not corrode. Resistance to rust is another factor considered. It is also important that the extinguisher be of the type required to deal effectively with the kind of fire that might be expected in the premises which the extinguisher is to protect. Thus an extinguisher for use in a plant where there is a great deal of oil and grease would be of a type differing from that effective in a stationery store.

Manufacturers making extinguishers for which they expect to get underwriter's approval work closely with the underwriters' inspectors, the supervision and approval of the underwriter's inspectors being compulsory if the finished product is to be entitled to use the underwriters' labels.

Because in almost all types of extinguishers, effectiveness depends on the force and ease with which a stream is directed, fire prevention officials are extremely critical of extinguishers such as a glass ball or dry powder in a can which the operator must throw on the fire. In such cases the efficiency of the extinguisher depends on the operator's ability as a baseball player. A good pitcher can put the extinguishing agent where it might do some good, while another person not having a very good eye would not fare so well. A steady stream can be directed much more accurately.

In addition to looking for the "Approved" labels you should avoid extinguishers which do not bear the name and address of the manufacturer, the absence of the manufacturer's name or his address being regarded as a suspicious circumstance.

How Many are Needed

It is also important to know what area any fire extinguisher can serve adequately. Thus in a large room more equipment will be necessary than in a smaller one. An inadequate number may be almost as bad a handicap as none. It is also important that fire extinguishers should be tested at stated intervals to make sure that their efficiency has not been impaired. Accordingly, it is stated officially, soda-acid and foam extinguishers must be recharged every 12 months while other types of fire extinguishers should be checked yearly. This check should be made by representatives of the manufacturer, the laboratories or the local fire department. In many Canadian municipalities local fire departments have officials to make tests of fire extinguishers in their area.

Provincial fire prevention officers feel very strongly that inefficient extinguishers should be banished from the market. In Ontario, legislation is already on the statute books, designed to prevent the offer for sale of inefficient fire extinguishers. This would permit only those approved by the recognized testing laboratories to be offered. This legislation has not been put into effect but it is believed this will be done without delay once the war is over and that other provinces right across the country will do the same.

During the war years until recently the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, in its efforts to conserve essential materials, forbade the offering of unapproved fire extinguishers for sale. But this regulation was later rescinded and inefficient extinguishers now flood the market.

Accordingly the only safe procedure for an individual buying an extinguisher is to look for the mark of approval of one of the underwriting bodies noted and make sure that he has the type of extinguisher which has been properly designed to meet the fire menace particularly present in his premises. Having satisfied himself that he has the right type of extinguisher it is then necessary to make sure that his staff knows how to use it.

Says Life Companies to Give Full Aid to Housing Program

A large-scale residential building program in Canada during the first five postwar years was forecast by President A. P. Earle at the annual meeting of the Montreal Life Insurance Co. The life insurance companies are prepared, he stated, through loans to home builders, to take full part in this program which should do much to increase employment and promote prosperity.

Referring to the intimate relationship between the insurance companies and their policyholders, he stated that through loans by the companies, homes were built, farms purchased and businesses established, while insurance and annuity contracts afford complete family protection.

Improvement in economic conditions, he added, has brought about substantial decreases in policy loans, there being little demand for these at present.

COMPANY REPORTS

Page-Hersey Tubes

Sales of Page-Hersey Tubes were well maintained in 1944, although production for war purposes decreased to some extent, states A. W. Holmested, president. This reduction in direct war business was more than offset by increases in exports and by the removal of certain domestic restrictions on pipe for civilian use. Current demands for export are most encouraging, the president says, but costs continue to increase.

Plans for the erection of a new electric weld tube mill are well advanced and the new plant should be completed in 1945.

The company plans to subdivide authorized capital of 175,000 shares no par value—of which 174,276 are now issued and outstanding—into 700,000 shares and at the same time increase authorized capital (when subdivided) to one million shares no par value.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Oper. profit	$1,501,774	$1,339,181
Less: Deprec. res.	157,812	154,483
Tax reserve‡	587,470	551,,995
Net oper. profit	756,492	632,703
Add: Other income*	201,361	263,002
Net profit	957,853	895,705
Less: Com. divds.	865,536	862,943
Surplus for year	92,317	32,762
‡Incl. refund. EPT	34,210	5,480

*Incl. $125,066 profit on sec. sold in 1943 and $49,007 in 1944.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1944	1943
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$5.50	$5.14
Incl. ref. EPT	5.69	5.17
Paid	5.00	5.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$561,830	$553,172
Accts. rec.	1,286,206	1,289,597
Investments‡	5,040,379	4,917,818
Inventories	3,508,550	2,960,219
Total curr. assets	10,396,965	9,720,806
Misc. assets▲	153,825	119,615
Fixed assets	7,331,866	7,301,081
Total assets	17,882,656	17,141,502
Total curr. liab.	2,211,412	1,682,037
Deprec. reserve	4,790,503	4,632,691
Res. for furnace	......	30,000
Capital stock	6,249,671	6,249,671
Earned surplus	2,762,756	2,762,756
Profit & loss bal.▲	1,868,314	1,784,347
‡Market value	5,647,632	5,491,307
▲Incl. refund. EPT	103,825	69,615
Working capital	8,185,553	8,038,769

Canada Starch Co.

Canada Starch Co. reports that net profits for 1944 decreased $141,343 from 1943. The regular dividend on preferred shares was paid for the year, although not fully earned; consequently there was no dividend declared on the common.

President G. F. Benson, Jr., states that results for the year were seriously affected by reduced production due to a shortage of corn in both Canada and United States, which accounted for the plant being closed down on several occasions during the summer. Another factor, he said, was rising costs, particularly wages, while there are fixed ceiling prices for the company's products.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$507,939	$734,495
Less: Deprec.	206,070	210,533
Loss on invests.	950	1,700
Inc. tax res.	140,000	220,000
Net profit	160,919	302,262
Less: Pref. divds.	214,837	214,837
Common divds.	....	29,662
Surplus for year	†53,918	57,763

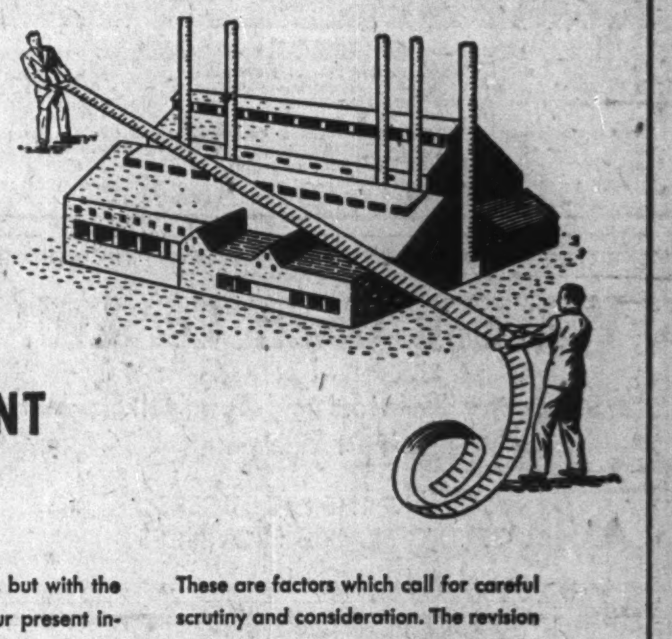
†Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1944	1943
Pref.: Earned	$5.24	$9.85
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	d0.91	1.47
Paid	nil	0.50

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$540,552	$674,,481
Accts. rec.	1,129,991	1,075,638
Inventories	1,492,788	1,380,854
Total curr. assets	3,163,331	3,130,973
Misc. assets	102,226	125,477
Fixed assets*	1,778,890	1,820,645
Total assets	5,044,447	5,077,095
Bank loan, etc.	597,240	520,372
Accts. & tax. pay.	684,283	739,831
Total curr. liab.	1,281,523	1,260,253
Conting. & invent. res.	67,092	67,092
Capital stock	3,365,725	3,365,725
Capital surplus	8,001	8,001
Earned surplus	322,106	376,024
*After depr. of	2,461,420	2,274,366
Working capital	1,881,808	1,870,720

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND



HAVE YOU "SIZED UP" YOUR PLANT LATELY?

● Not like this, of course, but with the purpose of estimating your present insurance needs.

Prices have changed. Replacements are more costly—more difficult. Yesterday's insurance may be totally inadequate for today.

What about changes in your manufacturing methods? Have you installed new machinery?—erected new buildings? Do you carry larger or more valuable stocks?

These are factors which call for careful scrutiny and consideration. The revision of your insurance now may save you many dollars later on.

As a strong "Tariff" Company, the "Union of Canton" will be glad to discuss this matter, "size up" your requirements and render you every practical assistance. "Tariff" rates are basically sound and consistently low. You will find the "Union of Canton" Agent prepared to offer you the fullest measure of safe, economical protection.

Bring—and Keep—Your Insurance Up to Date!

Fire, Marine and General Insurance
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED
Established 1835
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA METROPOLITAN BLDG., TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
COMPANIES OF THE "UNION OF CANTON" GROUP
British Traders Insurance Company Limited - The British Oak Insurance Company Limited - Beaver Fire Insurance Company
Also under same management in Canada: The South British Insurance Company Limited

The Independent Order of Foresters
A strong progressive fraternal society which since 1874 has served the homes of the land.
Modern Insurance Certificates and Fraternal Benefits.
ASSETS OVER $45,000,000
VICTOR MORIN, LL.D., Supreme Chief Ranger
Head Office: - - Toronto, Canada

THE YARDSTICK
of Insurance is *Security* and *Service*
As brokers exclusively for the Assured we carefully select dependable companies in placing your Insurance.
Our service includes Fire Prevention Inspection by our Graduate Engineers. We have specialized in this service for over 40 years.
"Representing the one who pays the premium"
IRISH & MAULSON
Limited
Insurance Brokers, Fire and Accident Prevention Engineers
TORONTO EL 6401 — MONTREAL Plateau 8595

Serving Since 1884!
Horse-drawn fire engines were considered the very latest in fire-fighting equipment when The Portage Mutual was founded in 1884.
Today in a modern Canada, The Portage Mutual is providing policyholders with sound protection against loss by Fire and Windstorm. With a strict policy of "Service with Security" it is contributing greatly to the country's economic strength.
FIRE and WINDSTORM
The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896
Admitted Assets... $4,382,095.84
Surplus 2,431,602.73
Dom. Govt. Deposit 2,701,545.19
Write for Financial Statement
Head Office WAWANESA Man. — Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon Winnipeg and Montreal

JOHNSON & HIGGINS
(CANADA) LIMITED
INSURANCE BROKERS
THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF JOHNSON & HIGGINS—first insurance brokerage organization in North America to reach the 100-year mark—means that a basic business function has come of age in this country. The insurance broker, representing property owners in dealing with insurance companies, has proved his value to commerce and industry. His usefulness will continue to increase with the growing hazards and complications of doing business in a swiftly changing world.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Also represented by E. L. McLEAN, Limited (Toronto)
Correspondents
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA BUFFALO DETROIT CHICAGO SEATTLE SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES HAVANA

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

"Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer."

FIDELITY Insurance Company of Canada
TORONTO

PLYWOOD for Peace!

Of all the forms in which wood is serving on the war front, plywood is probably the most important. Plywood at war appears in the construction of barracks, housing and army camp service buildings. It is used for marine purposes in coastal patrol boats, assault boats, pontoon bridges, mine-sweepers and lifeboat covers.

But Plywood's greatest contribution to the war effort is the "Mosquito" — the world's most versatile aircraft. For this job PLAS-DOM-PLY and MOLDOMPLY made by Dominion Plywoods Limited was chosen as the "Rolls-Royce" of plywood.

Such uses serve to indicate the ways in which Dominion Plywoods will serve in a peacetime economy. Right now our craftsmen are busy with the possibilities of PLAS-DOM-PLY and MOLDOMPLY for highclass custom-built furniture and furnishings, walls, ceilings, and floors — even boats and canoes.

Sorry we can't take orders just now but every day brings the time nearer when these proven Dominion Plywoods products will be serving the new needs of peace as they now are so efficiently serving the important demands of war.

DOMINION PLYWOODS LIMITED
SOUTHAMPTON - CANADA
CUSTOM-BUILT PLYWOOD SPECIALISTS
SITUATED ON THE BEAUTIFUL SHORES OF LAKE HURON

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MERRICK B. DAVIDSON
Chartered Accountant
547 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG.
TORONTO, 1
TELEPHONE ADEL. 4471

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, McCANNELL & DICK
Chartered Accountants
C. J. Dick — Licensed Trustee in Bankruptcy
Sterling Tower, Toronto

WILLIAM DOWIE AND COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
28 JAMES STREET SOUTH
Hamilton — Ontario

CHARLES GREER & CO.
Chartered Accountants
TORONTO
814 Excelsior Life Bldg. Elgin 0700

Arthur A. Crawley & Co.
Chartered Accountants
OTTAWA - MONTREAL - BROCKVILLE - TORONTO - SUDBURY
NORTH BAY - SAULT STE. MARIE

WM. C. BENSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
OFFICES AT
LONDON 267 Dundas St. — TORONTO 86 Bloor St. W. — WINDSOR 206 Douglas Bldg.

W. J. McCOY
Chartered Accountant
100 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO
Phone AD. 4795

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

SHARP, WOODLEY & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
313 CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

JACQUES LA RUE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
126, St. Peter St.
QUEBEC CITY

ANDREW D. MAGEE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
TORONTO 320 BAY STREET EL. 5277 — HAMILTON 181 HUNTER ST. E. 2-2471

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
TORONTO — MONTREAL — TIMMINS
WINNIPEG — CALGARY — VANCOUVER

Ross, Frewin & Co.
Chartered Accountants
D. L. Ross & Co.
Licensed Trustees — Liquidators — Receivers
TORONTO MONTREAL SAINT JOHN, N.B. MONCTON

RUTHERFORD WILLIAMSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A. Harold A. Shiach, F.C.A.
Douglas J. Sales, C.A. Woodburn F. Gibson, C.A.
Rutherford Williamson, Jr. B. Com., C.A. Richard J. Middleton, B. Com., C.A.
TORONTO — MONTREAL
Rutherford Williamson, F.C.A., Licensed Trustee and Receiver

McDonald, Currie & Co.
Chartered Accountants
MONTREAL TORONTO QUEBEC OTTAWA SAINT JOHN

P. S. ROSS & SONS
Established 1858
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

KNIGHT, TRUDEL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
132 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

Savings Deposits Set a New Record While Current Bank Loans Recede

After declining by $145 millions in November at the time of the seventh victory loan campaign, savings deposits in Canada by Jan. 31 had not only wiped out the decline, but had passed by $35 millions the previous high record set Oct. 31, according to the regular return of the banks to the Minister of Finance as at the end of January.

Total savings deposits on that date were over $2.5 billions, up $101 millions over the previous month and $500 millions above last year.

Demand Deposits Lower

But while savings deposits were higher in all comparisons, demand deposits, which dropped $331 millions in November and recovered $49 millions in December, again receded during January. Accordingly, total public deposits while $54.7 millions above the December figure are still almost $300 millions below the October high record of $4.6 billions.

The rise in savings accounts continues to reflect the large income of the Canadian people, the drop in demand deposits being attributed partly to corporations paying off loans at the year end to enable them to make a more liquid showing in their annual reports. Many of these payments, while made in December would not be cleared through the banks until January.

Recover 62% in Two Months

As the recovery in total deposits from Nov. 30 to Jan. 31 is over 62% of the drop at the time of the victory loan, it is believed that when the eighth loan campaign opens, the previous high record will be passed by a wide margin.

Dominion Government deposits dropped $154 millions during the month, the result of government expenditures, while provincial government deposits were up $11.6 millions.

Investors Repay Loans

Further reflection of the last victory loan is seen in the figures for current loans in Canada which dropped $49 millions in January. The decline was mainly due to repayments by investors who had borrowed to buy bonds in November. In addition the amount of outstanding wheat loans is estimated to be lower.

Borrowing by provincial governments and municipalities, continued to decline but call loans, composed largely of loans to brokers and individuals on securities were higher due to the activity on the security markets.

While bank investments were about $621 millions above last year they were down about $40 millions from the previous month, the recession being due to reduced holdings of all classes of Dominion and provincial issues. Important figures from the statement with comparisons follow:

Use of Bank Credit
(In Millions of Dollars)

	January 1945	December 1944	Change	January 1944	Change
Loans	1,250.5	1,303.1	—52.6	1,137.8	+112.7
Investments	3,571.4	3,611.3	—39.9	2,949.7	+621.7
Total	4,821.9	4,914.4	—92.5	4,087.5	+734.4
Deposits	4,340.1	4,285.3	+54.8	3,699.5	+640.6
Credit index*	28.3	2.98	—1.5	29.4	—1.1

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS
Immediately Available Liquid Assets
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	January 1945	December 1944	Change	January 1944	Change
Canadian coin	10,270	8,358	+1,917	9,598	+672
Bank of Canada notes	143,902	139,406	+4,496	120,176	+23,726
Bank of Canada deposits	413,149	401,724	+11,425	360,814	+52,335
Bank's cash	567,321	549,483	+17,838	490,588	+76,733
Gold sub. coin abd.	2,586	2,435	+151	2,715	—129
Foreign banks	229,961	212,722	+16,339	222,752	+6,309
Foreign currency	100,406	101,429	—1,023	83,323	+17,083
Call loans abroad	109,067	95,926	+13,141	94,556	+14,511
Government Securities:					
Dom. short term	1,786,589	1,738,927	—2,338	1,670,147	+243,775
Prov. short term	127,333	151,793	—24,460		
Dom. long term	1,117,869	1,147,257	—29,388	956,178	+311,208
Prov. long term	149,517	140,936	—8,581	*	
	4,189,749	4,190,960	+1,211	3,520,259	+669,490
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	83,120	76,505	+6,615	63,928	+19,192
Public secs.ᵃ	212,778	210,077	+2,701	187,278	+25,500
Other secs.	94,185	95,816	—1,631	72,164	+22,021
Can. call loans	94,722	91,780	+2,942	53,026	+41,696
Current loans	1,132,750	1,182,188	—49,438	1,037,239	+95,511
Loans abroad	125,591	130,333	—4,742	100,645	+24,946
Prov. loans	8,745	11,527	—2,782	5,790	+2,955
Mun. loans	14,284	17,474	—3,190	41,730	—17,446
	1,766,175	1,815,700	—49,525	1,561,801	+204,374
Other Assets					
Noncurrent loans	1,320	1,357	—37	2,229	—909
Real estate	2,391	2,470	—79	4,407	—2,016
Mortgages	2,279	2,279	......	2,693	—414
Premises	62,406	62,533	—126	64,894	—2,488
Letters of credit	120,326	121,128	—802	107,718	+12,608
Loans to comp.	10,938	10,587	+351	10,713	+225
Other assets	4,292	4,194	+98	2,802	+1,490
	203,952	204,528	—576	195,545	+8,407
Total	6,159,875	6,211,188	—51,313	5,278,524	+881,351
Note circ. dep.	2,266	2,263	+3	3,285	—1,019
Int. bank bal.	202,540	245,685	—43,145	199,581	+2,959
Gross	6,364,681	6,459,136	—94,455	5,480,472	+884,209
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	32,022	33,602	—1,580	41,783	—9,761
Dom. Govt.	609,156	763,174	—154,018	474,857	+134,299
Prov. Govt.	100,020	88,374	+11,646	98,492	+1,528
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,816,059	1,862,335	—46,276	1,673,315	+142,744
Savings dep.	2,524,029	2,422,963	+101,066	2,026,213	+497,816
Total	4,340,088	4,285,298	+54,790	3,699,528	+640,560
Foreign Deposits					
Dep. elsewhere	681,224	680,328	+896		
For. curr. in Canada	63,890	65,798	—1,908	645,165	+99,949
Total	745,114	746,126	—1,012		
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	37,573	32,005	+5,568	33,289	+4,284
Foreign	56,138	62,827	—6,689	55,476	+662
Letters of credit	120,326	121,128	—802	107,718	+12,608
Other liabs.	5,457	5,850	—393	5,920	—463
Total pub. liabs.	6,045,894	6,138,383	—92,482	5,162,227	+883,667
Due other banks	14,030	19,068	—5,038	17,722	—3,692
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,453	1,182	+1,271	2,159	+294
Reserve	136,750	136,750	....	136,750	....
Capital	145,500	145,500	....	145,500	....
Gross	6,344,629	6,440,883	—96,256	5,464,358	+880,269

ᵃOther than Canadian.

COMPANY REPORTS

Can. Utilities

Canadian Utilities Ltd. reports for 1944 20,467 consumers, 37,865,523 kw.h. sold and gross revenue of $1,699,593, all of which showed an increase in 1944. During the year two rural electric areas to serve almost 120 farmers were constructed for experimental purposes. H. R. Milner, president, stated that following the war the company hopes to carry out an expansion program to serve various urban and rural communities which are reasonably close to the present system.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$760,736	$692,854
Less: Deprec.	169,959	154,391
Int. on mun. debs.	44	424
Bond interest	126,488	127,050
Other interest	7,030	6,181
Exch. prem.	15,189	15,583
W/o bd. disc., etc.	3,762	3,611
Inc. tax res.ᵃ	244,743	205,852
Net profit*	193,521	179,762
Less: Pref. divs.	70,000	70,000
Com. divds.	97,681	97,681
Surplus for year	25,840	12,081
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	22,459	15,397

*Note: Co's. report incls. ref. EPT in net profit & surplus for year.

Times All Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	5.11	4.64
After deprec.	3.97	3.61

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$373,621	$423,963
Accts., etc., rec.	169,239	183,465
Inventories	155,704	153,579
Total curr. assets	698,564	761,007
Misc. assetsᵃ	134,035	105,737
Fixed assets	6,162,643	6,006,632
Intangibles	855,843	855,842
Total assets	7,851,085	7,729,219
Bank loan	......	130,000
Accs., taxes, etc., pay.	284,834	240,458
Total curr. liab.	284,834	370,458
Consum. deps., etc.	131,476	121,663
Misc. res.	59,856	59,856
Deprec. res.	2,103,552	1,936,173
Funded debt	2,523,000	2,541,000
Capital stock	2,550,500	2,550,500
Capital surplus	30,897	30,897
Earned surplusᵃ	166,970	118,672
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	46,192	23,733
Working capital	413,730	390,549

Nova Scotia Savings

Profits of Nova Scotia Savings, Loan and Building Society in 1944 were $138,746 as compared with $140,595 in the previous year. After crediting shareholder's accounts with $69,387 and providing for income taxes of $56,000 of which $5,414 is refundable, the balance of $18,773 remains in surplus account. The volume of new mortgages was of record proportions, Arthur B. Wiswell, president, reports, and notwithstanding a large number of mortgage redemptions, there was an increase of $93,468 in mortgage account.

	1944	1943
Liab. to public, etc.ᵃ	$3,418,951	$3,211,745
Shareholders' equityᵇ	1,712,844	1,750,579
ᵃSecured by:		
Mtgs. & sls. agree.	4,577,961	4,488,222
Office premises	30,000	30,000
Liquid assets*	523,834	444,102
Total	5,131,795	4,962,324

*Includes bonds & accrued int.
ᵇIncl. refund. EPT. 14,280 — 8,865

Gt. Britain & Canada

Net profit of Great Britain & Canada Investment Corp., after deduction of refundable excess profits taxes, was $54,049 in 1944 as compared with $35,018 in the previous year. President P. A. Thomson, reports that pending determination by the Board of Referees of standard profits, provision for Dominion income and excess profits taxes has again been made at the maximum rates applicable.

Certain changes were made in the investment holdings during 1944 which together with profit on redemption of debentures and preferred shares, resulted in a capital profit of $134,590. Geographical location of securities was 60.7% in Canada, 28% in United States and 11.3% in British and other countries. Investments were 15.6% in bonds, 27.4% in preferred stocks and 57.0% in common stocks.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Periods Ended:	(12 mos.) Dec. 31, 1944	(9 mos.) Dec. 31, 1943
Total income	$257,967	$194,011
Less: Gen. exp.	28,375	21,317
Taxesᵃ	30,754	27,440
Debent. int.	144,789	110,236
Net profit & surp.	54,049	35,018
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	8,110	7,085
Times Deb. Interest Earned	1.59	1.57
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.50	$0.93
Incl. ref. EPT	1.73	1.12
None paid.		
Com.: Excl. EPT	d0.36	d0.44
Incl. ref. EPT	d0.34	d0.42
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$22,249	$11,439
Accts., etc., rec.ᵃ	30,964	35,200
Invest. (cost)‡	6,822,496	6,840,952
Accr. revenue	53,572	54,155
Total assets	6,929,281	6,941,746
Accr. exp., int., etc.	111,525	92,017
Funded debt	3,213,000	3,226,500
Pref. red. re.	99,079	40,678
Capital tock	2,800,000	2,881,000
Surplusᵃ	705,677	701,551
‡Market value	6,049,007	5,338,691
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	22,195	14,085

Moore Corp.

Moore Corp. reports that shipments and operating profits in 1944 established new records despite difficulty in securing adequate manpower and supplies of paper. After providing for increased income and excess profits taxes, chiefly due to an increase in the United States profits tax from 90% to 95%, net profit in 1944 was slightly below the previous year.

S. J. Moore, chairman of the board, and E. G. Baker, president, state that the quantities of products for use in the Armed Forces supplied by the corporation probably reached their peak during 1944. The corporation's postwar program calls for substantial expenditures for plant and equipment as soon as controls are relaxed.

A total of 2,188 preference "A" shares and 241 preference "B" shares were converted into 10,198 common shares.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$7,028,417	$6,843,713
Less: Depreciation	612,840	633,152
Income taxesᵃ	4,908,525	4,679,900
Net profit	1,507,052	1,530,661
Less dividends:		
Moore Corp., A	162,356	174,844
Do., B	25,940	27,505
Do., common	1,265,122	1,239,539
Surplus for year	53,634	88,773
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	395,900	322,750
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref. A & B:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$58.50	$54.29
Incl. ref. EPT	73.86	65.74
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	2.98	3.07
Incl. ref. EPT	3.88	3.82
Paid	*2.22	*2.22

*Plus extra of 66½c. each year.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$4,787,379	$5,005,693
Accts. rec.	5,303,457	7,277,774
Inventories	4,828,426	5,349,804
Total curr. assets	14,919,262	17,633,271
Inv. & adv. assoc. co's.	708,075	708,075
Misc. assetsᵃ	1,305,530	942,468
Fixed assets*	4,568,013	4,600,525
Total assets	21,500,880	23,884,339
Total curr. liab.	5,250,012	8,137,105
Postwar adj. res.ᵃ	1,900,000	1,450,000
Capital stock	9,502,410	9,502,410
Surplus	4,848,458	4,794,824
*After depr of	7,755,092	7,276,955
ᵃIncl. refund. EPT.	1,007,700	657,700
Working capital	9,669,250	9,496,166

DUN & BRADSTREET of CANADA, Limited
The Mercantile Agency
ESTABLISHED 1841
20 Offices in the Dominion

BANK OF CANADA

Notes, Deposits Show Increase

Total assets of the Bank of Canada show an increase of almost $37 millions in the statement for the week ended March 7. The rise was in holdings of sterling and United States exchange and investments.

On the liability side, note circulation was $7 millions higher, following the usual spring trend. Deposits and liabilities payable in foreign currencies were also up.

Figures from the statement with comparisons follow.

	Mar. 7 1945 $	Feb. 21 1945 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,035,751,637	1,028,558,309
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits, Dom.	30,636,351	27,904,795
Chartered bks.	411,751,501	397,634,455
Other	44,145,828	37,221,254
Total deposits	486,533,680	462,760,504
Liabs. payable in sterling, U.S.A. and For. Gold currencies	175,887,273	170,387,273
All other liabs.	10,051,758	9,667,921
Total liabs.	1,723,274,715	1,686,424,374
Assets		
Sterl. & U. S. ex.	184,137,273	170,387,273
Subsid. coin	511,232	496,441
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	924,355,900	891,567,939
Oth. Dom. gov.	586,677,034	595,466,958
Other secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,521,032,934	1,497,034,897
Premises	1,823,338	1,823,338
All other assets	15,769,938	16,682,425
Total assets	1,723,274,715	1,686,424,374

CPR Eastern Traffic Sets Record in Feb.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. in February established a new all-time high in movement of revenue freight traffic over its eastern Canadian lines, despite the most adverse weather conditions encountered in many years, according to D. C. Coleman, chairman and president. Record day was Feb. 24, when 15,404 loaded freight cars were handled. To keep the lines open, CPR snowplows travelled a total of 55,776 miles in February—equivalent to twice around the world at the equator.

In addition to the movement of traffic normally routed over Canadian Pacific lines, Mr. Coleman says, the company has handled a substantial amount of traffic diverted from both Canadian and U. S. railways which had been unable to cope with the unprecedented snowfalls of this year.

N. Brunswick Liquor Sales Show 12% Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Sales by the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board during the year ended Oct. 31, 1944, totalled $9,463,966, an increase of $1,034,993 over the preceding year, and net profit to the province totalled $3,497,088, the annual statement reveals. Of the approximately 235,000 adult citizens of the province, upwards of 200,000 held liquor ration books during the past year. The books cost the purchasers $99,960.

Economic Investment Trust has declared a final dividend of $1.47½ a share (par value $25) for the year ending Mar. 31, 1945. The dividend is payable on Apr. 2, 1945, to shareholders of record Mar. 1, 1945.

The ADMIRAL BEATTY

Modern, Fireproof.
With bath from $3.30
Reservations advised.
E. B. SWEENEY, Manager
SAINT JOHN—NEW BRUNSWICK

Insurance
W. H. BOSLEY
AND COMPANY
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
Properties
SOLD • RENTED • MANAGED AND APPRAISED
WA. 1031
38 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

LEGAL

MOLYNEUX L. GORDON, K.C.
330 Bay St., Toronto 1
Taxation

McLAUGHLIN, JOHNSTON, MOORHEAD & MACAULAY
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
302 Bay St., Toronto
Telephone ELgin 4217
L. Macaulay, K.C.
H. J. McLaughlin, K.C.
W. W. McLaughlin, K.C.
D. C. Wells — R. F. May
H. W. Alles — R. H. Soward
L. B. Webster — J. M. Magwood

PATENT ATTORNEYS

RIDOUT & MAYBEE
Patents—Trademarks
1803-7 STAR BLDG.
80 KING ST. WEST
Cable: Ridbee, Toronto Phone Ad. 5119

Certified Public Accountant

FREDERICK HARDING
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
HAMILTON, ONT.
Phone 7-1474

Chartered Accountants

NORMAN B. McLEOD
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
KENT BUILDING — TORONTO
Phone: WAverley 6460

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

R. J. H. RYALL & CO., LIMITED
67 YONGE STREET, TORONTO
INDUSTRIAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERS
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

MURRAY — JONES & CO.
Industrial Engineers & Consultants
Specializing in plant layout—processing—machine design
12 Richmond St. E., TORONTO — ELgin 7573

R. A. RANKIN & CO.
CONSULTING INDUSTRIAL & CHEMICAL ENGINEERS
1420 SHERBROOKE ST. W. MONTREAL

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING COMPANY (CANADA) LIMITED
100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST — TORONTO, ONTARIO
Affiliated with The General Engineering Company Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. British-Geco Engineering Company Limited, London, England.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, DESIGNERS, BUILDERS, AND MANAGERS OF INDUSTRIAL AND MINING OPERATIONS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

DONALD R. MACQUARRIE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
TORONTO

WINSPEAR, HAMILTON, ANDERSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Edmonton — Vancouver

Boulanger, Fortier & Rondeau
Chartered Accountants
MAURICE BOULANGER, B.A., C.A., Licensed Trustee,
GUY FORTIER, B.A., L.S.C., C.A.
REAL. A. RONDEAU, B.A., C.A.
71 ST. PETER ST. — QUEBEC, P.Q.

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. J. HOWSON, R. S. McPHERSON, Licensed Trustees — FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO — GALT KITCHENER

ARTHUR S FITZGERALD
AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

A. IRVINE BARROW
Chartered Accountant
105½ HOLLIS ST.
HALIFAX, N.S.

Black, Hanson & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur

T. P. GEGGIE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
PHONE ELGIN 8557
330 Bay St.
TORONTO, CANADA

Ronald, Griggs & Co.
Chartered Accountants
WINNIPEG
SASKATOON

ERNEST W. HUNTER
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
57 Bloor Street West
Tel. Ki. 4812

Banking Service
1817-1944
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £187 millions. Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout the World.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

WEEK ENDING MARCH 12

Range 1944-45 High	Low	Div Rate $	Mar 10 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Mar. 5	Week end. Mar. 12 H	L	Cl'se
[illegible]									

Mining Stocks
Week Ending March 12

Range 1944-45 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Mar. 10 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Mar. 5	Week Ending Mar. 12 High	Low	Close
[illegible]									

Oil Stocks

Range 1944-45 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Mar. 5	High	Low	Close
[illegible]									

† Paid in 1943. * Paid or payable in 1945 to date.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
Mar. 13	204,700	1,940,000	......
Mar. 12	368,300	2,440,000	......
Mar. 10	173,200	1,036,000	......
Mar. 9	247,400	1,960,000	......
Mar. 8	180,300	1,879,000	......
Mar. 7	137,500	1,550,000	214,390

Government Bonds
(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Mar. 13, 1945

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	104¾	105¼
3	Mar. 1954	103¾	104¼
3	Nov. 1956	102	102¾
3	May 1957	100¾	101¼
3	Jan. 1959	100¼	100¾
3	June 1960	99¾	100⅜
3	Feb. 1962	99⅞	100⅜
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
2	Dec. 1946	100¾	101¼
4½	Feb. 1946	102¾	103¼
2½	Mar. 1948	101½	102¼
1¾	May 1946	100½	101
3½	June 1949	102	102¾
3½	Nov. 1951	104¾	105
4	Oct. 1952	105¼	106¼
3½	Feb. 1952	105¼	106
3	Oct. 1952	103	103¾
3	June 1955	101¾	102⅜
4½	Nov. 1956	104½	105
4½	Nov. 1957	106½	106¾
3	June 1958	100½	101½
4½	Nov. 1958	107¾	108¼
4½	Nov. 1959	109⅞	110½
3½	June 1966	103	103¾
3	Perpetual	96¾	97¾
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950	101	101¾
3	Jan. 1959	99¾	100⅜
4½	Sept. 1951	125¼	...
4½	Feb. 1956	130¼	...
4½	July 1957	131¾	...
3	Feb. 1953	102½	103
4¾	June 1955	132	...
5	Feb. 1954	116½	117¾
5	Oct. 1969	128½	...
5	Feb. 1970	128½	...
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	132¼	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	114	115¼
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	111	112½
3	Oct. 1951	98¾	100¼
3½	Aug. 1949	99¾	101¾
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¼
4½	Apr. 1961	124	127
5	Jan. 1960	127	129½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99¼	101¼
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¼
3½	Nov. 1950	102¾	104¾
4½	Sept. 1952	116	118½
4½	Nov. 1960	128	131
5	Mar. 1960	132	135
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	99¾	100¾
3	Apr. 1948	100¾	102¼
3	Nov. 1950	101½	103
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	104¼
3½	May 1955	102½	104
4	June 1962	126	129
4½	June 1950	109½	110¾
4½	Jan. 1962	133	135
5	Oct. 1948	108½	110½
5	Dec. 1960	137½	140
5½	July 1946	103¾	105¾
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1943	100½	102¼
3½	Feb. 1953	102½	104
3½	Apr. 1947	102¼	103¾
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	103	105
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100	102
3½	Mar. 1948	100¾	102¾
3½	Mar. 1959	101¾	103¾
4	Nov. 1952	103¾	105¾
3¾	Feb. 1955	102¾	104¾
4½	Aug. 1958	109½	111½
4½	Jan. 1963	114¾	116¾
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	121	123
4½	Jan. 1951	121½	123¾
4½	Oct. 1953	122	125
5	Apr. 1954	126	129
6	Feb. 1947	104½	106
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	101½	104½
4	Dec. 1954	96½	99½
5	Oct. 1959	103	106
5½	Apr. 1952	103½	106½
6	Mar. 1947	98½	101½
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	117	119½
4½	Dec. 1956	121	123
5	Dec. 1959	124	126
5½	Oct. 1955	115½	118
6	Apr. 1947	104	106½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	83½	86½
4	Nov. 1960	83	86
4½	Oct. 1951	94½	97½
4½	Mar. 1960	87½	90½
5	Aug. 1956	89	92
5½	Oct. 1952	94½	97½
6	Mar. 1952	95½	98½

*Payable N. Y.

Unlisted Stocks
(Compiled from quotations provided by Kamm, Garland & Co. Ltd., Kippen & Co. Inc., and Plaxton, McDonnell & Co.)

March 12, 1945

	Bid	Asked
Allens Toronto Units	36.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	9.75	10.75
Atlas Steels common	36.00	38.50
Atlas Steels 1st pfd.	106.00	108.50
British Mortgage & Trust	138.00	....
B. C. Sugar	88.00	91.00
Canada Machinery com.	8.25	9.50
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	3.50	5.50
Canadian Airways	3.50	....
Canadian Fairbanks com.	27.00	....
Can. Ingersoll Rand	62.00	65.00
Can. Investors Corp.	6.75	7.75
Canadian Motor Lamp A	8.50	9.50
Can. Western Lumber com.	1.50	2.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas pfd.	106.00	....
Capital Trust Co. $100 par.	45.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth com.	6.00	8.00
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	21.50	....
Cawthra Apts. units	3.50	5.00
Chase, A. W., units	26.00	30.00
Colonial Steamships com.	77.00	81.00
Commercial Finance com.	8.00	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.00	9.00
Commonwealth Interntl.	3.25	3.47
Confederation Life Assoc.	130.00	140.00
Continental Life 20% pref.	31.50	34.50
Crown Trust Co.	70.00	....
Detroit Internl. Bridge	13.50	16.50
Dover Industries Ltd.	7.50	8.50
Dunlop Tire pfd.	26.00	27.50
Eastern Steel Prod. pfd.	22.00	23.50
Empire Life Ins. 25% paid	14.50	16.50
Federal Foundries & Steel Co., new com.	2.85	3.50
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	16.00	18.00
Galt Brass common	17.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	13.00	14.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	114.00	116.50
Great West Life	300.00	325.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	25.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. A.	200.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	51.00	55.00
Gurney Foundry pfd.	2.25	3.00
Hart Battery com.	6.00	8.00
Inter Utilities $3.50 pfd.	56.00	60.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	46.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	13.75	14.75
London & West. Trust $100	51.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins.	225.00	270.00
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	14.00	17.00
Monarch Life Assce. 20%	46.50	....
Monarch Mtge. units	2.25	3.25
Montreal Island Power pfd.	38.00	42.00
Montreal Trust Co.	72.00	....
Morrison Brass, new com.	3.00	4.50
Nat'l. Drug & Chem. com.	4.75	6.00
National Hosiery pfd.	3.50	4.50
National Hosiery com.	2.75	5.00
New Brunswick Tele.	12.00	15.00
Ont. Tobacco Plant units	18.00	22.00
Paramount Kitchener units	53.50	....
Premier Trust Co. $100	54.00	57.00
Provincial Bank of Canada	11.50	12.50
Provincial Paper pfd.	107.00	109.00
Prudential Trust	3.00	5.00
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	104.00	....
St. John Drydock pfd.	98.50	....
Sawyer Massey com.	1.10	2.00
Seiberling Rubber com.	4.50	....
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.00	2.75
Sherbrooke Trust	130.00	....
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	26.50	30.00
Standard Fuel pfd.	91.00	96.00
Standard Fuel com.	1.75	....
Sterling Trust	82.00	86.00
Sun Life Assce.	390.00	410.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.25	4.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	78.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	5.50	7.00
Trusts & Guarantee $100	66.00	71.00
United Farmers Co-op	3.00	4.00
United Steel A pfd.	25.50	27.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	93.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	6.50	7.50
Wentworth Radio com.	1.75	....
Western Assurance com.	53.00	56.00
Western Grain com.	.75	1.25
Western Grain pfd.	28.00	32.00
York Trading com.	5.00	6.75

Unlisted Mines
Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., March 13, subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Ask
Alba River (new)	.31	.34
Alcan	.14	.16
Aljo	.04	.05
Amal Kir	.32	.34
Ama Lar	1.32	1.37
Ang Ro	.78	.83
Anna'que	.04	.05
Anoki	.10	.11
Apex Oil	.09½	.11
Arntfield (old)	.05½	.06½
(new)	.29	.31
Atlas Ye	.52	.55
Audley	.15	.20
Aurora Y	.19	.21
Auterra	.08	.09
Bar Larder (new)	.07	.09
Bevcourt	.73	.76
Blondor	.22	.25
Bravo	.29	.32
Brig R L	..	.11
Brock	.12	.14
Burley Po	.03	.04
Calder Bo	.05	.07
Camlaren	.14	.16
Camp R L	.67	.70
Carricona	.07½	.10
Cen Man	.06	.07
Citralam	.29	.32
Cock R L	.04½	.05½
Columbier	.20	.23
Con Chib	.24	.27
Crow Pat	.42	.45
Derlak	.08	.09
De Santis (new)	.09	.11
Dickenson	.35½	.37
Dom Mal	.11	.13
Dona Pat	.05½	.06
East Amp	.34	.37
Eastward	.20	.23
Elder M	.43	.46
Electra	.12½	.14
Erin Kirk	.09	.10
Goldora	.15	.17
Goodrock	.08½	.09½
Harp Mal	.09	.10
Hayes Cd	.03½	.04½
Head R L	.16	.19
Highridge	.06	.08
Hoyle	.16	.18
Hugh Mal	.23	.25
Hugh P P	.10	.12
Kamlac	.40	.43
Kayrand	.31	.34
Kenda Pe	.59	.62
Laguerre	.18	.20
Lk Expa	.19	.21
Lapaska	.24	.26
Lar-Add	.05	.07
Larder U	.08	.10
Lavalie	.08½	.10
Legardo	.03½	.04½
Lynx	.85	.90
Magn Con	.39	.42
Major Oil	.19	.21
Manterre	.18	.20
Marbenor	.39	.41
Marquette	.06	.07
Mar Bird	.07	.08
Mar-McNe	.17	.19
Mary Ann	..	.09½
Marion R	.12½	.13½
Mat Con	.26	.28
Mate Yell	.27	.30
Metalore	.04	.06
Mica of C	.09	.12
Moffatt H (new)	.03½	.05
Mohawk P	.05½	.07
Murbell	.08½	.09½
Mylamaque (new)	.15	.17
McCu R L	.14	.16
McManus	.10½	.12
Nat Mal	.37	.40
New Aug	.24	.27
Nib Yell	.28	.30
Nicholson	.09½	.10½
Nick Off	2.00	..
New Mal	.08½	.09½
Norbeau	.60	.65
Norbenite	1.22	1.27
Norford	.16	.18
Norseman	.09½	.11
Nortyne	.05	.07
Novelle P	.18	.20
Obalski	.12	.14
Obaska	.38	.42
Oklend	.07½	.08½
Olivet	.07	.09
Opemiska	.09	.11
Orpit	.09	.11
Ortona	.28	.30
Parbec	.14½	.16½
Pascalis	.37	.40
Pelangio	.06	.07
Poona Go	.05	.07
Porc Reef	.26	.28
Presdor	.05	.05½
Privateer	.40	.43
Que Man	.36	.38
Rajah RL	.09	.10
Rambull	.05½	.07
Rand Mal	.40	.43
Raym Tib	.16	.18
Rebair	.56	.60
Redwood	.11½	.12½
Regcourt	.68	.71
Rich Grp	.37	.40
Ritoria	.10	.12
S.A.G.A.	1.00	1.10
Sheldon	.27	.30
Skyn Lk	.04½	.05½
Stadacona	.60	.64
Tiffany	.16	.19
Tobico	.03½	.04½
Tombill	.23	.26
Tovarich	.03½	.04½
Un Min	.17	.19
Wesley	.04½	.05
West R L	.12	.14
West Shor	.10	.12
Wincheste	.10	.12
Wingait	.33	.36
Yellowrex	.58	.62
Y Davids	.32	.34

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	10	7	4	4	10	13	8	16	14	8	18	100
(Base 1935 39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	224.4	149.7	123.7	136.9	118.3	186.5	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1945: Monthly Figures												
Jan.	120.7	149.8	108.7	74.8	135.5	105.8	175.5	102.4	99.3	90.0	107.7	89.6
1945: Weekly Figures:												
Feb. 1	118.3	145.5	106.8	73.9	135.3	106.8	173.0	101.0	96.8	90.1	104.0	88.8
Feb. 3	121.0	150.4	104.5	76.8	135.8	107.0	183.6	101.7	98.0	89.4	106.3	90.3
Feb. 10	121.8	153.1	108.7	77.0	135.7	106.1	185.5	102.8	98.5	89.5	111.8	92.8
Feb. 17	124.2	154.1	110.6	78.3	136.3	106.7	185.4	103.8	103.5	89.9	114.4	94.4
Feb. 24	124.2	158.5	109.7	79.6	136.9	107.5	184.1	103.7	103.6	89.3	113.9	94.7
Mar. 3	123.8	154.3	104.2	80.6	136.7	107.4	183.3	103.5	102.0	90.0	111.6	94.6

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Mar. 13	137.21	118.89	76.93	30.20
Mar. 12	136.91	119.07	76.73	30.17
Mar. 10	136.60	119.05	76.41	29.59
Mar. 9	136.69	118.88	76.11	29.68
Mar. 8	138.03	121.35	77.28	30.25
Mar. 7	138.98	121.38	78.06	30.03
Month ago	135.28	119.58	75.38	28.68
Year ago	120.11	102.98	67.88	29.37
High 1945	138.98	122.39	78.48	30.25
Low 1945	131.70	107.98	72.49	20.38

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util	20 Ind.	30 Cmd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Mar. 13	60.6	95.4	83.8	194.78	88.51
Mar. 12	60.8	95.3	83.8	194.45	89.27
Mar. 10	60.4	95.1	83.6	194.44	89.45
Mar. 9	60.4	95.0	83.5	193.49	89.52
Mar. 8	60.9	96.3	84.5	197.53	90.96
Mar. 7	61.1	97.2	85.2	201.73	91.11
Month ago	59.4	94.3	82.7	190.65	89.00
Year ago	55.5	78.1	70.5	137.35	75.53
High 1945	61.3	97.3	85.3	202.49	91.11
Low 1945	58.6	92.5	81.3	178.99	76.13

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Mar. 12 Bid	Ask
[illegible]				
Mentor Explor.	...	.60	..	..
Moffatt Hall	...	.08	..	..
Northern Empire	...	2.00	2.30	..
Pacific Nickel	...	.16	..	.17
Proprietary	...	11.00	11.00	12.50
Reeves McDonald	...	.30	.27	.40
Rice Lake	...	.02	.01	.01½
Sudbury Basin	...	4.35	..	..
Sunlock	...	.15	..	.25
Wendigo	...	.30	..	..
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01	.01	.02

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Bid	Ask
Brown Oil	...	.11	.09	.12
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.01	..
Madison	...	.02	..	..
National Petrol.	...	.11½	.11	.14
Oil Selections	...	.04½	..	..
Spooner	...	.18	.14	.20
Sunset	...	.07	.07	.09
Trans. Alta.	...	.12	..	..

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Bid	Ask
[illegible]				

* Interim dividend paid in 1943. † Paid or payable in 1944.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.53	$11.25	$11.61
Hogs	18.00	17.76	17.17
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	105.0	104.8	103.4
Dow Jones (fut.)	94.52	95.42	96.63
Fishers	115.1	114.8	112.8
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Jan.)	116.6	118.5	119.0
W'sale (Jan.)	102.4	102.4	102.4
U. S. (Dec.)	104.7	104.4	103.2
Gr. Brit. (Nov.)	166.9	166.7	162.7

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. No 7 coffee, Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Acadia Sugar	4½%	1955	Apr. 1	101½
Can. Steamship	5%	1957	Mar. 15	103
Gatineau Pwr.	3¾%	1969	Apr. 1	102½
Kingston Elevator	6%	1950	May 1	102
North. Utilities	4½%	1959	June 1	101
Rio de Janeiro Tr.	5%	1958	Apr. 1	Par
Rolland Paper	4%	1946	Apr. 3	102
Do.	4½%	1951	Apr. 3	102
Saguenay Pwr., A	4½%	1966	Apr. 1	104
Do., B	4½%	1966	Apr. 1	104
Shawin. W. & P.	4½%	1967	Apr. 1	102
United Steel	5%	1956	Apr. 3	102
Windsor Gas	5%	1966	May 1	100

Corporation Bonds
(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

March 13, 1945

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	66	69	67
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	109½	111½	109½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104	102
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107	110	107
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	113	117	113½
Do.	5	'64	104½	107	104½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	111½	113½	111½
Gatineau Pr. A	3¾	'69	116	119	116
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	104½	106½	104½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	103	105	103
Do.	5	'57	102½	104½	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	92	95	92½
L. St. Law. Pr.	5	'55	102	...	102
MacIn-Que. Pr.	4	'59	102½	104½	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	102	105	101½
Do.	3½	'73	100	103	100
Do.	3½	'63	100½	103½	100½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	107	110	107
†Do.	5	'55	99½	101	99
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	97	99½	97½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	103	106	103
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	102	105	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	...	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	113	115	112½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	102½
*Sag. P. "A" a	4½	'66	115	...	114½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104	107	104
St. Maurice Pr.	3¾	'70	100½	103	100½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103	106	103
†Do.	3½	'70	98½	100½	99
Do.	4	'69	104	106	104
Union Gas	4½	'50	101½	103½	101½
†United Secs.	3	'52	97	100	97
†Wpg. El. Ser. A	5	'65	100	102½	100
Do., B	5	'65	102	104½	102
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	113	116	114
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	113	116	114
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103	101
Do.	6	'54	102	104	102
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	104	...	104
Algoma Steel	5	'48	102	105	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	...	101½
†B. C. Pulp & F.	6	'50	105	108	105
‡†Do.	7	'50	110	...	110
*Brown Co.	5	'59	100	103	100½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	100	103	100
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102	104	102
Canada Electric	4½	'65	101	...	101
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	97½	100½	98

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	114	117	113½
‡Can. Locomot.	6	'53	105	...	105
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	101½	104	101½
C.P.R.	3½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'49	105½	107½	105½
†Consol Paper	5½	'61	106	108	106
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	103½	101
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	101	105	101
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	107½	109½	107½
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	96½	99	96½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	103½	105½	103½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106½	...	106½
Famous Players	4½	'51	102½	104½	102
†Federal Grain	6	'49	106	...	106
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	109	111	109
Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	101	...	101
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	107	109	107
Ham. Cotton	3¾	'59	98½	100½	98½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	...	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	101	103	101
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	65½	69	65½
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	110	113	110
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	87	90	87
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	102½	105	102½
Do.	5	'61	97½	99½	97½
Legare	6	'61	100	...	100
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101	103	101
Man. Sugar	5	'60	107	...	107
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	102	104	102
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	102
McCormicks	4	'52	101½	103½	101½
Do.	4½	'52	101½	104	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100½	103	100½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	100½	...	100½
†Do.	6	'49	100½	...	100½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	115	...	115
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	97½	99	97
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	85½	89	85½
N. S. Stl. Coal.	3½	'63	91½	93	91½
Price Bros.	5	'57	103	106	103
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110½	...	110½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100½	...	100½
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102	...	102
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	101	103	101
Simpsons, Ltd.	3½	'60	100½	103	100½
United Corp.	4	'58	100½	102½	100½
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	101	103½	101
†Western Grain	5	'63	87½	90½	87½

* Payable in Can. or U. S.
† Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
* Payable in U. S.
♦ Payable in Canada only.
‡ Traded without accrued interest.
▲ Payable in Can. or U. K.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures
Week of Mar. 13, 1945

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1944 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Mar. 13
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.35¼	1.10	May	1.35	1.28½	1.32⅛
1.30⅛	1.01⅝	July	1.28¾	1.21⅞	1.26
1.16⅞	1.04⅞	Oct.	1.15⅜	1.10	1.14

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations
For Week

	Mar. 13 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W.	1.32¾	1.28⅝	1.32⅜	1.27⅞

*At ceiling.

Company Meetings

1945	Company	Place
Mar. 20	Gypsum Lime & Alabas.	Paris
Mar. 20	Imperial Tobacco	Montreal
Mar. 21	Capital Estates	Vancouver
Mar. 21	Fraser Companies	Edmundston
Mar. 21	G. Tamblyn Ltd.	Toronto
Mar. 23	Canada Starch Co.	Montreal
Mar. 23	Massey Harris Co.	Toronto
Mar. 24	P Met. of A.	Port Huron, Mich.
Mar. 26	Twin City Rapid T.	Minneapolis
Mar. 27	Rolland Paper Co.	Montreal
Mar. 28	Macassa Mines	Toronto
Mar. 28	Can. North West Land	Toronto
Apr. 11	Celanese Corp. of A.	Wilmington
Apr. 19	Dom. Tar & Chemical	Montreal
Apr. 23	London Candn. Invest.	Montreal
Apr. 25	Asbestos Corporation	Montreal
Apr. 25	Can. Breweries	Toronto
Apr. 25	Western Grocers	Winnipeg
Apr. 30	John A. Lang & Sons	Kitchener

Municipal Bonds
March 13, 1945

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	120.00	123.00	3.20
Hamilton	5	1950	109.50	112.50	2.41
Montreal	3	1950	98.00	101.00	2.81
Ottawa	3	1953	101.25	103.75	2.50
†Quebec	4	1959	120.00	123.00	3.00
Saint John	5	1950	107.00	110.00	3.15
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.64
†Vancouver	5	1970	128.00	131.00	3.19
Winnipeg	6	1950	110.50	113.50	3.13

†Payable Canada and New York.

Bond Tenders

12 noon, March 15—Canada Treasury Bills, $65,000,000, dated March 16, payable June 15, 1945.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.35	4.76
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.05	4.45
Can. Investors	6.75	7.75
Commonwealth Int.	3.17	3.48
Corporate Inv.	7.50	8.05
Trans-Canada (A)	11.45	...
Do. (B)	....	11.30

Canada Iron Foundries Ltd., has declared an initial dividend of 15c. a share on the new common stock (the old stock was split on 10-for-1 basis early this year) out of 1944 earnings. This is the first dividend payment on the common since a $3 payment on the old common in April, 1942.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA
SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS
OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	—Sold To—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion:							
Canada Deposit Certificates	Mar. 7	Canadian Chartered Banks	¾%	Sept. 4, '45	$88,920,000	100.	.....
Provincial:							
Province of Ontario	Mar. 7	A. E. Ames & Co. and Synd.	1¼%	Jul. & Jan., 1946-48	15,000,000	100.	.....
Municipal:							
City Granby, P.Q., Catholic School Commission	Feb. 26	Wood, Gundy & Co. Ltd.	3% & 3½%	Feb. 1, 1946-65	260,000	101.045	.....
Village of Dutton	Mar. 1	Goulding, Rose & Co. Ltd.	3½%	Jan. 1, 1946-65	133,200	100.	.....
Town of Penetanguishene	Mar. 1	Goulding, Rose & Co. Ltd.	3½%	Mar. 1, 1946-65	85,000	100.	.....
Bond Issues:							
Hamilton Cotton Co. Ltd.	Mar. 7	A. E. Ames & Co.	3%	Mar. 1, 1946-55	850,000	.....	
			3¾%	Mar. 1, 1959	650,000	99.	3.84%
Orange Crush, Limited	Mar. 7	Gairdner & Co.	4%	Mar. 1, 1946-51	450,000	.....	
			4½%	Mar. 1, 1955	300,000	99.	4.62%

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass			
7% pref.	1.75	Apr. 2	Feb. 28
Do., c.	.30	June 1	Apr. 30
Aluminum 5% pr.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 5
Am. Cyanamid	†.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Do., 5% pr.	†.12½	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Asbestos Corp.	.20	Mar. 31	Mar. 5
Atlas Steels 1 pfd.	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Beatty Bros. "A"	.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., "B"	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Belding-Corticelli	1.00	Apr. 2	Feb. 28
Do., 7% pref.	1.75	Apr. 2	Feb. 28
Bell Telephone, c.	2.00	Apr. 16	Mar. 22
Bralorne Mines	.20&.10	Apr. 14	Mar. 20
Brant. Cordage, c.	.12½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pr.	.32½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Brewers & Dist.	.50&.10	May 21	Apr. 19
Br. Amer. Oil	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 6
B. C. Power	.40	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
Br. Am. Assur., c.	1.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 28
B. C. Elec. Pwr. 6% pr.	1.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Building Prods. c.	.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 8
Burlington Steel	.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Caldwell Lin. 1 pr.	.37	May 1	Apr. 10
Do., 2nd pfd.	.20	May 1	Apr. 10
Calg. & Edmonton	.05	Apr. 16	Mar. 10
C. Bread 5% pr. B	.62½	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Do., 6% pr.	1.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Can. Iron Fnds. c.	.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., 6% pf.	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Can. Ing. Rand c.	.50	Mar. 27	Mar. 15
C. Cement 6½% p.	1.25	Mar. 20	Feb. 23
C. Crushed Stone.	.10	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Can. Cycle 5% pr.	1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
C. Celanese c.	.25&.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Do., part.	.57	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Can. Canners, c.	.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Do., 1st pr.	.25&.05	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Do., 2nd pr.	.15&.08	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
C. Car & Fdry. p.	.52	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Can. Gen. Elec. c.	2.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Can. Oil, c.	.25	May 15	May 1
Do., 8% pr.	2.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Can. Cottons, c.	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 2
Do., 6% pr.	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 2
C. Dry Gin. Ale, c.	†.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	†.76	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Food Prod.	.62½	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Can. Packers A p.	.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Do., B pf.	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
C. Perman. Mtge.	2.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Can. Converters	.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 15
Can. Indus., A & B	1.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 29
Do., 7% pf.	1.75	Apr. 14	Mar. 15
C. Pacific Rly. ord.	.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Can. Breweries pr.	.65	Apr. 2	Feb. 15
Can. Silk Prod.	.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Can. North. Pwr. c.	■.15	Apr. 25	Mar. 20
Do., 7% pr.	■1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Capital Est.	†.10	May 15	Apr. 28
Carnation 1st pr.	†1.09	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Celanese Corp., c.	†.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Do., 1st pr.	†1.18¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., 2nd pr.	†1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Cockshutt Plow, c.	.25	June 1	May 1
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Consumer's Gas, c.	2.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Can. Wire Boxes A	.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Cassidy's 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 2
Cent. Can. Loan c.	2.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 18
Cent. Pat. Gold, c.	.03	Mar. 30	Mar. 3
Comm. Alcohols, c.	.05	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., 8% pr.	.10	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Chart. T. & Ex.	1.00&1.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Confed. L. 30% pr.	1.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do.	1.50	June 30	June 25
Do.	1.50	Sept. 29	Sept. 25
Do.	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Consol. Bakeries	.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Consol. Press "A"	.15	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Dairy Corp.	1.25&1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
David & Frere, A	.25&.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Dist. Corp.-Seagrams 5% pr.	†1.25	May 1	Apr. 14
Dome Mines	.30	Apr. 30	Mar. 29
Dom. Malting	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Do.	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Dominion Stores	.15	Mar. 20	Feb. 24
Dom. Dairies 5% p.	.43	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Dom. Foundries, c.	.35	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Dom. Glass	1.25	Apr. 16	Mar. 28
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 28
Dom. Tar & Chem. 5½% pr.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 2
Dom. Textile, c.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Economic In. Trust	1.47½	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Famous Players c.	.37½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Federal Fire Ins. c.	1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Foundation	.35	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Fraser Cos.	.50	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Gatineau Pwr. c.	.20	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do., 5% pr.	1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., 5½% pr.	1.37	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Goodyear Tire	.62	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Do., 5% pr.	.62½	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Gr. Lakes Paper A & B pr.	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 5
Gr. L. Power pr.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
G. W. Life Assce. c.	3.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
G. W. Sadd. 6% 1 pr.	.75	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Do., 6% 2 pr.	.75	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Greening Wire c.	.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 2
Hollinger Mines c.	.10	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Huron & Erie	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Imp. Tob. c.	.10&.15	Mar. 31	Feb. 13
Do., 6% pr.	3%	Mar. 31	Feb. 13
Ind. Acceptance p.	1.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Inter'c. Baking, c.	.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Intnl. Bronze c.	■.20	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., 6% pr.	■.37½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Intnl. Metal A c.	.35	Apr. 2	Mar. 12
Do., 6% pr.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 10
Intn. Nickel, 7% p.	†1¾%	May 1	Apr. 3
Intnl. Nickel c.	†.40	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Intnl. Power 7% p.	1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Inv. Found. 6% pr.	.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Jamaica P. Ser. c.	.17	Apr. 3	Mar. 5
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 3	Mar. 5
Kirkland L. Gold.	.02	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Lamaque Gold c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Lang & Sons, J. A., c.	.25&.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Marcus Loew's c.	1.00	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Molson's Brew.	.25	Mar. 29	Mar. 15
Moore Corp., c.	.55½	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Do., A & B 7% p.	†1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Modern Containers	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Do., 5½% pr.	1.37½	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Mtl. & Dist. Sav. Bank, c.	.30&.15	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Mtl. Telegraph	*.48	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
McColl-Frt. 6% p.	1.50	Apr. 14	Mar. 31
McColl-Frontenac.	.25	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Murphy Paint, c.	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., 5% pr.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†.30	Apr. 14	Mar. 9
Nat. Breweries, c.	.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Do., 7% pfd.	.44	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Nat. Grocers, c.	.37½	Apr. 2	Feb. 28
Nat. Steel Car c.	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Nat. Trust c.	2.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
New Method Laundry 6½% pr.	1.62½	Mar. 21	Mar. 5
N. Star Oil 7% pr.	.08¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Niagara W. Weav.	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 8
Noranda Mines	1.00	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
N. S. Lt. & Pr. c.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 14
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Apr. 2	Jan. 26
Ont. Loan & D. c.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Ont. Steel	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Ottawa El. Ry.	.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Ottawa Lt. H. & P.	.15	Apr. 1	Feb. 14
Do., 5% pfd.	1.25	Apr. 1	Feb. 14
Ottawa Car	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Do.	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Page-Hersey Tubes	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Paramount Pict.	†.50	Mar. 30	Mar. 9
Perron Gold	.02	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Power Corp. 6% p.	■1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Do., 6% 2 p. pr.	■.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Preston E.D. Mines	.05	Apr. 14	Mar. 15
Price Bros., c.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 12
Do., 5½% pr.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Regent Knit Mills.	.40	June 1	May 1
Do.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Remington Rand	†.30	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Russell Ind., c.	.30	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
R. Silk Mills A.	.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 13
P. L. Robertson, c.	.50	Apr. 3	Mar. 20
Do., pr.	.62½	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
San Ant. G. c.	.07&.05	Apr. 6	Mar. 6
Scythes & Co., new c.	.19	June 1	May 15
Sheep Creek Gold	.03	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Sherwin-Wms. c.	.15	May 1	Apr. 10
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Sicks' Breweries	.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Standard Fuel 6½% pr.	1.00&1.00	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Std. Radio A & B	.10	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Standard Pav. pr.	.31¼	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Stedman Bros. c.	.25&.50	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Do., 6% pr.	.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Silverwood Dairies	.20	Apr. 2	Jan. 31
Do., pr.	.20	Apr. 2	Jan. 31
Simon & Sons c.	.15&.15	Mar. 29	Mar. 2
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Mar. 29	Mar. 2
St. Lawrence Corp., 4% pr.	.25	Apr. 14	Mar. 22
St. Lawrence Paper, 6% pr.	.75	Apr. 14	Mar. 22
Silknit Ltd. 5% pr.	.50	May 15	Mar. 13
H. Smith Pap., c.	.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., 6% pr.	1.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
South Can. Power	■.20	May 15	Apr. 20
Do., 6% pr.	■1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Sun Life Ass. 5% p.	3.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Apr. 2	Feb. 7
G. Tamblyn, c.	.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Do., 5% pr.	.62½	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Thrift Stores, 6½% pr.	.40⅝	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Tip Top Tailors	.07½	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Teck-Hughes c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Tooke Bros. c.	.25	Apr. 3	Mar. 15
Tor. Gen. Trusts c.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Tor. Mortgage c.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Tuckett To. 7% pf.	1.75	Apr. 14	Mar. 30
T. City Rap. 7% p.	†1.75	Mar. 30	Mar. 1
United Fuel Inv. 6% pr.	.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Viau Ltd. 5% pr.	1.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Wabasso Cotton c.	1.00	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Wellington Fire c.	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
G. Weston, c.	.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 9
Western Assur. c.	■1.20	Apr. 2	Mar. 28
W. Grocers c.	.75&2.00	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
W. Kootenay P. & L. 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Wilsil Ltd. c.	.25	Apr. 2	Mar. 1
Woods Mfg., c.	.50	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Wright-Hargreaves	.05	Apr. 2	Feb. 23

■ Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
* Net after corporate income tax.
† N. Y. funds.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Powell River Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held February 5th, 1945, a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the issued ordinary capital stock of this company was declared payable in Canadian Funds on March 31st, 1945, to the shareholders of record at the close of business March 24th, 1945.

The above dividend will be paid in respect to the shares specified in any bearer share warrants of the company upon presentation and delivery of Coupon No. 1 at the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, New York, Chicago, or San Francisco on or after March 31st, 1945.

By order of the Board.

J. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.

Vancouver, B.C.,
March 12th, 1945.

McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 69

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, payable April 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal
Stock Transfer Department

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three dollars twenty-five cents ($3.25) per share on the capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, and will be paid on April 1st, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1945.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from March 17th to March 31st, both dates inclusive, for preparation of the above dividend.

By Order of the Board,

F. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1945, and a bonus of 1% on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
January 25th, 1945.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after 2nd April, 1945, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board.

WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

1st March, 1945.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and thirty-fifth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%), being at the rate of seven per cent. (7%) per annum for the quarter ending February 28, 1945, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared payable to Shareholders of record the 9th day of March, 1945, and that cheques will be mailed April 2, 1945.

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., March 1, 1945.

Silverwood Dairies, Limited

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable 2nd April, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business 31st January, 1945.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 9

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable 2nd April, 1945, to shareholders 31st January, 1945.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

J. H. GILLIES,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

LONDON, ONTARIO,
10th March, 1945.

Preston East Dome Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 22

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, April 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 21st, 1945.

MANAGED INVESTMENT

The Financial Post assumes no responsibility for the specific buy and sell recommendation reported here. The changes and reasons for them are made entirely on the responsibility of two investment managers who have undertaken management of two hypothetical investment funds, the operations of which are reported for readers of The Financial Post.

The buying and selling of an individual security for one of these funds does not and should not, be interpreted as indicating the wisdom of any individual taking similar action. What is wise for one individual in certain economic circumstances and with a certain list of securities may be entirely unwise for another individual.

Purpose of this continuing feature is to illustrate by actual example, the principles of sound investing based on experience, knowledge and constant attention.

MacNab Manager Switches To Two Preferred Stocks

The Financial Post presents another operation of the hypothetical MacNab account, which is being managed under conditions outlined previously in The Post.

MacNab's manager sells Building Products and Distillers-Seagrams common stocks and purchases Aluminum Co. of Canada 5% preferred and Algoma Steel 5% preferred stocks with the proceeds. The account's income is increased and the percentage of the fund invested in common stocks is reduced.

The MacNab fund is for this individual: He is 57, a secure job, a wife but no other dependents, adequate life insurance. He is buying and holding an appropriate amount of victory bonds and war savings certificates. Maximum income, consistent with safety of capital is his chief objective.

The MacNab Fund Transactions

All transactions are as of Feb. 26, 1945.

SOLD:

No. of Shares	Security	Sales price $	Proceeds $	Income $
20	Building Prods.	20	394.60	12.00
15	Distil.-Seagrams.	48¼	718.95	33.30
	Total		1,113.55	45.30

*After brokerage and taxes.

PURCHASED:

No. of Shares	Security	Cost Price $	Gross Cost $	Income $
5	Aluminum of Can. 5% pref.	102¼	513.75	25.00
5	Algoma Steel, 5% pref.	97	487.50	25.00
	Totals		1,001.25	50.00
	Uninvested cash		112.30	

Profit on sale $148.55
Indicated annual income increased .. $4.70

MacNab's Manager Says:

In the operation of any investment fund, it is wise not to lose sight of the fact that protection of capital should be the primary objective and that one's judgment should not be swayed unduly by the future prospects for capital gain in common stocks which appear to have outrun their intrinsic value due to the popularity with investors.

It is the policy of investment counsel to gradually switch from common stocks to preferred stocks and bonds in a rising market and vice versa in a declining market. Having this principle in mind, I believe it is prudent to adhere to this policy, admitting at the same time that it is quite probable that the present bull market for stocks has not run its course. Should this prove to be the case you will still hold a substantial portion of equities to be in a position to profit thereby.

I am planning to place your account approximately 50% in bonds, cash and preferred stock and approximately 50% in common stock. Therefore, I have completed the above transactions.

Building Products at present market price yields only 3% based on the dividend of 60c. per share. Distillers Corp.-Seagrams when purchased for your account yielded 5.6% and at current market price yields about 4.5% on the annual dividend of $2.22. By switching to preferred stocks, your income is increased without diminishing the quality of securities owned. A substantial profit is realized on your holdings of Distillers-Seagrams.

Aluminum Co. of Canada full-year earnings for 1944 are not yet available, but the year 1943 shows dividends earned over 15 times on the 5% preferred stocks or $78.76 per share.

Algoma Steel Corp. earned $59.40 on the 5% preferred stock or approximately 12 times the dividend requirement for the year ended April 30, 1944.

The yield on your original $10,000 investment has now been increased to 5.40%. A summary of your account, after the above charges shows:

	Market value $	% of original invest.	Income $
Cash	255.34	2.5	.....
Bonds	2,000.00	20.0	60.00
Pref. stocks	2,586.25	25.9	155.50
Indust. com. stks.	4,637.50	46.4	228.75
Mining stocks	1,715.00	17.1	96.50
Total	11,194.09	111.9	540.75

The MacNab Fund Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	Cost per sh.	Market per sh.
	Stocks		
5	Bell Phone of Can.	160	163⅛
10	Can. Steamships, 5% pref.	40	44½
25	C. P. R., com.	12	13¼
20	Nat. Grocers, com.	12½	12¼
10	Massey-Harris, $1.25 pref.	21½	22⅝
25	Nat. Steel Car	18¾	18½
20	Ford of Can., A	25¼	26
20	Can. Breweries, $3.40 pref.	45	45½
5	Aluminum Can., 5% pref.	102¼	102
5	Algoma Steel, 5% pf.	97	99
50	Powell River	18½	18¼
15	Price Bros.	38½	35¾
10	Cons. M. & S.	50	55¼
50	Bralorne	14½	17½
50	Royal Bank	15	16¼
	Bonds		
$2,000	Canada, 3%, due 1959/62	100	100
	Cash		$255.34
	Current market value of fund		$11,194.09

MARKET COMMENT

Market Active

All averages dropped during the past week but levelled off at the end of the week. Strongest spot in the market was the Western Oil group whose average closed higher than the week before. Volume was high with 10,010,000 shares trading in Toronto and 1,194,900 in Montreal.

The elimination of margin accounts for stocks selling $10 or under, increased margin requirements of stocks selling between $10 and $20 and the possibility that margin trading might be further restricted in New York are said to have been partly responsible for the break in the upward trend of the New York market. The announcement of the forthcoming Eighth Victory Loan in Canada is felt to have had some effect on the Canadian markets.

• • •

Barron's (New York) The Trader: Any further sustained rise in peace stocks is likely to be deferred until after V-E Day. However, a drastic and long decline in such shares seems improbable.

• • •

Barron's (New York) The Dow Theorist: Sharp break in the stock market last week developed only the proportions of a minor downtrend. A secondary decline is generally regarded as one retracing one third to two thirds of the preceding advance, and a loss of one third of the rise since the lows of last September would take the Dow-Jones industrial average down to 155.33 and the rails to 47.91.

• • •

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended Mar. 12 there were 44 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges and three new lows for 1944 and 1945 to date. In the mining group there were 20 new highs and no new lows registered in the week. Eight new highs and no new lows were recorded by the oil stocks during the week.

GENERAL
New Highs—1944-45

Agnew Surpass	General Prod. A
Aluminium	Great Lakes Paper
Aluminum pref.	Hamilton Bridge
Blue Ribbon pref.	Hinde & Dauch
Brant. Roofing	Huron & Erie
Brown Co.	Imperial Oil
Do., pref.	Indust. Accept. pf.
Caldwell Linen	Inter. Pete.
Can. Bread pref B	Lake St. John Pwr.
Can. Packers A	Maclaren Power
Cdn. Celanese, pf.	Maple Leaf Gard.
Cdn. For. Invest.	Monarch Knit, pf.
Cdn. Tire	Mount Royal Hotel
Corr. P. Box Rights	Northern Trusts
Cosmos Imperial	Ontario Loan
Crow's Nest Coal	Ott. L. H. & Pwr.
Crescent Cream. pf.	Page Hersey
Dom. Malting	Rolland Paper pf.
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	Stedman Bros.
Famous Players	Stop & Shop
Foundation Co.	Thrift Stores
Gatineau Power	Traders Fin. pref.

New Lows—1944-45

Cdn. Pr. & P. Inv.	Intercolonial Coal
Fleet Aircraft	

MINING
New Highs—1944-45

Arjon	Louvicourt
Ashley	McIntyre
Bridge R.	Mining Corp.
Dentonia	Osiska
Eldona	Paramoque
Howey	Quemont
J. M. Cons. Gold	Red Crest
Joliet-Quebec	Red Hawk
Lake Shore	Sigma Mines
Lamaque G.	Teck Hughes

OILS
New Highs—1944-45

Anglo Can.	Mercury
East Crest	Royalite
Home	South End
Homestead	S. W. Pete.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited, payable on the 2nd April, 1945, to shareholders of record as at close of business on the 19th March, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

H. W. CAPEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
8th March, 1945.

The B. Greening Wire Company Limited

Common Dividend No. 30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 26th, 1945, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record March 1st, 1945.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., March 7th, 1945.

Canada Iron Foundries, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 3% on the $10.00 par value 6% Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company has been declared for the half year ended December 31st, 1944, payable April 2nd, 1945, to Shareholders of record March 15th, 1945.

Notice is also given that a dividend of 1½% on the $10.00 par value Common Shares of this Company, has been declared for the year ended December 31st, 1944, payable April 2nd, 1945, to Shareholders of record March 15th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

M. S. GROGAN,
Vice-President & Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 8th, 1945.

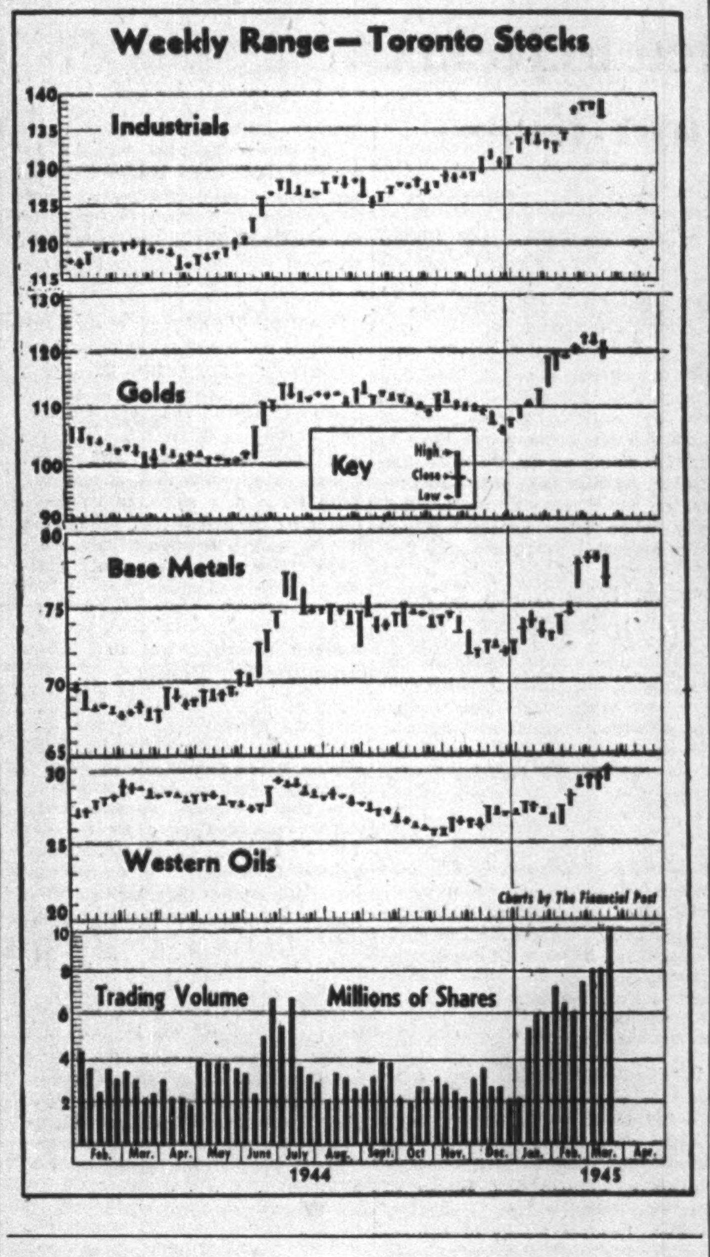
DOMINION STORES LIMITED
Analysis on request

J. E. GRASETT & CO.

Members
The Toronto Stock Exchange

244 BAY ST.
TORONTO
WA. 4781

Branch
DUNDAS & HEINTZMAN AVE.
WEST TORONTO
JU. 1167



N. S. Light Reduces Electricity Rates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Under an order by the Nova Scotia Public Utilities Board, the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has announced rate reductions designed to reduce its revenue from electricity sales by an amount of $425,000, as stipulated in the Board's ruling.

The new schedule provides, effective the first of this year, a rate of 2c. a kw.h. for the first 200 kw.h., and 1c. a kilowatt hour for all current over that figure consumed in a month, with such rates applicable to customers in Halifax and adjoining areas. Previously the initial rate has been 2½c. per kw.h. in Halifax, and somewhat higher outside.

Under present rate of sales and present tax regulations, the reduced electricity revenues are expected to be offset largely by reduced EPT payments.

Cardy Buys Control Of Mt. Royal Hotel

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Vernon G. Cardy, manager of the 1,100-room Mount Royal Hotel, has now acquired control of the hotel company (Mount Royal Hotel Co.) through ownership of a majority of the shares. New officials and directorate are as follows: V G. Cardy, president; William A. Eden, vice-president; George A Ross, Hon. E. L. Patenaude (all of Montreal) and W. Ralph Salter, K.C., Toronto. Among Mr. Cardy's other hotel interests are the King Edward, Toronto; Royal Connaught, Hamilton; Prince Edward, Windsor; General Brock, Niagara Falls, and Leonard, St. Catharines.

LUMBER A "MUST" in postwar rehabilitation

One of the industries that should benefit very considerably in the immediate years following peace is

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY
THE CANADIAN WESTERN LUMBER COMPANY LTD.
is one of the largest Companies in this industry.

We have prepared a circular on this Company whose shares are currently selling around $2.00. Copy on request.

KIPPEN & COMPANY, INC.
Members Investment Dealers Ass'n of Canada.
IMPERIAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

F. H. DEACON & CO.
Business Established 1897
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY ST. — TORONTO 1 — ELGIN 3401

HEADWAY RED LAKE

Informational Bulletins on Request.

J. BRADLEY STREIT
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange
330 BAY STREET ADEL. 6754 TORONTO

SAVARD & HART

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market

Facilities to buy and sell on all Exchanges. Information Gladly Given.

225 Notre Dame St. W.
PLateau 9501. Montreal

Sullivan Consolidated Mines reports the drift along No. 4 vein on the 17th level is more than 450 ft. long over a width exceeding that of the drift, with a gradually rich section towards the contact. Values found in the last 30 ft. of drift included channel samples averaging $58 over 5 ft. and car samplings of $38. Drilling ahead of present development faces indicates that this ore shoot may be extended.

Milner, Ross & Co.
Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

TORONTO

Liquor Control Board of Ontario

NOTICE

to Individual Liquor Permit Holders

DO NOT DESTROY your present individual Liquor Permit

Liquor Permits will be *extended* (not re-issued) to March 31st, 1946 on application and payment of $1.00 at any Liquor Control Board Store on and after March 19th, 1945.

The decision to extend the use of the present permits will effect a substantial saving in paper and printing costs, and is in keeping with present day conservation policies.

WILLIAM G. WEBSTER
Chief Commissioner

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

U. S. Wage Control Expected to Relax Under Davis as Stabilization Boss

The author of this new series of U. S. newsletters to The Financial Post is a prominent Canadian journalist residing in Washington.

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON—Transfer of William H. Davis, from war labor board to the post of director of economic stabilization will solve some differences of opinion in the top-level of the American anti-inflation agencies by permitting a greater degree of elasticity in wage control, in the belief of informed sources. Davis succeeds Fred M. Vinson, who has become administrator of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and who hewed closely to the principle, that wage adjustments should not be permitted to appear in higher prices or costs, beyond the "Little Steel" wage ceiling of 15% above Jan. 1, 1941, levels.

The difference between the two men is illustrated in "fringe" wage increase demands, i.e., vacation pay, shift differentials, merit increases, reclassifications, and other issues secondary to a general increase in basic hourly wages. Vinson's position was that such adjustments should not only not be allowed to lead to general wage increases, but they should be subject to veto by the Office of Price Administration, if they led to price increases. As chairman of War Labor Board, Davis had already approved fringe increases for textile and meat packing employees. Effect of such increases would undoubtedly let out another notch in the belt which has kept a curb on inflation in the United States.

Significantly, wage demands from nearly 500,000 coal miners led by John L. Lewis, are largely in the fringe category—payment for lunch period, portal-to-portal rates, and higher vacation pay.

George W. Taylor, former economics professor, became chairman of War Labor Board, succeeding Davis. Taylor reputedly wrote the Little Steel formula.

• • •

Is U. S. Policy on Cartels Growing More Realistic?

Has there been a major change in United States policy toward international cartels? Washington observers wondered after examining the remarks made by William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State, at the Inter-American conference at Mexico City.

At that conference, the United States delegation secured approval of an "economic charter" which, among other things, opposed cartels. Clayton's explanation of this drew a distinction between private cartels and those under government supervision. He said: "Distinction can be drawn between private cartel arrangements which have to do with fixing prices, the allocation of markets, and the control of production for private profit, particularly when such agreements are made by such industries with a limited number of products as the chemical industry, and in international agreement under government auspices which relates to commodities which have developed unmarketable supplies and which concern raw materials in the production of which millions of producers are involved. We can defend the latter while we condemn the former."

This is the most definite and detailed definition of United States policy on cartels since the reorganization of the State Department. Some observers believed that it indicated a shift in the American position which will permit bridging the growing gap between the British and American policies.

• • •

President Roosevelt's request to the new Congress for an effective national service act which would include compulsory labor control has bogged down, perhaps irretrievably. Though the House of Representatives passed legislation on Feb. 1, after weeks of controversy and whittling down of compulsory features, the Senate last week passed a substitute bill which omitted power to draft labor at all for essential work. Senator Russell, of Georgia, described it as "a resounding defeat" for the request sent to Congress by the President in January.

The procedure now will be to arrange conferences between House and Senate to determine whether means can be devised to reconcile the measures. If not, the labor draft proposal will be killed in the congressional deadlock.

• • •

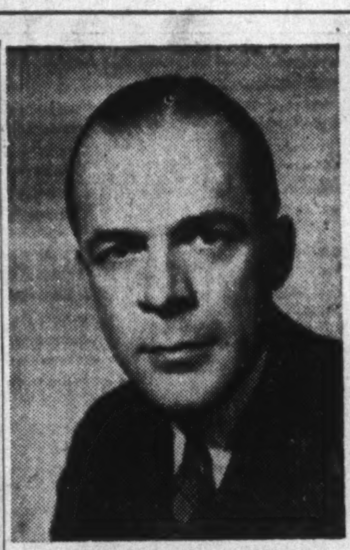
The United States Navy has ordered 84 more combat ships, adding to its current program of 288 under construction. The extra ships include 45,000-ton aircraft carriers and 27,000-ton carriers, smaller escort carriers, heavy and light cruisers, destroyers and submarines. With these new ships, to be completed by the end of 1947, the United States Navy will have 1,532 combat ships in service, representing 6,485,823 tons.

• • •

Kaiser Would Auction Surplus War Plants

Search of the American Congress for a policy to cover postwar disposal of war factories and other assets is being conducted in several agencies and several committees. The Senate's small business committee, presided over by Senator James Murray, Montana, heard Henry J. Kaiser, the west coast shipbuilder and industrialist. Said Kaiser: "There are three alternatives. The first is for the Government to take over and operate these plants. The second is to junk these factories, tear down or close them up. I cannot believe that either of these alternatives would represent the will of the people or the intention of Congress. The third alternative is that these facilities be available to industry for the creation of employment, without which we can have neither peace nor prosperity."

Mr. Kaiser then proposed that government plants which would otherwise be closed after the war should be open for bids from industry, on the basis of the number of men that could be employed in them on postwar operations. He said that U. S. surplus property disposal procedure was too complicated and delaying for industry to make proper reconversion plans at present, involving use of war plants. The first principle should be, he said, the creation of postwar employment, not the salvage of government investment in war assets.



PRESIDENT

Reginald M. Brophy, president and director of Rogers Majestic Ltd., of Rogers Electronic Tubes Ltd., and of subsidiaries. He is president of Radio Manufacturers Association of Canada.

Expect Delay On Moose Jaw

Refunding Deal May Wait Four Months Before Approval

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—Three to four months may elapse before the Saskatchewan Local Government Board will hold a meeting to ratify the deal between the city of Moose Jaw and the Bondholders' Committee over the city's outstanding bonded indebtedness.

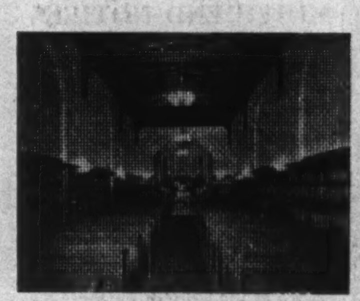
While the Bondholders' Committee has approved the deal, the consent of the individual bondholders, scattered over the country, and many of whom are in Britain, must be obtained. When this has been done, the Local Government Board will arrange a meeting for ratification, Chairman A. S. Sibbald of Regina, said.

The settlement of the outstanding debt requires Moose Jaw to pay a total of $580,000 in interest on the sinking fund account, created for payment of the debenture debt. The city's creditors will each receive an interest rate of 1.95% in place of 4.88%. due during the default years, since 1937.

The city has agreed to establish a debt retirement fund of $2,240,000, a fund of $580,000 for interest adjustment and an account of $900,000 for current operating accounts.

This settlement will leave the city with a net debt of $1,279,290 to service. This will be done by annual payments of $111,000 for the next 15 years. The city hopes to raise half of this amount by the collection of tax arrears and tax sale properties and the remaining half will be made up by increased taxation amounting to four mills, or 8% above the present tax rate.

John A. Lang & Sons has declared a dividend of 55c. a share on the common stock, payable April 2, 1945, to shareholders of record March 10, 1945. With 30c. representing a dividend as respects 1944 and 25c. for the first quarter of this year, the stock is thus placed on a $1 annual dividend basis as compared with 70c. previously.



The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The Chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

¶ Services are held here under ideal conditions. (There is no additional charge.)

Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired.

A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 HYland 4938

Insurance Costs Are Low

FIRE
CASUALTY
AUTOMOBILE
MARINE
AVIATION

During the past 15 years the average cost of fire insurance in Canada has steadily decreased, due largely to improved building construction, better fire protection, and control of fire hazards. The favourable rates now in effect suggest the carrying of adequate insurance in relation to present increased replacement costs.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO - CANADA

COMPANY REPORTS

Montreal Life

Business in force up substantially
Assets rise to over $12 millions
Mortality experience favorable

Business in force with the Montreal Life Insurance Co. at the end of 1944 showed a record gain of $7.4 millions according to the annual report for the year. Total assets also were higher. Total income was $2,473,670 ($2,508,477 in 1943).

Notwithstanding the increased tempo of the fighting in Europe, President A. P. Earle stated no fears were entertained as to any adverse effect on the life insurance companies. Despite a large number of war claims mortality experience was favorable. Policy loans were slightly lower than in the previous year Mr. Earle added.

Important items from the report with comparisons follow.

	1944 $	1943 $
Business in force	79,242,455	71,774,697
Total income	2,473,670	2,508,477
Premiums	1,929,606	2,014,194
Inv. income	544,064	494,283
Total assets	12,628,629	11,404,167
Interest earned	4.83%	4.92%

Metropolitan Life

Business in force up
Assets show increase
Policy payments rise

Substantial gains are shown by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. in both its Canadian and its total business, in its report for 1944. Total insurance in force on Dec. 31 was almost $30.7 billions, up $1.5 billions from 1943. Total business issued over the company's entire operations was $2,064 millions ($2,305 millions in 1943). Total amount paid out to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year was $592 millions, equal to about $4,900 a minute of each business day. The company's assets increased by $532 millions to over $6.9 billions.

In the Canadian department, total business in force at the end of the year was up $120 millions over 1943 to $1.6 billions. E. C. McDonald, vice-president in charge of the Canadian head office reports that over 2.2 millions, or about one in every five Canadians are Metropolitan policyholders. Payments to Canadian beneficiaries and policyholders during the year were $29.9 millions, of which 65% was paid to living policyholders.

Mr. McDonald stated that the total amount paid to Canadians since the Metropolitan Life entered Canada in 1872, plus the amount now invested in Canada exceeds the total premiums received from Canadians by more than $249 millions. In 1944, the company purchased $44 millions of Canadian victory bonds, bringing total investments in Canadian war and victory bonds to $156.6 millions at the year end.

Important figures from the company's Canadian business follow.

	1944 ($000)	1943 ($000)
Business in force	1,675,170	1,556,011
Business issued	173,546	176,849
Premium income	49,592	46,279
Total assets	395,058	366,917
Policy payments	29,975	25,872

Mutual Benefit

Total assets higher
Premium income increases
Surplus shows gain

Increases in practically all important items are shown by the Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association for its entire operations and the Canadian branch, in its annual report for 1944.

Total premium income for the whole company was $41.7 millions, an increase of $8.3 millions, while total assets rose $8.7 millions to $38.7 millions.

In Canada total premiums rose $413,064, while for the first time the claims paid by the Canadian branch were over $1 million. Of the total assets in Canada of $1.9 millions, $1.6 millions is on deposit with the Receiver General for the protection of Canadian policyholders. The company started writing business in Canada in 1935.

Figures for 1944 and 1943 follow.

Canadian Business

	1944 $	1943 $
Premium income	2,446,157	2,033,093
Claims paid	1,041,913	800,219
Total assets	1,873,882	1,527,464
Surplus	660,965	441,030

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power

January:	1945 $	1944 $	Incr. %
Gross earns.	5,002,905	4,564,055	9.6
Oper. exps.	2,535,478	2,219,526	14.2
Net earns.*	2,467,427	2,344,529	5.2

*Before deprec. and amort.

The operating results as shown in dollars are taken at average rates of exchange. All figures will be subject to final adjustment when the annual accounts are made up.

Mexican Light & Power

Nov.:	1944 $	1943 $	Incr. %
Gross earns. ..	1,138,827	1,094,611	4.0
Oper. exp. ...	832,644	808,233	3.0
Net earns.	306,183	286,378	7.0
Eleven Months Ended Nov. 30:			
Gross earns. ..	11,439,562	11,269,689	1.5
Oper. exp. ...	9,329,109	8,074,289	15.5
Net earns.‡ ..	2,110,453	3,195,400	*33.9

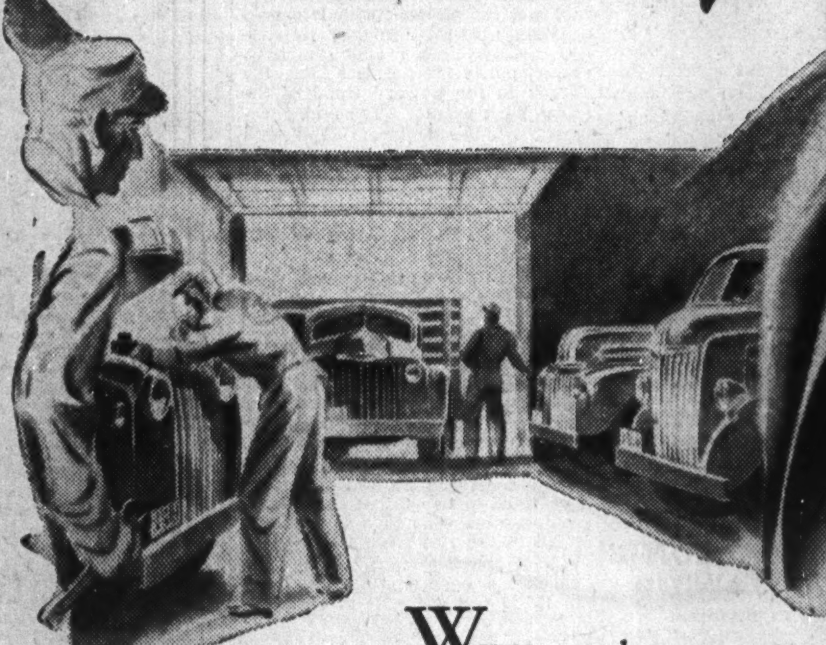
*Decrease.

‡Operating results are converted to dollars at average rates of exchange which are necessarily to some extent arbitrary. Temporary rates for certain of the services continue in effect pending the determinaiton of permanent rates, the company states. Gas rationing owing to fuel shortage, is now in effect in Rio, Sao Paujo and Santos.

GIVE +
TO HER
FOR HIM
BRING
Healing and care
to our wounded
Comfort to the sick
Food to the war prisoner
And relief to the refugee
and the dispossessed
THROUGH YOUR GIFT
TO THE
CANADIAN RED CROSS
THE NEED IS GREAT IT GROWS AS VICTORY DRAWS NEAR

THIS ADVERTISEMENT CONTRIBUTED BY
The ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED
Head Office: THOROLD, ONTARIO
AND ITS AFFILIATED COMPANY
QUEBEC NORTH SHORE PAPER COMPANY
Head Office: MONTREAL, QUEBEC
NEWSPRINT MILLS: THOROLD, ONTARIO and BAIE COMEAU, QUEBEC
WOODS OPERATIONS: BAIE COMEAU, FRANQUELIN and SHELTER BAY, QUEBEC, and HERON BAY, ONTARIO.

He's DOING WONDERS KEEPING THEM *Rolling*



GIVE
TO THE
RED CROSS

WHEN you take your car to your Ford Dealer for service, please bear this fact in mind: there are many thousands of Ford vehicles engaged in essential war transport here in Canada. Ford dealers must stand ready to service and repair these vehicles with the utmost dispatch.

Your Ford dealer wants to service *your* car promptly, too. But when one of these essential trucks or transports comes in his door for urgently needed service, then your car must wait. This may inconvenience you and embarrass the dealer—but war priorities must come ahead of civilian service.

Since all cars on the road are old cars—and steadily getting older—the demands from car owners for service from Ford dealers are steadily multiplying. Though many skilled mechanics are today in the Armed Services, and the manpower shortage makes it difficult to keep mechanics, your Ford dealer is making a valiant effort to service your car, in addition to keeping essential transport rolling.

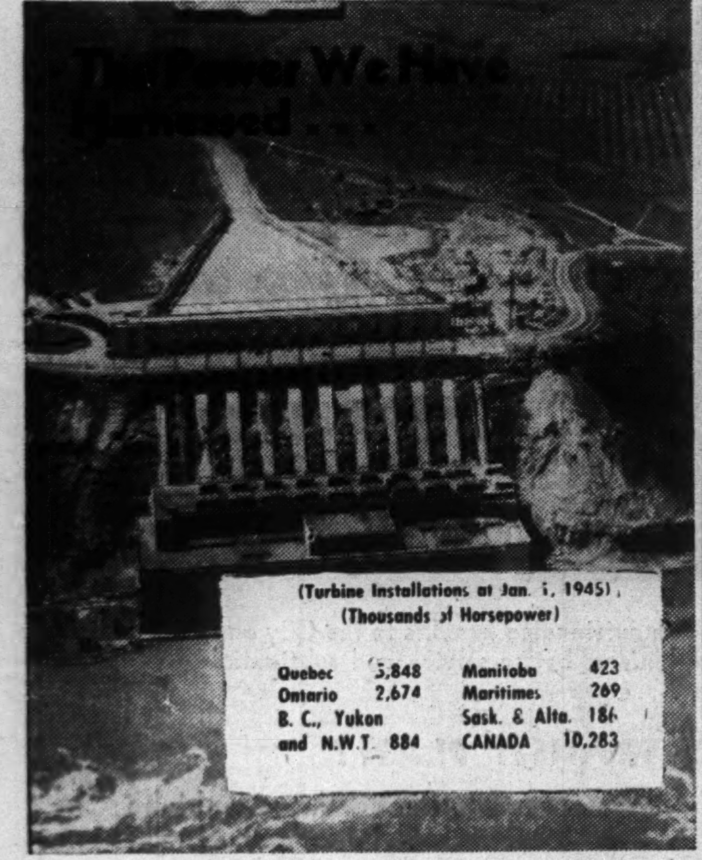
Your Ford dealer is grateful to you for your patience under today's trying conditions, and will do his utmost to serve you promptly.

FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS FORD TRUCKS, FARM TRACTORS, BUSES

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

THE FINANCIAL POST

Vol. XXXIX | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | Publication Office: Toronto, March 17, 1945 | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | No. 11



Canada Approaches the Peace With 25% More Hydro Power

Turbine Installation, Now Over 10 Million H.P. Is Local Problem But Long-term Asset

Canada will end the war with far greater developed power resources than she has ever had before. Since 1939, turbine installation has increased 24%, and production of primary power for use in Canada over 80%.

This expansion has been called a postwar problem. In certain local areas slackening war demands may mean surplus power, Arvida, where the giant Shipshaw development harnessed over a million new horsepower to power the production of war-strategic aluminum, may find itself overpowered.

But across the country, many Canadian businessmen are begining to feel that Canada's 10 million h.p. development presents a unique opportunity for Canadian enterprise—a challenge to make productive use of one of Canada's greatest assets. Beyond, lies an even greater challenge to produce: another 44 million h.p. already recorded, not including many streams of a type used to great advantage in older countries.

Canada has more developed water power per head than any other country (before the war Norway and Newfoundland outstripped her on this basis.) Water power is the backbone of many slowly emerging new industries, is indispensable to older ones.

In fact, if it were not for her water resources, it is highly unlikely that Canada's industry would ever have become more than a foam on the top of some agricultural cream. Modern industry requires power resources; production per manhour, and return per dollar, bear close relationship to the amount of power that is used to speed the production of a pair of human hands, whether that power comes from coal, oil, gas or electricity. The old "theory of the location of industry" placed the factory close to where the coal was, in the days when coal was king.

In those days industrial development was pretty well out for Canada. Her coal resources were few and scattered, and industrial development was a matter of exchanging agricultural surpluses for such power as she could get. But in 1897 the British Empire's first high tension transmission line was strung across the 18 miles from St. Narcisse to Three Rivers, Que., and Canada entered a new era. Now 85% of her industry, over 60% of her population, is in the "critical fuel zone—the central provinces which have no native coal resources. They have, however, about half of Canada's potential water power, about three quarters of her developed power. Her chief pre-war export was the product of the industries which made the most use of her power resources: pulp and paper. The paper industry consumed about a third of the power produced by the central electric stations of Canada, and owned about 6% of the Canadian turbines on its own account.

Next in importance as consumer of electric power, and high in the rank of export was Canada's mining and metallurgical industry. Without these industries which depend heavily on water power, Canada might find herself in no position to buy the coal and petroleum products that power the rest of her industrial developments — at least not on a large enough scale to make her the third industrial nation in the British Empire and the second trading nation of the world.

With this as her industrial background, Canada cannot regard developed power as a liability or even as a problem. In practice, Canadian businessmen have been quick to make use of this major asset. The installation of electric motors operated by purchased power in industry increased 82% between 1929 and 1941; of this increase, 76% went to manufacturing, 24% to mining.

In the mining industry, there was an uninterrupted increase in the amount of equipment operated by purchased power from 1919 to 1941, with no slackening even in the depression. The growth of power equipment installed in manufacturing plants was just as steady. In both cases, too, there was an increasing tendency to depend for power on central electric stations rather than on power generated within the industry.

Partly because of increased use of power has been a long-term trend, utility officials have said that any postwar "problem" of surplus power will be merely temporary; that, in fact, the problem may be to develop more power quickly enough in the right places. The nonportability of power is of course its greatest problem. It can be transmitted for distances of more than 200 miles (if this had not been the case, no Canadian development could have taken place on its present scale), but it cannot be carried about in ships like coal or oil. That is why the "spotty" nature of Canada's wartime power increases, which have been concentrated in Quebec, is regarded as a hindrance to orderly development. But, in fact, industries tend to come where the power is, and power-saturated Quebec is counting on this

On the whole, if Canadian postwar activity is as great as has been during the war, officials say there will be no surplus power problem. Any postwar depression will, of course, tell a different story, but depression has always meant surplus of primary power.

But the power industry itself is likely to help avoid such a depression. In Canada and elsewhere it has been demonstrated in the past that power projects, because they have to be planned so far ahead, are not thrown into the wastepaper basket during a depression period, as are the expansion plans of some other industries. Consequently, they have been a stable element in the economy. The following table of capital investment in the power industry in Canada illustrates what happened in the last depression:

Capital Invested in Central Electric Stations
(Millions of dollars)

1930	1,138	1935	1,459
1931	1,229	1936	1,483
1932	1,335	1937	1,497
1933	1,386	1938	1,545
1934	1,430	1939	1,564

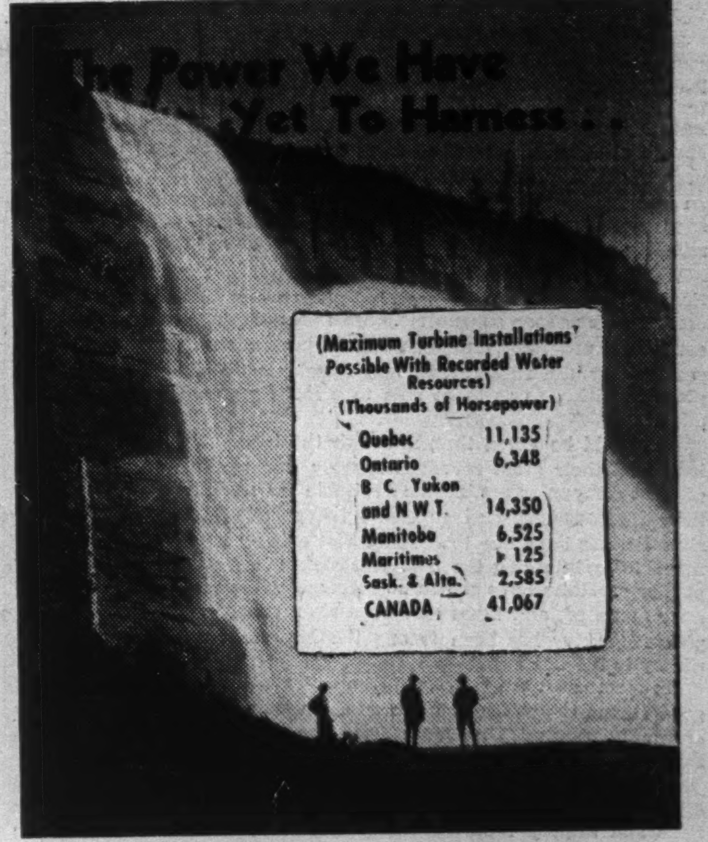
The very fact that great power development has taken place during the war will tend to postpone future power development until after the capital developments of other industries have taken place, and if all goes well, will bring them into play just as a turn-down might be expected.

Only 8% of power produced in Canada is consumed in domestic service; there is a wide field here for future development. Domestic service customers account for 80% of the 110% increase in the number of customers for central electric stations for 1920 to 1938.

Important though these consumer developments are, however, they would not alone solve the problem of progress in the power industry. The real goal for the future lies in further industrial development. War has given Canada industries into which she might never have ventured. The chemical industry, the mining and metallurgical industry and other manufacturing industries have grown in new and somewhat startling directions.

But much of this growth has been tied to water power. Aluminum, for example, one of Canada's biggest contributions to the United Nations war effort, is a power based industry requiring about 10 kw.h. for every pound of aluminum produced. Cheap electrical power is not going to cease to be an advantage in the aluminum production as soon as the war is over. In other industries it is, of course, less important. For example, in the automotive industry only about $2.20 worth of electricity is used to produce $100 worth of cars. But even there if light metal such as aluminum and magnesium are applied to automotive production, the indirect use of electricity will correspondingly be increased. And with high levels of employment, use of electric equipment would likely be increased at even faster rates.

Canada is used to having her geography dictate her industrial progress. Sometimes the bald facts of her topography make pretty poor listening. But when nature gave Canada a fresh-water area of 228,307 sq. miles, larger than that of any other country and all above sea level, it gave her a long-term asset. Water power is the one power resource that doesn't disappear with use. The water keeps on flowing in nature's own perpetual motion machine. Canada has done pretty well so far on only 18% of her potential resources. One of the best guarantees of her future is that there is another 44,000,000 h.p. to go.



No More Talk Of Big Cutback

WASHINGTON—Opening of the western front offensive to strike deep into Germany's industrial Rhine and Ruhr areas and perhaps to deliver a knock-out, is marked by the sharpest enthusiasm in Washington. Though guarded in public comment, military circles have regained the optimistic viewpoint that prevailed last year, down to the opening of the Rundstedt offensive in mid-December, that the end of the European war is now definitely in sight. Informed speculation, based on calculations of the military and economic position of Germany, ranges from a few weeks to a few months more of organized fighting in Europe.

There is this difference on the home front from the premature blaze of optimism in 1944: no longer is there any talk of industrial cutbacks such as the 40% figure mentioned only four months ago.

U.K. Government Still Behind In Plans For Postwar Scarcity

U. S. Economist Finds No Detailed Blueprints Among Leading Parties

By MELCHIOR PALYI

LONDON — Postwar planning in Britain means planning for scarcity —to adjust the scarcity of resources to the inflated demand—a situation caused by war and the long famine in all but the most essential goods.

The Government itself has not yet done anything much in that direction. Manpower planning, for example, is strictly for war purposes and never for more than twelve months ahead. The vague preparations to meet the housing shortage are practically all that has been accomplished so far, in addition to the equally vague general ideas about the necessity of priorities at home, and foreign exchange regulations to control the international flow of capital. It is taken for granted, in this connection, that British tourists will be scarcely permitted to leave the country, while everything will be done to attract American tourists.

Who, then, will do the planning after the war and where are the blueprints?

There are a great many people, professional and amateurs, who carry planning ideas around in their vest pockets, but I have not yet found in either of the parties or other organizations the men who actually do the concrete planning. Sir William Beveridge's "Full Employment" is not much more than romanticism, and of course a bid for the vote at the coming general elections.

In the Labor Party all kinds and ranks of economists are working on all sorts of plans, but the ultimate decision is left with a small committee of top men, including Cabinet Ministers like Messrs. Attlee, Dalton, Morrison and Bevin, who are supposed to know what they are going to do. If they do know it, they certainly have not yet given a sign of that knowledge, and refer to their advisors. Practically the same situation prevails in the Conservative Party, except that its planning is tinted with a desire to do as little of it as politically possible.

Naturally, the problem of planning is greatly influenced by political and diplomatic considerations as well. The Labor Party's prime interest is in maintaining wage rates at the wartime level—40 to 50% above pre war — and to carry out nationalization plans, which have become dear to the heart of the workers. Not that a general program of nationalization would be even considered. But in industries in which unsatisfactory working conditions prevail, such as in coal-mining, labor is definitely set on the program of state ownership. In addition, ideological motives and prejudices animate the party for taking over banks and insurance companies, and there is a strong desire in the rank and file to have housing construction made a municipal business altogether.

On the Conservative side, the Party is by no means unanimous in its economic outlook. The right wing consists of laissez-faire diehards, while the so-called young Conservatives are often more to the left than the bulk of the Labor Party itself. And Churchill, on whose popularity the Tories bank as their strongest asset in the electoral campaign, has committed himself to a program of full employment in the sense of securing everybody's job, providing a cradle-to-the-grave plan of social security, and a managed currency system à la Keynes.

Lastly, economic planning in a country dependent on exports—which shall have the first priority on the national resources, according to all competent opinions—is dependent on the international outlook. Three elements of that outlook represent unknown quantities. One is the future behavior of the Continent, the question whether Russia will turn back to autarchy, dragging Central Europe with it, and whether the purchasing power reserves of Western Europe will be available to pay for British exports. The second unknown is the degree to which the recent industrialization of South America, the Dominions, and other overseas areas will affect British outlets. And the greatest unknown of all is American policy. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that all British planning will depend on the American attitude toward imports from abroad and on their willingness to provide credits to finance their own exports. When cornered with questions about future policy, the ultimate refuge of British statesmen is to reply: "You tell us what the United States will do and we shall tell you what our plans will be."

Loan To Russia Not In Effect

Last year, it was indicated in The Financial Post that Russia would be the first country to take advantage of the Export Credits Act and that an amount of $25 millions was being set aside for this purpose, to cover advances already made by Canadian banks on orders for heavy electrical postwar equipment.

It is now stated that the Russian orders have not developed to anything like the scale expected, and that so far, Russian postwar needs (apart from Mutual Aid) are being met by short-term advance or guarantees under the Export Credits Act. In other words, it has not, as yet, been thought necessary to put through a formal loan to Russia

A "guarantee" to Russia is possible because under Part II of the Export Credits Act, the Government is authorized either to (a) guarantee the obligations of a government or agency of government, or (b) to make a direct loan or purchase or acquire or guarantee foreign securities. The limitations under (b) are $100 millions. This is the authority under which $15 millions has been loaned to the Czechs. The limitation under (a) is $200 millions. This is the bracket under which guarantees have been given to Russia.

Expect More Loan Deals Like That with Czechs

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA—First official "deal" to symbolize Canada's postwar "creditor" position is the $15 millions loan to Czechoslovakia, announced here recently. The loan bears interest at 2½%, plus a small carrying charge, and is repayable in five annual installments. The first installment is due five years after Czechoslovakia starts buying goods under the new authority.

Dr. F. Pavlasek, the Czech Minister, says the Czechs expect to return much of the loan through exports, mainly of glassware, porcelains, gloves, toys, costume jewellery and textiles of artistic design.

This is the first postwar loan to be made by Canada. It is the first time that use has been made of the $100 millions lending authority created at the last session of Parliament under Part II of the Export Credits Act.

For Raw Materials

The money will be available to Czechoslovakia as soon as required, or as soon as goods are available in Canada to meet that country's rehabilitation needs. Goods expected to be purchased under the loan are chiefly raw materials: metals, asbestos, mica, wheat, hides, pulp, special woods and medical supplies. These are items the Czechs expect to need in order to get their economy functioning once more. Capital equipment has not, as yet, been greatly damaged in the past five years but there is a great dearth of what might be called "working capital" in the way of raw materials such as those mentioned. It is hoped that at the end of five years when the first installment of the loan becomes repayable, Czechoslovakian export trade will have recovered sufficiently to make repayment feasible.

The only Canadian Government loans to foreign governments now outstanding are the $657 millions noninterest bearing advance to United Kingdom, 1942; the $30.8 millions "hangover" of loans to Romania and Greece from the last Great War; a $10 millions loan to Russia authorized in 1942 for payment of wheat and wheat flour shipped to that country via Great Britain.

Expect Hot Senate Fight Over Freedom of the Air

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON—The international civil aviation convention and related documents have been discussed in closed sessions of the Senate foreign relations committee during the past week in terms, it is understood, which foreshadow a hot fight for their approval on the senate floor in the near future. The United States turned down the international civil air convention written after the last war, and while the new convention may pass, the Chicago documents relating to "freedom of the air" will likely provoke controversy when the question of ratification arises. Some doubt exists on the point of what requires ratification and what is subject merely to executive authority under the civil aeronautics act.

The main fight will likely be over the so-called "five freedoms" agreement—a document which Canada has not signed. When the Chicago air conference turned down the Canadian proposal that the first four air freedoms should be incorporated into the international convention, the United States delegation secured approval at the Chicago conference of a two-freedoms or air transit agreement, and a separate five-freedoms, or air transport agreement. These are subject to ratification by individual countries.

Observers here noted that C. D. Howe, Canadian minister of reconstruction, in his recent Toronto Canadian Club speech, included the sixth freedom—the right to carry traffic from point to point entirely inside a foreign country—as an integral part of the concept of freedom of air. On this freedom, American opposition is so firm that it is rarely mentioned.

New Power Jobs—From Sand

Spectacular Heat Resistance of Silicone Materials May Cut Electric Motor Size

By JEAN EDMONDS

One of the new scientific developments which are widening the use of electrical power was outlined in Toronto this week by R. W. Kolderman of Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich. Foreshadowed were major changes in design of electric motors, and important new developments in power use.

Behind these expectations lies the recently developed group of chemical materials known as "silicones," whose commercial uses are now being actively explored by industrial firms in Canada and the United States.

Here are some of the things that are being claimed for the new materials, according to Dow Corning:

traction motors with theoretical service life of 400 years;

reduction of 50% in size and weight of motors necessary to deliver a given horsepower;

motors that will start when wet;

water-repellent coatings for high frequency transformers, drastically reducing power loss;

coatings for tableware and textiles that will make a completely waterproof surface;

lubricating oils that will remain stable at very high and very low temperatures.

Silicones, an entirely new class of material, are derived from sand, brine, coal and oil. Most important property is heat resistance to temperatures up to more than 500 deg. Fahr.; plus water resistance, resilience, and a high degree of stability. They might be loosely described as a cross between glass and organic plastics, combining the flexibility and versatility of plastics with the stability of glass.

Also a cross between chemicals and glass is the first firm to make silicones for sale: Dow Corning Corp., formed in 1943 by Dow Chemical and Corning Glass to make and sell the products their research had developed. Under the stimulus of U. S. Navy interest in many of the products, a new plant has been built in Midland, Mich., and will shortly begin operations, The Financial Post is informed.

Dow Corning's present silicone products appear in four major forms. First to be developed (1941) was DC 993, a varnish with an exceptional heat stability.

Electric motor designers, formerly hampered by the lack of heat-resistance in varnishes used to make insulating material watertight, will now find this limit raised sharply. Silicone-varnished fabric can be used at temperatures as high as 500 deg. Fahr. without carbonizing.

Motor Size Can Be Cut

As a result, it is possible to reduce the size of motors and develop equal horsepower by operating them at higher temperatures. An example: a 415-lb. motor delivered 19 h.p. running at a "hotspot temperature" of 105 deg. C. With silicone insulation, the weight was reduced to 207½ lb. and 10 h.p. delivered at 175 deg. C. On the other hand, Westinghouse rewound a three-horsepower motor with silicone insulation and had it delivering 10 h.p.

Silicone people are hopeful of "vacuum cleaners as light as carpet sweepers," but are still cagey about getting the full advantages for smaller electric motors. If they succeed in packing greater power into motors of the electric razor size, broad new opportunities for industry are indicated. Whatever is achieved in this direction, the silicone experts are definite about their ability to increase the life and reliability of all sizes of motors.

Enamel made from this resin can cut down the space which must be devoted to insulation of ovens and refrigerators. High-temperature-resisting paints can be produced. Mr. Kolderman displayed one which had been baked 120 hours at 250 deg. Fahr. without apparent change.

Second form of the D.C. silicones is a water-white fluid—a lubricating liquid which doesn't become stiff at low temperatures or thin at high temperatures. One current use for this is as a hydraulic fluid for "damping" vibration of aircraft instruments.

From this type of silicone comes the waterproofing process which cuts down electrical leakage of radio equipment in humid zones, and is used to impregnate high frequency condensers. Water beads on the surface of a treated article, so that there is no conduction between one drop and the next.

The plastics industry is interested in this as a "mold release lubricant"; the material doesn't mix with the plastic, so that it can be used to line a die in which an article is to be molded; then, instead of sticking inside the mold at the end of the process, the article parts easily from the sides of the die.

"Bouncing Putty"

Most discussed silicone material is "bouncing putty" . . . the one joker in the pack, Dow Corning points out. It is a sort of plasticene which flows dismally when left to itself, stretches when pulled slowly, bounces sharply when rolled into a ball, and fractures if struck with a hammer. Since this intriguing material was first announced, producers have been deluged with suggestions for its use in articles ranging from golf balls to chewing gum. Dow Corning is going to try it out on the golf course this summer, but to date there is no known niche for bouncing putty.

It has two very valuable properties, however. First, it is such a fascinating plaything that it arouses a potential customer's interest in its entire family; second, its appearance convinced researchers that it was possible to make silicone rubber.

Rubber for Special Uses

Dow Corning's silicone rubber, called Silastic, has physical properties similar to those of natural rubber, high heat resistance, resilience and a good resistance to chemical corrosion. This makes it valuable for aircraft gaskets. It is also extruded as a covering for high temperature lead wires, so that, for instance, the ignition system of an automobile need not be spaced so far away from the heated parts. Silastic cannot be combined with other rubbers at present. The strength of silicone rubber is not yet sufficient for use in tires, but Dow Corning, Westinghouse and General Electric all stress that it is just in its infancy, and that a tire may some day be produced which, because of the silicones' high resistance to heat, may last as long as the car.

Earliest research on silicones was done by an English chemist, F. S. Kipping, who devoted his life to the study, retiring in 1935 with the conviction that silicones were very interesting materials which had no commercial use. Later researchers applied polymer processes which led to the discovery of a whole new field of uses.

Canadian firms have already been making enquiries about certain silicone products, Mr. Kolderman informs The Financial Post. Dow Corning intends to arrange a Canadian distributing channel when supplies warrant. Output of the new plant about to open is expected to make some supplies available. Until production is larger and more stable, however, price is expected to class silicones as "premium materials" for some time yet.

Industrial Bank Results Reveal Plant Expansion

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA — Parliament may receive a very favorable report on the early operation of the Industrial Development Bank which it created last year.

In a few days the bank will open an office in Vancouver. It already has begun work in Toronto. But the more important fact, according to General Manager S. R. Noble, is that scores of applications have been pouring in from all parts of the country and from a wide variety of enterprises, which IDB officials cite as proof of the need for such a bank in the Canadian economy.

The official notice in the Canada Gazette shows that advances of less than $100,000 had been made as at the end of February. It is explained, however, that this doesn't reflect the real situation since most of the credits authorized are to finance plant extensions or new factories to be started in the spring, or when conditions for building are favorable. The advances made so far cover some 30 firms. The number is small in relation to applications (about one in 16), but reflects considerable care on the part of the bank's managers and executives in weeding out ineligible or unlikely projects.

What really interests these new dispensers of industrial credit is the kind of project which is coming before them for consideration. Weeding out screwball ideas which lack good sponsorship, the hard core of eligible projects is said to reveal a very considerable number of applications which give promise of turning into healthy, profitable enterprise in the years to come.

Already in Montreal, for example, approval has been given to half a dozen factory extensions or developments. In total and individually these are not very large. The floor space planned for one is 20,000 sq. ft. For another, 18,000. For a third, 40,000—and so on. Total employment in these plants as they get into action will probably not exceed a few hundred persons. But they are promising industrial seedlings — projects which otherwise might not have got under way for years, it is felt.

Most of the projects are for the extension or expansion of existing plant facilities. What has happened is that an individual or a small group of individuals here and there have started a little enterprise, but through inability to find the necessary capital they have been unable to expand—at least until they were slowly able to accumulate capital out of profits. And in these days of ceiling-high taxation such accumulation is slow and often discouraging.

Wartime Developments in Communications Point to Better Business, More Jobs, Postwar

The number of telephone installations in Canada has reached an unprecedented high level during the war and accompanying high levels of employment may be maintained by these companies when wartime activities cease. The companies are now making plans to proceed with deferred maintenance work, and to extend and improve facilities, as soon as material supplies and workers are available. Actually some firms will be adding to employment; believe they can absorb all workers returned from the services, as well as keeping present staffs. Thus, the telephone companies, which have provided an inestimably valuable service in maintaining communications during the war, will be important after the war in maintaining economic stability and providing employment.

Wartime restrictions have prevented much improvement in facilities and service during the war, but plans for betterment will be proceeded with as soon as poss'ble. Such plans include extension of dial conversion programs, extension of telephone wires into new territory, particularly the rural areas, and development of spare margin of plant facilities, so as to be able to meet any emergencies that may arise.

It should be noted that, although the telephone companies have increased their gross revenues sharply during the war, in the case of most companies net income available for stock holders has shown little improvement and generally there have been declines. This situation has been due to the fact that everything has been subordinated to maintaining the best possible service, particularly for war purposes. Rates have shown no increase, while wage and other costs have mounted, and taxes also have risen sharply. In fact, the telephone industry has been among the important contributors of tax money to the war effort.

In most cases the telephone companies will end the war in fairly good financial position, and in addition will receive from the government substantial amounts after the war as refundable Excess Profit Tax payments.

During the war communication equipment of all kinds has been diverted to military use. In a recent statement, the Minister of Munitions and Supply reported that the government's outlay for communication equipment to December 31, 1944, was $336 million. This is an indication of the great volume of telephone equipment and material that has been diverted to war uses, and explains the difficulty that has been encountered by telephone companies in providing facilities for civilian use.

The telephone companies have used considerable ingenuity and resource in conserving equipment, and utilizing it much longer than ordinarily would be the case. Even so, thousands of deferred applications for telephone service have accumulated.

An important part of the postwar program will be conversion to cable of long distance routes, linking the principal cities. Much of the cable will be underground. The use of cables in a country such as Canada is particularly important, because of the protection from weather damage and resultant interruption to service. It now appears probable that use of underground cables will be much accelerated in the postwar period.

Many men in the military services have obtained experience in communication work, and will thus be of considerable value to the telephone companies. Such men will find an opportunity in the postwar program of expansion and improvement of telephone facilities.

Throughout the war, the demand for telephone service has increased steadily. Outstanding has been the sharp increase in demand for long distance use of the telephone. This demand has necessitated certain restrictions in use of the telephone, and some revisions in rates. The habit of using the telephone for long distance communication, developed during the war, may well continue after the war, with the result that toll revenues may hold above pre-war levels.

Another important development has been the extension of telephone service throughout rural areas. This has been due largely to higher prices for farm, fish, and other rural products. The new rural business may prove more stable after the war than some of the new urban business.

Telephone Summary

	1943	1942
Capital stock o/s	$136,566,967	$135,034,375
Funded debt	163,430,008	165,643,194
Total capital	299,996,975	300,677,569
Cost of prop. and equip.	393,230,035	386,164,071
Revenue	94,406,757	87,057,252
Operating expenses	81,894,162	75,221,887
Salaries and wages paid	33,581,699	31,580,290
No. of employees	20,694	20,360
No. of telephone systems	3,187	3,192
Pole line mileage	218,702	217,958
Wire mileage	6,057,880	6,014,596
Telephones, No.	1,692,162	1,627,775
Telephones per 100 pop.	14.33	13.97
Miles of wire per phone	3.58	3.69
Miles wire per mile pole line	27.20	27.60

Atlantic Utilities

Atlantic Utilities, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., provides telephone services on Prince Edward Island through a subsidiary, Island Telephone Co. Another subsidiary, Eastern Electric & Supply Co., operates a garage and print shop in Nova Scotia, with its principal customer the parent company.

Atlantic Utilities has had substantial growth during the war years. Telephone installations on Prince Edward Island have increased by around 30%. This expansion has been relatively recent, and not directly due to war work activities—as in Nova Scotia—so that the subsidiary may be able to hold most of its gains after the war. Plant expansion and improvement have been under way on Prince Edward Island lately.

Atlantic Utilities was formed in 1929 primarily to hold assets of the parent company not required for the purpose of providing telephone services in Nova Scotia. Land, buildings and equipment owned in Nova Scotia were valued in 1937 at $269,000. In addition, Maritime held all the capital stocks of Island Telephone and Eastern Electric.

Island Telephone, serving a population of some 90,000, has assets valued at well over $1 million.

At the time of incorporation, Atlantic Utilities issued $500,000 of 5% bonds, which were replaced in 1937 with an issue of 4% bonds for a like amount. Late in 1943, the 4% bonds were retired. Funds were provided through sale of $200,000 of 4% first mortgage bonds sold by Island Telephone Co., with balance required taken from treasury cash.

Avalon Telephone

Avalon Telephone Co., which provides telephone service in St. John's, Nfld., and vicinity—the Avalon Peninsula—and, through inter-connecting arrangements, to other parts of Newfoundland, has had record business during the past few years.

Because of exceptionally heavy toll traffic, in fact, it has been found necessary to discontinue special Sunday and night rates.

Gross earnings have nearly doubled over pre-war years, and there has been expansion—though less marked—in net earnings.

The company also operates under an exclusive franchise, subject to the rights of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., whose system the present company acquired. Avalon operates, from St. John's, trunk lines to some 20 exchanges within a radius of 100 miles.

In addition, under an agreement with Canadian Marconi Co. which erected a station at St. John's, the company's facilities are linked up with the mainland through Marconi stations at Drummondville and Yamachiche and an inter-connecting arrangement with the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Similar arrangements are in effect for service to the Grand Falls area and the Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland. Radio-telephone service with Corner Brook has been in operation since 1941. Equipment for these facilities is leased by Avalon Telephone from Canadian Marconi Co.

Plant facilities extension has been limited by shortage of various types of materials, but the company has been relatively well supplied with telephone instruments, and has been able to meet demand for these.

B. C. Telephone

There was a heavy demand for new or additional telephone service as British Columbia Telephone Co. entered 1944. In service at Dec. 31, 1943, were 153,916 telephones, compared with 148,447 at the end of the previous year. The number of originating calls was 15% greater than the number recorded in 1942. The high level of industrial activity in B. C. created the heavy demand.

Net profit in 1943 was $642,247 as against $726,957 in the previous year; operating costs increased to $7.7 millions as against $7.2 millions, in view of higher operating expenses and taxes. The increase in operating expenses was almost entirely due to adjustment in wage schedules and a higher average number of employees.

Bell Telephone

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada during the past year has continued to expand, to meet heavier wartime requirements. The number of telephones in service in Ontario and Quebec has nearly reached the 1 million mark (987,530 at end of 1944), which is an all-time record. Had it not been for restrictions and shortages, the number of installations would have been much higher, as the company still has a large number of orders for service which it cannot fill. The company has been forced rigidly to restrict its attention primarily to military and essential needs.

Total operating revenues of the Bell company in 1944 rose to the record-breaking figure of $63,454,000, an increase of $3,859,000 over 1943. As a result of higher expenses and taxes, net income has not kept pace, and again last year the company was forced to dip into surplus to pay its regular dividends.

Total of all taxes paid by the company last year was $14,289,000, equivalent to $16.70 a share, or more than twice the amount paid in dividends to the stockholders. Of this total, however, an amount of $1,755,000, equivalent to $2.05 a share, will be repaid to the company by the Dominion Government as the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax. This refund will be received by the company four years after the date on which hostilities are officially declared by the Government to have ceased.

A comparison of the financial results for 1944 with those of the year 1939 shows that, while the total revenues of the company increased by $21 millions during these five years of war, the net profits available for the payment of dividends decreased by $542,000.

This seeming paradox has been due to: increase of over $11 millions in taxes; increase of $6.5 millions in payroll expenses (involving 3,400 additional employees); increase of $1.1 millions in pension costs; increase of $1.4 millions in depreciation writeoff to take care of expanded plant; increase of $2.2 millions in other expenses.

Thus, there has been a decline in net income despite a saving of $700,000 annually in fixed charges.

Due to the tremendous diversion of communications equipment to military forces and other wartime needs, the supply of such equipment for civilian use—for Bell Telephone as well as other telephone companies—has continued to be restricted. At the end of 1944, there were approximately 70,000 deferred applications for telephone service.

As soon as the war, and the present conditions are over, Bell Telephone Co. plans to resume its dial conversion program, deferred extensions of telephone plant will be proceeded with and safe margins of spare plant restored. This is expected to give considerable employment.

The Bell company also is hopeful of extending its service to more rural communities.

E. T. Telephone

Eastern Townships Telephone Co., controlled by Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operates a telephone system in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, Que., and in other Eastern Townships areas. The company was incorporated in 1888 under the name of the Sherbrooke Telephone Association. Its name was changed to the People's Telephone Co. in 1892 and to its present title in 1912.

Due to the high industrial activity in the Eastern Townships area during the war, the company has shown steady growth in recent years.

Eastern Townships Telephone has close operating arrangements with the parent company.

FarmersTelephone

Farmers Telephone Co., a subsidiary of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operates a telephone system in and adjacent to the town of Howick, Que. Some seven exchanges are operated—at Franklin, Hemmingford, Howick, Ormston, St. Chrysostome, Ste. Martine and St. Remi, all in Quebec province.

Earnings are steady, and have permitted dividend payments of $1.25 regularly each year for a considerable period.

Maritime Tel.

The number of telephones owned and operated in Nova Scotia by Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co. increased by 2,293 during 1944 to total 61,866, a new high record. The company also had connecting arrangements with 278 rural companies in the province with 6,781 additional telephones in service. The low point in telephone operations was 40,911, reached in Nov., 1931.

During the five war years—Jan. 1, 1940, to Dec. 31, 1944—the number of telephones in service has increased by over 42%, exchange service revenue has increased by 54%, long distance or toll revenues by 146%, miscellaneous revenues by 182%.

Total gross operating revenue has increased over 81.4% to a new high in 1944 of approximately 3¾ millions. Long distance earnings now make up 61% of the gross revenue derived from exchange service.

The industrial activities of the province are not very numerous, and the sharp increase in business activity in the province during the war has been due chiefly to geographical position and consequent large development of establishments in all three branches of the active services.

Shipping activities at the principal ports have been unprecedented. Many of these activities, however, already show some signs of easing off.

Due to the nature of the business increase, a considerable shrinkage of gross revenues is believed likely with end of the war. It is hoped, however, to maintain business at above pre-war levels.

An encouraging development has been the marked increase in number of rural subscribers, attributed to higher prices for fish, farm and forest products.

Due to the necessity to concentrate on plant expansion to meet special war requirements a considerable amount of repair work on city services has had to be deferred. Last year, capital additions to plant amounted to $253,147, and this year's budget is for $855,897. More attention can now be devoted to deferred maintenance work, for the larger exchanges.

Earnings in 1944 amounted to 63 cents a share on common, after preferred dividends, with refundable part of Excess Profits Tax excluded, and 97 cents a common share including refundable E.P.T. Current assets were close to $2 millions, with current liabilities $868,483.

Northern Tel.

Northern Telephone Co. supplies much of the telephone service in the mining areas of northern Ontario and northwestern Quebec. The company operates in 25 centres, and has more than 15,000 telephones in service.

Mining centres served include: Cobalt, Kirkland Lake, Kapuskasing, South Porcupine and Timmins in Ontario, and Amos, Noranda and Rouyn in Quebec.

Wartime restrictions on mining have tended to prevent much growth in the company's system during the war. Earnings have been fairly steady during the war years, however, despite present high tax levels, and general cost trends.

N. B. Telephone

New Brunswick Telephone Co., which owns and operates a telephone system covering the province of New Brunswick and connecting with the telephone systems in adjoining provinces, has experienced record levels of business and revenues in recent years.

The company, which is controlled by Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, reports that gross revenues from all sources in 1944 showed an increase of 7.4% over previous year. Operating expenses, however, were up 18.5%. Due to a favorable ruling on the company's application for revision in the earnings base for tax purposes, net income showed an increase, with 1944 profits amounting to 65 cents a common share, excluding refundable Excess Profits Tax, and 68 cents a share including refundable EPT.

Number of subscribers and number of toll messages completed reached new high record totals in 1944.

The present New Brunswick Telephone Co. was organized in 1888. It now is connected with an operating partnership known as the Trans-Canada Telephone Systems, which facilitates service in long distance inter-provincial calls.

The company operates under a New Brunswick provincial charter. In addition, its operations are subject to control by the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities (New Brunswick) which fixed a schedule of rates to enable the company to earn and pay 8% on its investment.

Okanagan Tel.

Okanagan Telephone Co., second largest telephone system in British Columbia, is a subsidiary of West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. With its two wholly owned subsidiaries, Summerland Telephone Co. and Solar Telephones Ltd., Okanagan Telephone serves a total population of approximately 45,000. The company operates in the Okanagan Valley and adjacent territory. At last report the system comprised nine exchanges with some 6,722 stations or connections, 714.5 miles of pole lines, and had interchanges with other telephone systems. For the year ended June 30, 1944, net profit was $34,840, compared with $32,217 in the previous year.

Quebec Telephone

Quebec Telephone & Power Corp. is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, provides telephone service for a population of over 350,000 in southeastern Quebec province. The lines of the operating companies also have connections with the Bell Telephone Co., New Brunswick Telephone and other independent companies, through which service can be provided throughout Canada and the United States.

In recent years, business of the company has expanded substantially, with operating revenues now approximately double those of 1937.

A radio service is operated jointly with Canadian Marconi Co., giving direct communication between the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence river.

Radio Market

	Families	Wired homes	Radio in use	Radio sets sold
Maritimes	267,000	120,950	218,353	17,680
Quebec	565,000	480,500	582,402	39,049
Ontario	889,000	778,300	1,320,138	94,924
Manitoba	171,000	88,000	278,026	20,139
Sask., Alta.	398,000	123,000	404,639	19,277
Br. Col.	192,000	166,650	276,748	18,484
Totals	2,482,000	1,757,400	3,089,306	209,553

Source: Radio Trade Builder, March, 1943.

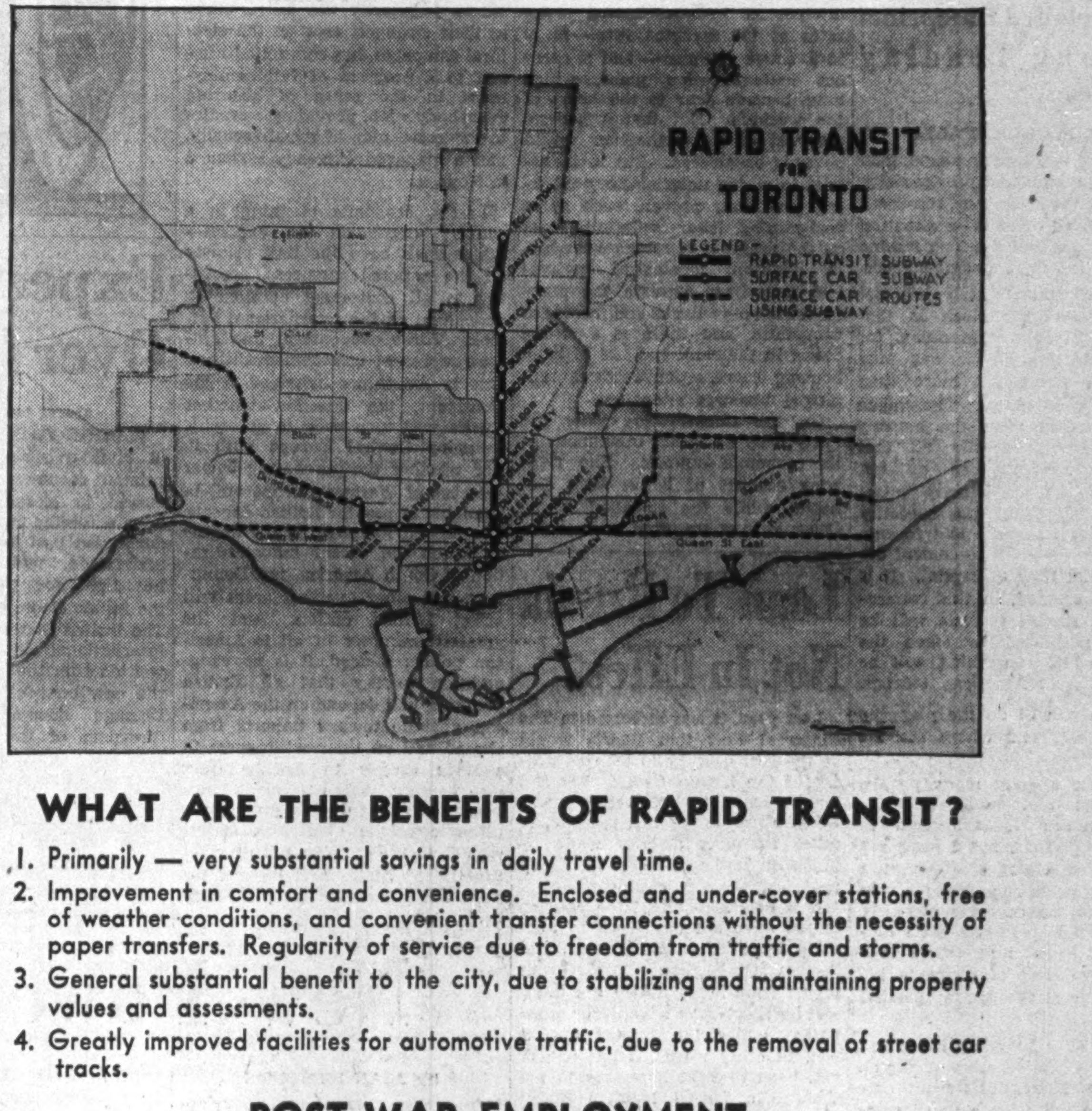
Toronto Plans Ahead...

Proposed T.T.C. Rapid Transit Lines will provide outstanding benefits to the City and business interests, greatly improved traffic conditions, better service and substantial savings in daily travel time to street car patrons.

WHAT IS THE RAPID TRANSIT PLAN?

The construction of two main routes on private rights-of-way, partly in underground tube and partly in open-cut, free from interference from other traffic and independent of weather conditions.

1. Yonge Street Route—from Eglinton Avenue to the Union Station, a distance of 4.54 miles, to be operated with special subway trains, connecting at stations, as shown on the plan, with the various cross-town street car and bus routes.
2. Queen Street Route — from Trinity Park along Queen Street to Gerrard Street and Carlaw Avenue, a distance of 4.50 miles, in which the present modern or improved type of street car can operate.



WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF RAPID TRANSIT?

1. Primarily — very substantial savings in daily travel time.
2. Improvement in comfort and convenience. Enclosed and under-cover stations, free of weather conditions, and convenient transfer connections without the necessity of paper transfers. Regularity of service due to freedom from traffic and storms.
3. General substantial benefit to the city, due to stabilizing and maintaining property values and assessments.
4. Greatly improved facilities for automotive traffic, due to the removal of street car tracks.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT

This project offers an unequalled opportunity to provide employment for large numbers of men and many trades in the post-war period. It is estimated there will be at least 22,000 man-years of work.

TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

Quebec's Power Output At Record Levels; New Capacity Ready for Postwar Industry

Quebec's central electric stations produced nearly 60% of the total power output of Canada in 1944. Last year's production was the largest in the history of the country, and reflected the heavy demand for electricity for war purposes. In addition, Quebec consumed approximately one-half of all the power consumed in Canada last year, after providing for a considerable part of Ontario's needs.

The tremendous 1944 power production in Quebec was due to wartime expansion of facilities, to make available the large amount of power needed, particularly for aluminum production. In the early part of the war, every effort was made to increase the power supply to meet the greatly enlarged needs of the aluminum industry, which had been assigned the task of providing aluminum for the various United Nations' countries. Well over a million h.p. additional capacity had been provided in Quebec during the war. In addition, there was developed several years ago a grid system to bring into one pool the available power, so it could be distributed wherever most needed.

As a result of the completion of the Shipshaw development in 1943, provision for wartime power needs was pretty well taken care of. During 1944 there was no very great increase in hydro-electric plant capacity in Quebec. Expansion activities were confined mainly to improving transmission networks and sub-station facilities.

Actually, during the latter part of 1944 the demand for power at the aluminum plant was lessened, as production of aluminum was gradually cut down. This permitted some easement in the power supply situation for certain other industries.

In view of the tremendous expansion in power production facilities in Quebec during the last five years, there has been some concern about postwar marketing problems. The Shipshaw development, which has an installed rated capacity of 1.2 million h.p., making it the largest single hydro-electric development in the world, may be largely shut down after the war, as the need for power for production of aluminum after the war is unlikely to be as great as during the last few years, and there may not develop for some time new industries in the Arvida area to absorb so large an amount of power. Cost of the Shipshaw project has largely been written off out of wartime revenues.

The experience in Quebec in the past, however, has been that although there at times may be a temporary over-supply of power, the general trend has been consistently upward, and temporary surpluses usually are just that—only temporary. The abundant supply of low cost power is being counted on as an inducement to attract new industries in Quebec Province after the war.

Considerable attention has been given in Quebec industrial and government circles to bringing to the province electro-chemical or electro-metallurgical industries, which are heavy consumers of power. In view of the important progress of these industries during the last few years, this field for development holds considerable promise.

Aluminum Power

Aluminum Power Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of Canada, was incorporated in Quebec in 1937 to acquire from Aluminum Co. of America the physical assets of Alcoa Power Co. These consisted mainly of the Chute-a-Caron power site which develops approximately 300,000 h.p. and the adjoining Shipshaw development which has a capacity of 1,200,000 h.p. The company originally was a subsidiary of Aluminium, Ltd., but in 1941 all the capital stock was acquired by Aluminum Co. of Canada.

With U. S. financing, the Shipshaw development was undertaken to provide more power for the aluminum plant at Arvida to meet the war needs. The first Shipshaw unit was installed at the beginning of 1943, and by the end of that year all 10 units were in production. This greatly eased the power supply situation in the central provinces.

According to Canadian government officials, the prospects for much use for Shipshaw power after the war are dubious. Aluminum demand is unlikely to be as heavy as during the war, at least for some time, and there appears to be little prospect of other important power demand in the Arvida district.

The installation at Shipshaw is almost double that of any other development in Canada. The cost of the Shipshaw job was around $70 millions. This is said to be about twice what it normally would have cost in peacetime, but speed rather than low expense in construction was the main object.

With the Chute-a-Caron development, the Shipshaw installation represents a cost of nearly $110 million.

The completion of the Shipshaw project assures ample power in the central provinces for years to come—and met all wartime needs.

Because its future value is obscure, the Shipshaw development cost was largely written off through special depreciation, under an arrangement with the Dominion Government.

Beauharnois

The properties and assets of Beauharnois Light, Heat & Power Co., (formerly controlled by Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated) were expropriated by the Quebec Government on April 15, 1944, at the same time that the physical assets of the parent company were taken over by the provincial government.

Since the beginning of the war, expansion of production facilities has been rushed, in order to provide for wartime power needs in central Canada. During the first years of the war, up to the end of 1944, some $12,557,141 capital outlay were made.

Revenues have shown similar sharp increase. Total revenues in 1943 amounted to $8,814,142 compared with $3,944,028 in 1939, with the gain reflecting the heavier sales made possible by enlarged plant capacity.

The entire output of the Beauharnois plant, which is located on the St. Lawrence river, about 25 miles from Montreal, is taken under contract by large power users. Some 250,000 h.p. is sold to Ontario Hydro, 150,000 to Hydro of Quebec (formerly Montreal Power), and the balance goes to St. Lawrence Alloys, Aluminum Co., of Canada and other war industries.

As a result of the expropriation action, the Beauharnois bonds have become an obligation to Quebec Hydro. No settlement has yet been made by the Quebec Government with stockholders, either of Beauharnois or of Montreal Power. The Beauharnois stock was delisted by the Montreal Curb Market, but Beauharnois certificates are still traded in the over-the-counter market.

The Quebec government has given no definite indication as to what settlement will be offered for expropriated properties, other than to promise "fair terms."

Canada Northern

Canada Northern Power Corp., through subsidiaries, has supplied power and light to an important mining area, over 100 miles in width, on each side of the Ontario-Quebec boundary. Included in the area are the gold-bearing districts of Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, Larder Lake, Rouyn, Cadillac, Malartic and others.

In recent years, with tax burden mounting, competition of the Ontario subsidiary with the tax-exempt Ontario Hydro, has been increasingly difficult, the company losing some of its best customers.

Last December, it was announced that all the physical assets of the Ontario subsidiary, Northern Ontario Power Co., Ltd., were being sold at price of $12.5 millions to Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Ontario Hydro was to make payment in Hydro Commission bonds to be dated Jan. 1, 1945, of which $5 millions would be 2% bonds, due in five years, and $7.5 millions in 3% bonds due in 15 years.

In addition to the physical assets, Northern Ontario Power had certain nonoperating assets estimated to have a value of between $3 millions and $3½ millions.

These nonoperating assets, as well as the physical assets, are being sold, and the Northern Ontario Power Company wound up.

Canada Northern Power still has another subsidiary, Northern Quebec Power Co., Ltd., which operates on the Quebec side of the boundary. Although revenues from the Quebec company would be unlikely to enable Canada Northern Power to meet all its present obligations easily, the cash from sale of the Ontario subsidiary probably will be used to eliminate Canada Northern bonds.

Canadian Light

Canadian Light & Power Co., a subsidiary of United Securities, Ltd., is one of the smaller wholesale power producers in the Montreal area, operating a hydroelectric plant on the St. Lawrence River, near Ste. Timothée. Installed capacity of the plant is 28,800 h.p.

The war has had little effect on this company. Its total production has been sold to Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated (now Hydro of Quebec) at a fixed price under an agreement extending to 1949.

The company has a 63-year lease on the old Beauharnois canal, which gives a waterhead of 51 feet. Owing to the nature of the construction of the canal banks, unexpected expenditures have been found necessary from time to time—to repair breaks in the canal banks.

Gatineau

Gatineau Power Co., one of the largest hydro-electric power producers in Canada, has been operating its plant facilities at capacity in recent years to meet wartime demands for power.

The company is engaged in the business of generating, transmitting, distributing and selling electricity in eastern Canada. The company owns and operates 18 generating plants, with a total designed capacity of 818,319 h.p., and present installed capacity of 725,634 h.p. Power production during the war has been at an annual rate of over 3 billion kilowatt hours.

Over 98% of the operating revenues of the company and its subsidiaries is derived from electric operations. Largest customer is Ontario Hydro, whose contract lately has accounted for over 62% of Gatineau's revenues. Another important customer is Canadian International Paper.

The distribution system of Gatineau in Quebec province serves an area of about 5,000 square miles, extending from Campbell's Bay along the north shore of the Ottawa River to Ile Perrot, near Montreal) northeast of Montreal in the Laurentians and southwest of Montreal to Napierville. This territory originally was supplied by 12 separate properties from isolated power plants.

Under Gatineau control, these separate systems have been rehabilitated and inter-connected, drawing their power supply from 14 linked generating plants in Quebec.

Last summer Gatineau announced sweeping rate revisions. Rates throughout the territory at one time and varied widely, and although there had been some rate adjustments from time to time some old rates were still in effect last year. The new rates in some cases provide for reductions as high as 20% and 30%.

Partly due to lower rates, revenues during the past year have eased off from their peak. Savings in tax payments have not been sufficient to offset lower revenues and higher expenses, and net income has declined.

In October, 1944, Gatineau arranged for the redemption of outstanding $6,472,500 principal amount of 5% debentures. Funds were provided through sale of $6 million 3¾% debentures and from treasury cash. Early this year arrangements were made for reduction in the interest rate on its 3.65% serial promisory notes to 2.5%. These financial operations have resulted in substantial savings in fixed charges.

Maclaren Quebec

Maclaren-Quebec Power Co., a subsidiary of Maclaren Power & Paper Co., owns two power sites on the Lievre river, in the province of Quebec, and operates power plants at these sites.

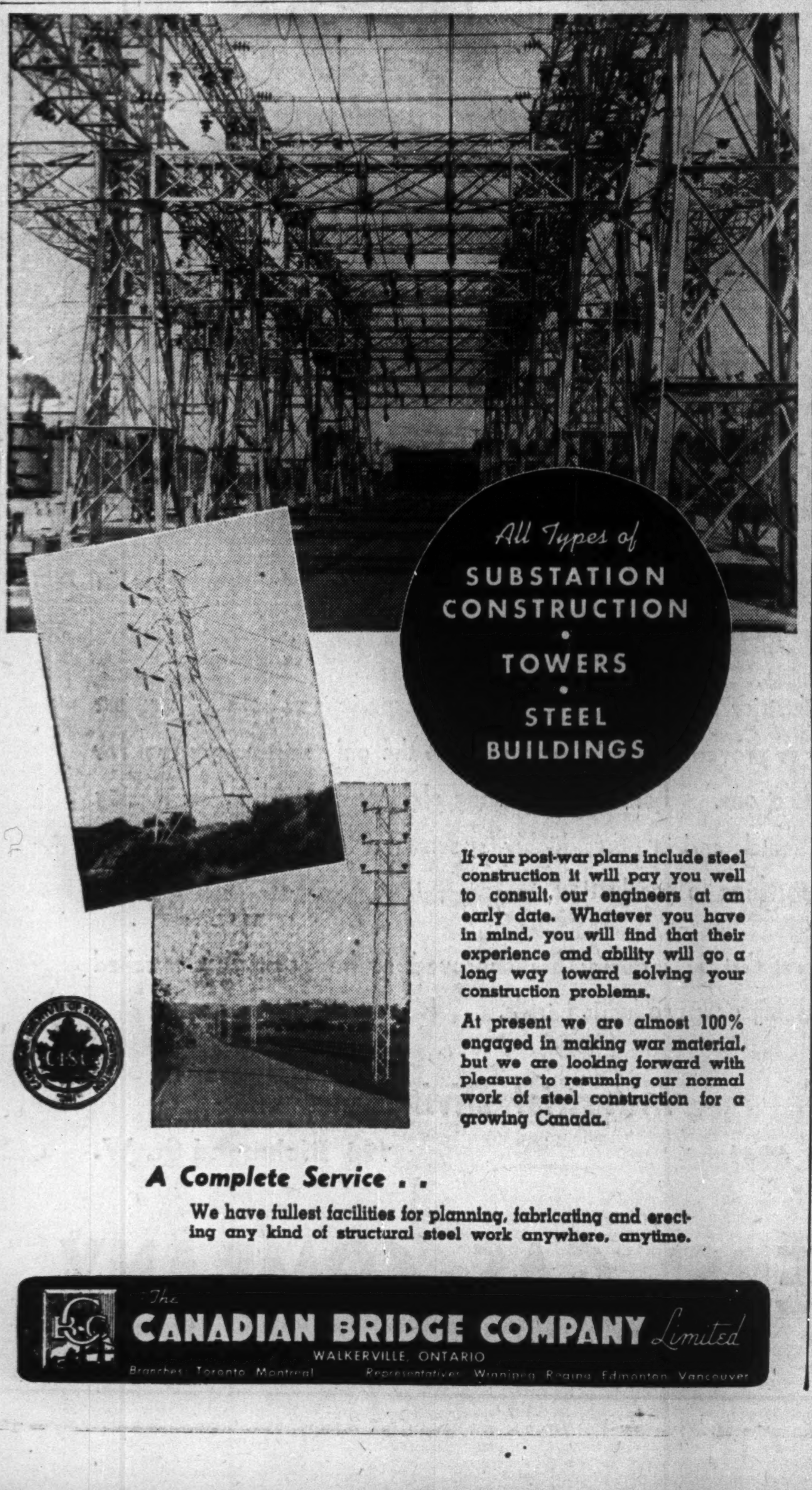
In addition to providing power to the James Maclaren Co., another subsidiary of Maclaren Power & Paper, the company supplies by contract 125,000 h.p. to the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario. This was increased from 100,000 h.p., in Sept., 1942. The company also furnishes Ontario Hydro, under a war contract, with 57,500 h.p., formerly used at the paper mill for steam, and also supplies Electric Reduction Co. of Canada, Ltd., with 6,600 h.p. for war purposes.

Whereas the company in pre-war years was showing a substantial loss after charges each year, the company under present contracts has been able to show good earnings, even after provision for wartime taxes. Earnings after expenses for 1944 totalled $2,259,490 against $2,369,204 in 1943, and net income after all charges including tax provision, totalled $391,327 for last year against $412,265 year before.

Montreal Island

In April of last year, the properties of Montreal Island Power Co. were expropriated by the Quebec Government, and since then they have been operated by the government-owned Hydro of Quebec. Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated holds all of the company's bonds, which are now an obligation of Quebec Hydro, and also held most of the common stock. The preferred stock was held by

(Continued on page 20)



Quebec Power Retailers' Activity at High Level Demand Boosted as Power Curbs Relaxed

Quebec retail power distributors continue to be exceptionally active, with business handled at around record levels. Although there has been some let-up in war production in certain directions, such recession has been chiefly in plants located in outside areas instead of the big urban centres where the leading retailers operate. At the same time, the easing of restrictions on power use for commercial and some other purposes has tended to stimulate demand. The high level of general economic activity and employment have been factors in keeping power use at a high level.

Although gross revenues are setting records, net earnings after all taxes have not been so favorable. The stringent tax situation was partly responsible for action by the Quebec Government last year in expropriating the physical properties of the huge Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated. Since the expropriation, another government has taken office at Quebec, and the present Duplessis regime has made clear it has no intention of interfering with private business, including the power companies. The government-owned Quebec Hydro continues to handle retail power distribution in the Montreal area, however, and as yet no settlement has been reached with the stock holders.

The present government does have in mind extension of electricity service in certain rural areas, but this is unlikely to affect adversely the large power companies. The Government will assist in formation of co-operatives in farm areas which will buy power at wholesale. Actually, this type of business is not new, as some of the power companies now sell to rural groups called "Syndicates." The idea of the government is to bring electric service to certain sparsely settled areas which it is uneconomic for private companies to serve.

During the past year, rate reductions have been put into effect by the various Quebec companies. These reductions have had no very important adverse effects on earnings of the companies, as the result has been a lowering of income tax payments to Ottawa rather than much change in retainable net earnings after taxes. It is hoped that the lower rate will bring increased demand for the electricity, so that later, when wartime taxes are modified, the companies still can carry on with the present rates without suffering.

Hydro of Quebec

Quebec Hydro Electric Commission, created by an act of the Quebec Legislature, has been operating for the Quebec Government the physical properties of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, which were expropriated in April, 1944. The commission consists of five members who are charged with the responsibility of providing the Montreal area with electricity and gas service.

As result of government acquisition of the Montreal system, Dominion taxes no longer have to be paid from earnings of the system. In 1943, the Montreal Power tax bill was nearly $9 millions. This total included dominion, provincial and municipal taxes. Dominion tax payments alone in 1943 amounted to approximately $6¼ millions. Quebec Hydro still pays municipal taxes, but not other taxes.

Since Quebec Hydro took over, reductions have been made in Montreal electricity rates, estimated to mean a reduction of about $2.21 millions in annual revenue. Wage increases also have been voted to raise the wage bill by about $300,000 a year. Certain other new benefits have been voted for employees.

Quebec Hydro has assumed obligations for various bond issues formerly an obligation of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated and its subsidiaries.

The Quebec Government has indicated that tax savings, as result of government ownership, may be used at least in part for financing extension of electric service to rural areas, as well as for benefitting Montreal electricity users.

Lower St. Lawrence

Gross revenues of Lower St. Lawrence Power Co., which provides electric light and power services in the lower St. Lawrence section of Quebec, have edged steadily higher during the last few years, but after taxes, including the Excess Profits Tax, this has resulted in comparatively little change in net income. For 1944, bond interest was earned 2.97 times, after depreciation, against 2.86 times a year before, while earnings on the preferred, excluding refundable Excess Profits Tax, were $4.63 a share against $4.48 a share in 1943.

The area served by Lower St. Lawrence is not highly industrialized. Operations are centred in Rimouski, while electric service is supplied to 48 other neighboring communities. Population served is approximately 66,000. Power also is supplied by the company in bulk to the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Public interest in the company is confined almost entirely to the bonds, which were outstanding to the amount of $1,517,300 at the end of 1944. All the preferred and over 98% of the common are held by a nonpublic holding company.

Domestic Electric Service

	No.	No. per 100 pop.	Kw.h. per cust. no	Rev. $000	Annual bill $	Cost per kw.h. $
P. E. I.	5,606	5.84	639	196	35.04	5.49
N. S.	72,592	12.37	715	2,167	29.85	4.18
N. B.	54,529	11.73	636	1,563	38.67	4.51
Que.	488,014	14.40	754	10,786	22.10	2.93
Ont.	783,721	20.59	2,061	22,808	28.95	1.40
Man.	87,615	11.87	4,062	3,570	40.75	1.00
Sask.	54,132	5.97	866	2,174	40.16	4.64
Alta.	74,814	9.29	656	2,393	31.99	4.87
B. C.*	178,685	21.22	1,024	5,049	28.26	2.76
Canada (1942)	1,803,708	15.48	1,506	50,707	28.11	1.87
1941	1,755,917	15.28	1,471	48,683	27.73	1.89

*Includes Yukon.

Source: DBS Report Central Electric Stations, 1942.

Mr. Manufacturer

THE INDUSTRIAL AREA

served by

The Southern Canada Power Co. Ltd.

offers excellent facilities for

LOW COST FACTORY PRODUCTION

Transportation—Power—Water—Desirable Sites in Good Locations — Fair Assessments. Reasonable Taxation. Plentiful Supply of Efficient Help from Densely Populated Rural Areas.

For Fuller Particulars Write or Call Industrial Manager,

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER

Company [SOUTHERN POWER CANADA] Limited

"owned by those it serves"

355 St. James Street West

MONTREAL, Que.

Montreal Power

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated and subsidiaries formerly provided gas and electricity service in the Montreal area.

In April, 1944, an act was passed by the Quebec Legislature under which the physical properties of the company and its subsidiaries were expropriated by the Quebec Government.

Since the expropriation action a new government has been elected in Quebec, and the present government has indicated that stockholders of the Montreal Power company will be accorded "fair treatment." At present, the physical properties are being operated by the government-owned hydro of Quebec, and nonoperating assets are unaffected by the expropriation action. The Quebec Government, as yet, has made no offer to the stockholders, though it has been reported that eventually an offer may be made involving exchange of provincial government securities for Montreal Power shares. Such an offer would give to the government nonoperating as well as operating assets.

Nonoperating assets have been estimated at a value as high as $100 millions. They include the $76 millions of Beauharnois bonds, which are now an obligation of the Quebec Hydro, which took over shares of the Beauharnois company at the time of the expropriation action. Montreal Power also still holds $7 millions of Montreal Island Power bonds, also now an obligation against Quebec Hydro. Other investments include 50% of the stock of Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Co., a half interest in United Securities, etc.

The Montreal Power Company paid a dividend of 20 cents on January 31, this year, representing the balance of undistributed earnings in 1944 from nonoperating assets. Last previous dividend was 20 cents, paid on Oct. 31. The company has announced that in the future it will pay dividends at half-yearly intervals from earnings available from nonoperating assets.

J. S. Norris, president, in a letter sent to stockholders in December pointed out that the Government had promised to give fair treatment to the stockholders of the company and advised stockholders "not to sacrifice their holdings."

The present directors have indicated they have no intention of continuing operations of the company as an investment company, and were continuing in office only until such time as the Quebec Government makes an offer to the stockholders as payment for assets. When final settlement is made with the Government, it is expected that the company will be wound up.

Most of the directors, in fact, have resigned, although they have undertaken to continue in office until such time as settlement is made with the Quebec Government.

Quebec Power

Quebec Power Co., controlled by Shawinigan Water & Power Co., serves the second largest urban centre in Quebec. Operations have shown a steady expansion since outbreak of the war.

One of the few utilities in Canada to provide a complete utility service—power and light, gas and streetcars — the company has been busy in all departments in recent years. Between 1939 and the end of 1944, number of electric customers served rose to 64,405 from 53,113. Customers are now served in 103 municipalities.

Under orders from the provincial Public Service Board, electricity rates were further reduced last year.

Expenditures of $716,143 were made last year on capital account, largely for installation of a 5,000 kv.a. transformer and a 3,000 kv.a. tie bank at the Montcalm substation to take care of the increased load and for purchase of distribution transformers made necessary by the extensions of the company's system.

Quebec Power has been able to resume its program of rural electrification. Approximately 100 miles of new distribution lines were constructed in 1944 in rural areas served by the company. In addition, approximately 43 miles of distribution lines were acquired in Portneuf county.

Gas sales last year totalled 439,887,200 cu. ft., of which 46.2% was for heating, industrial and commercial purposes, and the balance for domestic use.

Earnings last year amounted to $1.03 a share on the common. Working capital at end of the year was nearly $1.2 millions.

Southern Can. Pr.

Southern Canada Power Co., operating in the Eastern Townships area of Quebec, continues to show increases in revenues, and some improvement in net earnings.

For the four months ended January 31, 1945, gross totalled $1,196,209 against $1,021,450 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and there was a surplus of $11,789, after expenses, taxes, interest, depreciation provision and dividends, against deficit of $26,791. January gross of $295,132 was up 26.08% over last year, and surplus of $2,945 after expenses, charges and dividends, compared with deficit of $14,712 in January, 1944.

Southern Canada Power Co. supplies directly or through its subsidiaries, electric light and power to municipalities and districts in southern Quebec, situated between the St. Lawrence river and the international boundary line. Some 140 separate communities are served. The company also maintains a chain of 24 retail stores for the sale of electrical equipment.

Power output of the company in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, showed a decline of 8% from the peak level of 237,933,900 kw.h. in the 1942-43 year. Water was a little short in the summer of 1944, and power purchases were increased. Water storage situation more recently has been favorable.

The drop in the company's power output last fiscal year was due to restrictions ordered by the power controller on use of electricity for street lighting, store lighting, etc. These restrictions were removed on Oct. 1, 1944.

Earnings per share in the 1944 year, based on net profit after total tax provision, were $9.64 a share on the preferred stock and 65 cents on common, against $9.84 on preferred and 68 cents on common in previous year. Earnings including refundable tax were $10.18 on the preferred stock and 74 cents on common, against $10.81 and 85 cents, respectively, year before. Working capital was over $4 millions on Sept. 30, last.

The company has spent several hundred thousand dollars during the last five years on extending facilities; at the same time working capital has been increased. However, the shortages of certain materials have been a hampering factor limiting expansion work.

COMPANY REPORTS

Robert Mitchell Co.

All divisions of Robert Mitchell Co. operated on reduced schedules during 1944 with the result that the profit before depreciation and taxes was sharply lower than the immediate prior years. An amendment to the Excess Profits Tax Act permitted a moderate increase in retained net profit, but the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax was substantially reduced.

The reservoir of consumer demands for peace-time goods is building up and when a switchover is permissible there will be undoubtedly great opportunity for the full employment of the company's resources and its plants and equipments, both of which are being well maintained, S. C. Holland, president and managing director, reports.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,286,957	$3,827,452
Less: Deprec.	30,000	175,000
Prov. for inc. tax‡	1,151,291	3,557,817
Net profit	105,666	94,635
Less: Dividends	144,800	144,800
Deficit for year	39,134	50,165
‡Incl. refund. EPT	214,725	698,492
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.46	$1.31
Incl. ref. EPT	4.43	10.95
Paid	2.00	2.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$1,189,905	$2,903,791
Accts. rec.	970,698	1,090,799
Inventories	512,203	1,182,685
Total curr. assets	2,672,806	5,177,275
Misc. assets	1,186,524	970,416
Fixed assets	1,961,562	1,916,620
Total assets	5,820,892	8,064,311
Total curr. liab.	1,508,750	3,961,937
Deprec. res.	1,455,136	1,426,252
Capital stock	1,064,400	1,064,400
Capital surplus	47,881	46,838
Surplus▲	1,744,725	1,564,884
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	1,178,649	963,924
Working capital	1,164,056	1,215,338

Public Utility Investments

We have been identified with the financing of light, power and telephone companies for more than forty years.

Current offerings and information furnished on request.

Offices

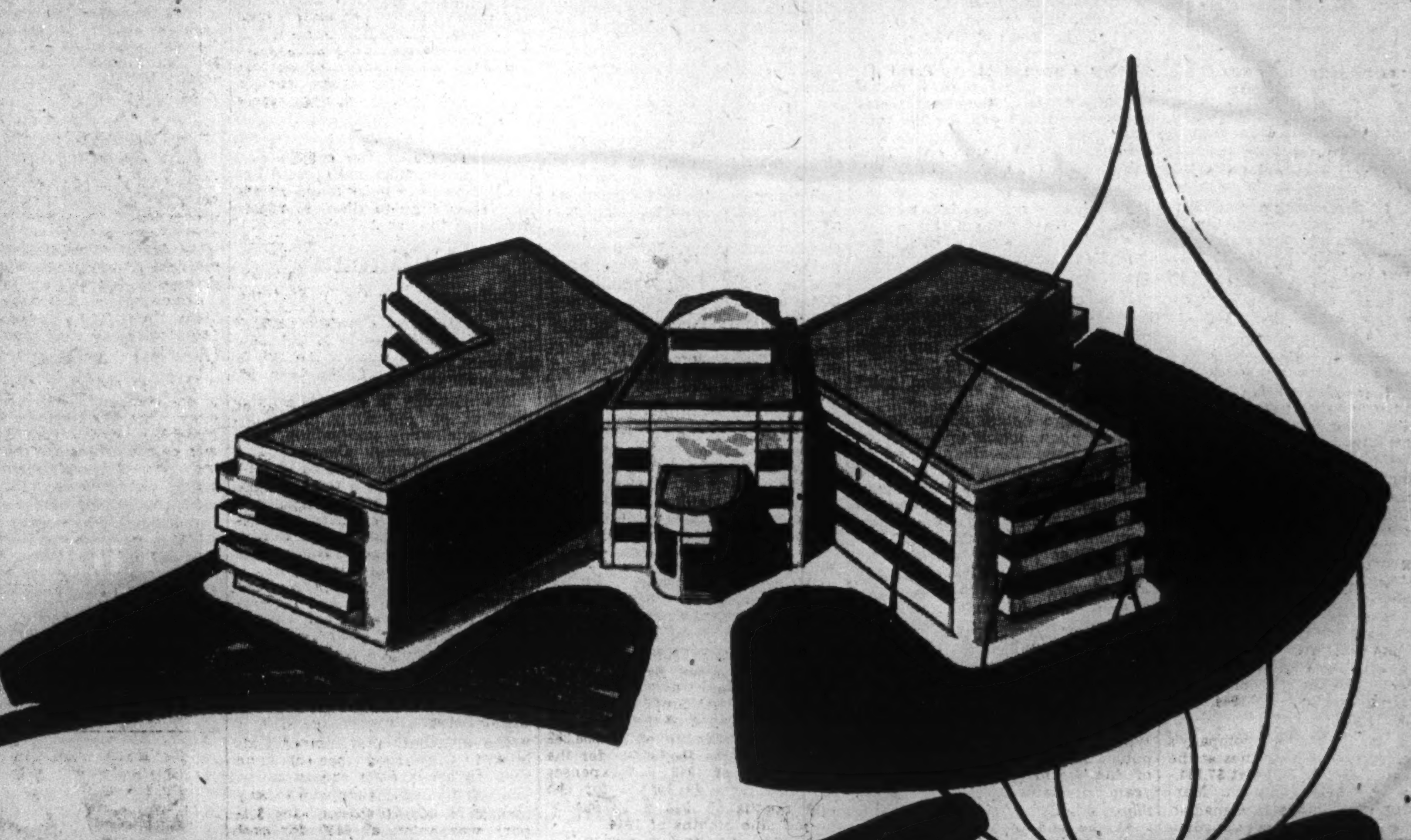
Montreal
Toronto
Halifax
Saint John
Quebec
Ottawa
Hamilton
Winnipeg
Calgary
Vancouver
St. John's, Nfld.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited

Established 1903

Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Industrial Securities

THE TREND IS TO GAS FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL HEATING



PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES WILL USE

Gas

When engineers gather around a busy conference table planning post-war activities, the chances are that their thoughts turn to gas.

Because, today, more than ever gas is playing a forefront role in industrial methods.

Leading industries have found that through experience, born of wartime necessity, gas proved not only the best, but the only satisfactory fuel for certain applications. For example, in the electronics field, in the making of plastics, metals and in other highly specialized industries, gas today is of vital importance to production.

It is no secret that as industry has improved methods, gas has marched along in blazing new production trails.

Industrial Division

Adelaide 6941 124 Richmond St. W.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

Better Operating Earnings and Improved Market Tone Strengthen Positions of Canadian Holding Companies

Operating companies in which the Canadian public utility holding companies are interested have in the main improved their financial position and shown better operating earnings in recent years. However, only to a limited extent has this benefited the parent companies through increased dividends, as a result of the increase in expenses and in taxation which has limited profits and prevented the operating companies from increasing their payments.

However, as a result of the improved financial position of the operating companies there has been an improvement in the market values of the securities held by the holding companies. The general strengthening in the market value of all stocks has also been a factor in improving the market value of the investment portfolios of these holding companies.

Canadian holding companies in the public utility field are interested in a wide geographic area—France, Italy, Newfoundland, the Philippines, Cuba, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. As a rule they are not directly interested in the operation of the utilities in which they hold an interest. Power Corp. of Canada is one exception as it provides managerial, technical and engineering services for its subsidiaries. International Power Co. also is more than a mere holding company but the others are primarily concerned with managing an investment portfolio.

The growth of the public utility holding concern in Canada has never reached the same proportions that it did in the U.S., and the record of this type of company in Canada has been reasonably satisfactory. Some have experienced set-backs, through unforeseen developments such as World War II which resulted in enemy occupation of countries in which they had an investment stake. Foreign legislative and taxation policies and in addition exchange fluctuations and control have also affected some of these investments.

Foreign Power

Foreign Power Securities Corp., in which Power Corp. of Canada has a substantial equity interest, is a holding company primarily interested in securities of hydroelectric and public utility companies operating in foreign countries, principally France. Since the invasion of France by Germany in May, 1940, the company's position has been obscure, as at the time of the invasion the securities of the French companies were held by the Paris, France, agents of the Montreal Trust Co.

Latest reports indicate that the situation has continued to be obscure. Although the United Nations have now reoccupied France, communications facilities have not yet permitted a complete report from that country.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1944, there was a loss of $83,087 after full provision for bond interest and exchange. No interest payments on the bonds have been made since June 1, 1940. Arrears of interest to June 1, 1944, amounted to $456,705.

The company has been using available cash to buy its own bonds. In the 1944 fiscal year a further $3,000 of the bonds were bought and cancelled. Amount of bonds still outstanding on Oct. 31, 1944, was $1,691,500.

Book value of the company's holdings in French securities at the end of last October stood at $7,144,180—market value unknown. Market value of holdings in Canadian and U. S. companies and Canadian Government bonds was $630,316 compared with book value of $1,469,556.

Hydro-Elec. Bond

Hydro-Electric Bond & Share, controlled by interests closely associated with the Montreal, Light, Heat & Power Consolidated management, is one of the relatively few companies of its type in Canada.

The company was formed with a Quebec charter in 1927 to conduct a business which would combine the features of an investment trust company and a public utility holding company. The principle of the business is the investment of its resources in revenue-bearing securities of public utility corporations, which operate or control essential public services in populous districts and are sufficiently widely distributed geographically to offer diversification of security.

When the company was organized, $3,500,000 of first mortgage 5% bonds and $2,000,000 of income debentures were sold. The 200,000 shares of no-par-value common stock were taken up privately. The company has never made public a financial statement. The first mortgage bond issue has been steadily whittled down.

Hydro-Elec. Sec.

Hydro Electric Securities Corp., which was incorporated in 1926 by the late Alfred Lowenstein, is an investment trust of the management type specializing in securities of public utilities in various countries of the world, but has in recent years diversified its investments more broadly.

At the end of 1943 investments had a book value of $20.9 millions as compared with a market value of $14.0 millions. Market value, which showed an increase of approximately $2.7 millions in 1943, leaves out of consideration any value which may ultimately be realized on $2,891,320 of French Government bonds, and shares of French and Belgian companies which were deposited in enemy occupied territory. An investment reserve was set up in 1940 in respect of these latter investments, amounting to their book value.

On the basis of quoted market values, market value of investments at Dec. 31, 1943, showed $1,947,880 in U. S. public utility and railroad bonds and notes, $2,097,010 in U. S. public utility preferred and common shares, $2,913,796 in U. S. industrial corporation preferred and common shares, $2,069,780 in British industrial, oil and rubber company common shares, $750,000 in Dominion of Canada victory bonds, $2,472,737 in foreign bonds and notes, $993,028 in shares of gold mines and base metals which are quoted in sterling, and $766,465 in miscellaneous securities.

Internat. Hydro

Liquidation and dissolution of the International Hydro-Electric System in accordance with the provision of the Public Utility Holding Company Act was ordered by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States in 1942, but a plan is delayed pending clarification of the system's position. Legal proceedings against International Paper Co. by the System were recommended in 1944 by special counsel B. A. Brickley who, on Nov. 13, 1944, was appointed trustee of the estate of International Hydro-Electric System.

In January, 1945, Mr. Brickley as trustee filed suit seeking damages of $96 millions plus interest and costs from the Old Colony Trust Co., trustee of International Paper & Power Co. under a declaration of trust, and from the International Paper Co. The suit is said to arise out of two transactions. The first is the sale by International Paper in 1929 the System of New England Power Association stock having a value of approximately $62 million, and the second is the sale in 1932 of water power by International Paper to some Hydro Electric subsidiaries at a cost of $31.7 millions.

The System owns 1,439,024½ shares or 86.6% of Gatineau Power Co. common stock, about 88% of New England Power Association common stock and all the common stock of Corinth Electric Light & Power Co., Hudson River Power Corp. and System Properties Inc.

Consolidated operations of the System and its subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1944, show a net loss of $573,715 as compared with a net profit of $373,868 for the like period of the preceding year. Total revenue of $66,358,289 was up over the $64,730,946 for the same period of 1943, but expenses increased from $34,308,131 for the nine months of 1943 to $37,994,940 for the nine months of 1944.

For the nine months' period, increases continued to be recorded in revenues from electric bills of subsidiaries due principally to heavy demand for power and to larger domestic consumption, but in the third quarter of 1944 electric revenue decreased because of decreased secondary sales resulting from poorer water conditions, it is stated. The number of passengers carried by the transportation companies, and transportation revenues, continued to increase.

Higher operating expenses arose mainly from heavier demands at peak periods for electric power, decreased output by hydroelectric stations caused by much poorer water conditions, generally higher costs for purchased power, fuel and other essential supplies and the costs of provisions for retirement of employees. Such increases have more than offset the combined effect of increases in revenues, decreases in provisions for income and excess profits taxes, and in other deductions, during these periods.

Light & Power: The Customers

	Com. Stat.	Mun. Stat.	Total
Domestic	818,137	985,571	1,803,708
Com. light	139,959	124,747	264,703
Power, small	21,384	23,429	44,813
Power, large	4,157	5,516	9,673
Street lighting	1,422	982	2,404
Total, 1942	985,059	1,140,245	2,125,304

Source: DBS Report Central Electric Stations, 1942.

Inter. Power

Position of International Power Co. has been substantially strengthened in recent years. The company, a holding company, controls public utility properties in Bolivia, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Salvador and Venezuela, and, until recently, in Porto Rico. These operating subsidiaries have experienced wartime increases in revenues, and the companies have not been subjected to the high tax rates that have developed in Canada.

Improved earnings have enabled International Power to whittle down the high dividend arrearage on the first preferred, until at present dividend arrears on this stock amount to only $10 a share. In 1944, 1943 and 1942 dividend payments on the $7 first preferred amounted to $12 a share annually, including payments on arrears, while in 1941 payments were $8.25 a share.

Earnings in 1943 (excluding Porto Rico Power) amounted to $11.27 a share on the first preferred.

Last year, settlement was made with the U. S. Government for sale of Porto Rico Power Co's operating subsidiary for approximately $10 millions. Directors authorized a payment of slightly over $100 a share (principal plus interest) for holders of the 10,000 shares of Porto Rico Power preferred stock.

An initial payment for the common stock (30,000 shares, each $100 par) was voted at $150 for each share held. International Power Co. owns approximately 98% of the common stock of Porto Rico Power.

The courts were asked by the liquidator to rule that the preferred stock was entitled to payment of principal plus interest, only. The Superior Court in March of last year ruled that the preferred stock was not entitled to anything other than principal and interest.

The case was appealed by McMaster University, a preferred stockholder, and recently the Court of Appeals has ruled in Montreal that there be distributed pro rata among the preferred shareholders, the sum of $500,000, while the balance of surplus assets be shared by preferred and common shareholders in proportion to their holdings of the capital stock of the company, with all costs of litigation to be paid out of the mass of the estate. It is possible common stockholders may appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, or direct to the Privy Council, though no appeal has as yet been filed.

International Power between 1939 and the end of 1943 reduced total bond debt of the parent company and subsidiaries by nearly $4¼ millions, to less than $8 millions.

Jamaica Public Service

Total operating revenues of Jamaica Public Service Ltd. for the tenth consecutive year set a new high record, reaching $1,539,163 according to the interim report issued by the company. This is an increase of $137,784 over the previous high record of $1,401,379 established in 1943. After all senior charges, however, the net income of $262,758 was up only $6,326 from the 1943 figure.

The consolidated balance sheet at Dec. 31, 1944, shows an increase in the book value of the utility plant of $560,204 during the year. In the last few years the company has made relatively substantial capital outlays for new equipment. The consolidated balance sheet also shows that $438,000 of 5% preference "D" shares were issued during the year.

The company, through its subsidiary, supplies electric light and power service to Kingston and St. Andrew, Jamaica, and to the surrounding district. Transportation service is also furnished in these communities. Management of the operating company is under the direction of Stone & Webster Service Corp. of New York, subject to the direction and control of the board of directors.

Newfoundland Pr.

The influx of armed forces from the United Nations into Newfoundland during the war has resulted in record activity for Newfoundland Light & Power Co., Ltd.

This company, one of the principal operating subsidiaries of International Power Co., owns and operates the electric lighting, power and tramway services of St. John's, Nfld.

The main power plant is a hydro-electric development of 6,950 h.p. at Petty Harbor, about eight miles from St. John's. In 1941, the company completed a 5,700 h.p. water power development at Tors Cove. Another new plant was completed in 1943. A plant at Pierre's Brook, of 4,500 h.p., completed in 1931, provides power for the iron ore mines on Bell Island which are owned by Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. A new contract was signed in 1941, for a period of 15 years, for providing power to the Dosco properties.

The company holds exclusive franchise to operate the street railway service in St. John's, and it may sell any power it produces in excess of requirements of the railway, but has no exclusive right in this respect. The franchise is held subject only to the right of the City of St. John's to purchase the undertaking as a going concern after 1946.

Gross earnings of Newfoundland Light & Power Co. in 1942, latest figures available, had risen to $907,785 from $670,780 in 1939, and amount available for bond interest to $323,419 from $299,014.

Porto Rico Power

Porto Rico Power Co., subsidiary of International Power Co., is now being wound up, following sale of properties of the operating subsidiary of Porto Rico Power to the U. S. Government for approximately $10 millions. The original offer for the properties was $6¼ millions.

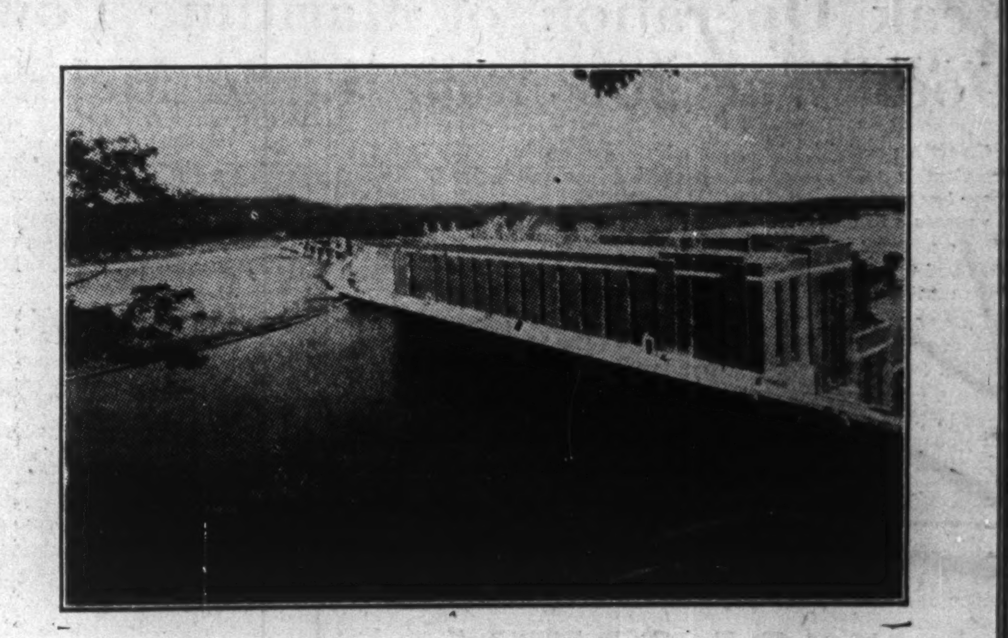
Following conclusion of the deal, Porto Rico Power called for redemption all its outstanding 6% debentures, having par value of $834,000.

This left net amount of $6,006,328 to the company. Under court authority, the liquidator distributed $5,506,328. Of this sum, $100,632,877 was paid to holders of each preferred share outstanding (10,000 shares, each $100 par). The common stock was voted payment of $150 for each of the 30,000 outstanding shares (each $100 par).

Balance of $500,000 was set aside as a second installment until the respective rights of the preferred and common shareholders were determined by the courts.

In March of last year, the Superi-

(Continued on page 23)



Upstream view of Chelsea hydro-electric plant, one of the three large developments on the Gatineau River, and within seven miles of the cities of Hull and Ottawa.

It is one of the 18 plants of the Gatineau system, interconnected through high-tension transmission lines, which has a total installed capacity of 725,634 h.p.

GATINEAU POWER COMPANY

Ottawa Canada

Compared with the cost of other commodities, electricity is cheaper than ever in Canada today. While average commodity prices have now risen more than 18% over the 1935-1939 average, the cost of electricity has actually dropped.

Report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, December 4, 1944, says: "Reductions in electricity rates during the last year have provided a stabilizing influence upon the general cost of living index". On this date:

Cost of living was up 18.9%
Cost of food was up 30.8%
Cost of fuel was up 8.1%

Cost of electricity stood at 91.4% —a drop of 8.1%

Through the support that Ontario people have given their Hydro System, this Province now enjoys electricity at rates that compare favorably with the lowest in the world. Greater use brings lower cost.

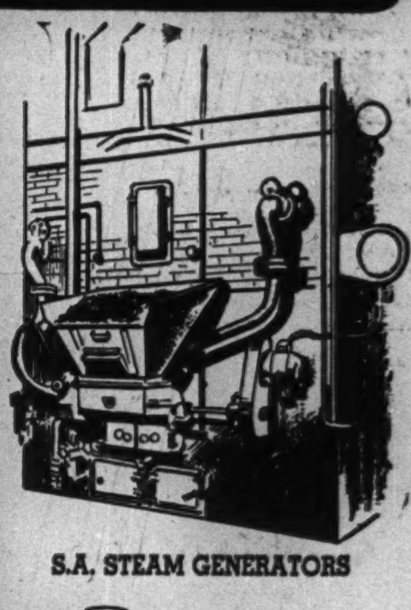
With the coming of peace, much power now being used for war production will be available to bring increased benefits to homes and farms. Plan now for greater use of Hydro service.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO

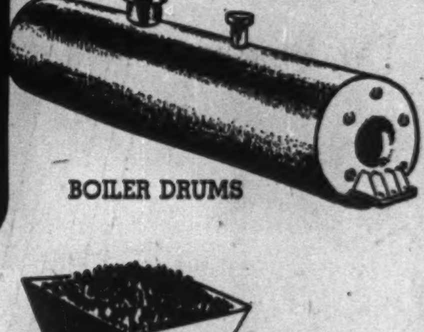
Power Plant EQUIPMENT

Condensed List of FOSTER WHEELER PRODUCTS

Air Preheaters
Boilers
Brass and Copper Tubing and Pipe
Centrifugal Pumps
Condenser Tubes
Condensers
Cooling Towers
Deodorizing Systems
Dowtherm Vaporizers
Economizers
Evaporators
Expansion Joints
Fans, Axial Flow
Feed Water Heaters
Gasoline Absorption Plants
Heat Exchangers
Heaters, Oil and Chemical
Oil Refineries and Equipment
Pulverized Fuel Systems
Refining Equipment
Steam Accumulators
Steam Generators
Steam Jet Air Ejectors
Steam Jet Refrigeration Units
Stedman Packing
Superheaters
Vacuum Pumps
Vapor Recovery Plants
Waste Heat Boilers
Water Cooled Furnaces



S.A. STEAM GENERATORS

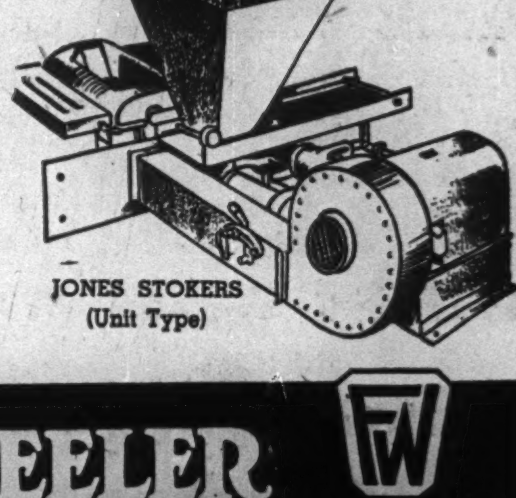


BOILER DRUMS

EXPERIENCE

THE FOSTER WHEELER organization combines up-to-the-minute manufacturing facilities with highly specialized engineering departments and long experience. It is international in scope having engineering offices and manufacturing plants in Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

The experience is based on long familiarity with power plants, oil refining and industrial processing installations; for more than 40 years this work has been actively carried on throughout the world. FOSTER WHEELER power plant equipment is known in every industrial country; its petroleum refining apparatus is used in the various oil centres, and its marine applications include the naval and merchant fleets of many nations.



JONES STOKERS (Unit Type)

FOSTER WHEELER LIMITED

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

MONTREAL - Canada Cement Bldg
TORONTO - 159 Bay Street
401 MacArthur Bldg - WINNIPEG
B C Equipment Co Ltd - VANCOUVER

Peak Operation of Maritime Power Resources Does War Job With Little Major Expansion

Wartime activities have placed a heavy strain on the facilities of the electric power companies operating in the Maritimes. Although there has not been the same development of new munitions and similar plants as in other sections of Canada, existing industries have been operating at record levels. Some have expanded their plants. This and the much greater concentration of activities at the seaports, have combined to increase needs for electric power.

The power companies, by operating all-out, have been able to take care of essential needs, with relatively little addition to power production facilities in the past five years.

Last year expansion was confined to two fuel-power plant additions in Nova Scotia and the construction of a small storage dam on the Black River system of the Avon River Power Co. in Nova Scotia. The Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. added a 10,000-kilowatt steam turbo-electric unit in its Halifax plant, which will give assistance in carrying the company's load during a very dry season. The other fuel-power plant is a new one, constructed by the Nova Scotia Power Commission at Inverness on the island of Cape Breton, and consisting of two steam turbines, one rated at 625 kilowatts and the other at 500 kilowatts. The new plant will supply a considerable territory on Cape Breton Island outside the Sydney area.

A big problem has been providing for the tremendously expanded light and power needs at Halifax. Business of Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has shown a spectacular jump upward. The company has been able to meet the emergency demands, through all-out production efforts.

The present tax situation in which privately-owned power companies are levied against heavily for tax payments for war purposes while publicly-owned utilities have remained tax-exempt, has increased agitation in some sections of the Maritimes for government ownership of utilities. This feeling has been centred chiefly in Halifax. The municipal authorities there have asked the Legislature for enabling legislation to permit negotiation for city purchase of the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., and expropriation if negotiations for purchase fail. No final action would be taken by the city authorities, however, until after a plebiscite.

Canada Electric

Canada Electric Co., principal operating subsidiary of Eastern Utilities, operates an important steam power plant near Amherst, N.S. Also, it has its own generating and retail business. It supplies power in bulk to Dominion Coal Co. for use in the Springhill mine, to "C.B.A. Maritimes" at Sackville and to several other mining companies in the Cumberland area.

There has been some industrial development in this section of the Maritimes during the war, and as a result demand for power has moved up to a record level. Operations have been around capacity, but there has been no expansion of productive facilities.

Eastern Electric

Eastern Electric & Development Co., controlled by Eastern Utilities, Ltd., operates a small steam power plant in Sackville and distributes electric energy in Sackville, Middle Sackville and Upper Sackville. The company secures part of its power supply from Canada Electric.

Operations of this company have been active during the war.

Eastern Light & Pr.

Eastern Light & Power Co., formerly Cape Breton Electric Co., supplies electricity in Sydney, N.S., and surrounding districts, and wholesale power to the town of Dominion.

A subsidiary, Dominion Utilities Co., distributes electricity and water in New Waterford, N.S., and bordering the district of Scotstown, and electricity in six other districts.

During the war operating activities of the company have been substantially increased, largely as a result of activity at the Dominion Steel & Coal plants in the Cape Breton area. Rising costs and higher taxes have tended to offset improvement in gross income, which has nevertheless shown greater improvement than net income.

Eastern Utilities

Eastern Utilities, the only public utility holding company in the Maritimes, controls Moncton Electricity & Gas Co., Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Co., Joggins Coal Co., Eastern Electric & Development Co. and Canada Electric Co.

The operating units supply electricity directly to Moncton, Amherst, Sackville and districts in the Cumberland coal basin, also to Dominion Coal Co. at Springhill and to other public utility systems for retail distribution. Natural gas is supplied to Moncton and Hillsboro and transportation to the Cumberland field.

The operating subsidiaries have shown more active operations during the war years, but in recent years higher costs and taxes have trimmed down net earnings from the peak.

Gatineau Power

Gatineau Power Co., in addition to its large-scale operations in Quebec Province, ranks as the principal wholesale hydroelectric power producer in New Brunswick.

Since its formation in 1926 Gatineau has held control of St. John River Power Co., which operates an 80,000 h.p. plant at Grand Falls. A storage dam on the St. John River regulates the water flow.

In April, 1931, Gatineau acquired from New Brunswick International Paper Co. the steam and steam-electric generating plant at the Dalhousie newsprint mill at Dalhousie, N.B. The Dalhousie plant has an installed capacity of 9,000 h.p.

Chief customer in New Brunswick is New Brunswick International Paper, although a limited amount of power is available to supply the needs of the town of Dalhousie and other small purchasers.

Separate figures on the New Brunswick operations are not available, as they are included by Gatineau in its consolidated financial statement.

Moncton Elec.

Moncton Electricity & Gas Co., serving the Moncton area in New Brunswick, is a subsidiary of Eastern Utilities.

As a result of wartime activities in the Moncton area, operations of the company have shown a sharp expansion.

Moncton is a railway centre on the main line of Canadian National Rys. from Montreal to Halifax and an industrial centre for the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Electric

Maritime Electric Co., from a 3,000 kw.h. steam plant, supplies light and power to Charlottetown, Montague and 25 other communities in Prince Edward Island. It also supplies Fredericton, St. Stephen, Milltown, St. Andrews, Devon and seven other New Brunswick communities with power; purchased from the New Brunswick Power Commission and Canadian Cottons, Ltd.

The company has shown steady improvement in revenues during the war period, although less spectacular gains than are shown in some industrial areas. Both earnings after expenses and net income (including refundable E.P.T.) have trended upward during the last few years. Working capital position has been substantially strengthened since 1939.

N. B. Power

Public investment interest in New Brunswick Power Co. is confined to a $1,200,000 4½% first mortgage bond issue, which was sold about six weeks ago.

Control of the company, which serves Saint John with light and power as well as transport services, and also operates a bus service in the Saint John area, was purchased in 1943 by F. C. Manning, Halifax, from Federal Light & Traction Co., of New York.

The company operated its power business around capacity last year and has expanded its bus operations.

For a time there was considerable litigation over the company's streetcar franchise in Saint John. This dispute finally has been settled, with New Brunswick Power being given a five-year franchise to operate bus and streetcar service in Saint John and the parishes of Simonds and Lancaster. A transportation commission of seven members will supervise and control the transport operations, but the company can appeal, to the Motor Carrier Board, any ruling by the commission.

The transport franchise guarantees a minimum return to the power company of 6% annually on the book value of assets. Should earnings exceed 8%, the excess is to be credited to a reserve fund which the commission can draw upon to make up deficiencies in any years when earnings fall below the guaranteed 6% rate. The company is gradually to remove streetcar tracks from the city streets, and these tracks will become the property of the city.

At the end of any five-year period the city may, if it wishes, expropriate the assets of the transport system, paying the amount of book value of assets plus 10% bonus.

Nova Scotia Light

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. has handled the largest volume of public utility business in its history during the past few years.

The company is the largest utility operator in Nova Scotia, providing power, gas and tramway services in the area around Halifax, and through subsidiaries supplying electric service to approximately one half the electric consumers in the province.

Although operations centre in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, one subsidiary does a substantial volume of business through the Annapolis Valley and other subsidiaries serve in other parts of the province.

Figures for 1944 are not yet available, but in 1943 gross revenues reached the record total of $5,643,793 compared with $2,737,217 in the pre-war year 1939. Earnings on the common stock amounted to $4.50 a share in the 1943 year.

Total power generated and purchased in 1943 amounted to 120,941,244 kw.h. compared with 60,363,071 in 1939. The number of light and power customers rose in the same period to 35,370 from 20,411. Gas production rose to 233,546,000 cu. ft. from 158,335,700.

The most spectacular increase has been in tramway operation, which before the war was unprofitable. In 1943 number of revenue passengers carried totalled 30,459,387 as compared with 9,636,901 in 1939.

The heavier demand on the services of the company during the last few years has largely reflected the wartime activity around Halifax, with the concentration of activities of the three military services in the area.

Recently the City Council of Halifax asked the Nova Scotia Legislature for enabling legislation to permit the city to take over the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. Negotiations would be instituted, and if such negotiations failed the city would be empowered to expropriate the company's properties, under the proposed legislation. The city council decided that before actual purchase or expropriation should take place a plebiscite of taxpayers would be taken.

Seaboard Power

Seaboard Power Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., has been operating at capacity to meet wartime demands.

The company owns one of the largest and most modern steam power plants in Canada. Its system is interconnected with power stations at the Sydney Steel works and with those of the Dominion Coal Co. and Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Power is also supplied to Eastern Light & Power Co., in the town of Glace Bay.

The power station is equipped with four generators with an approximate capacity of 45,000 kw.h. unit was completed in 1943.

All of the capital stock of Seaboard Power is owned by Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.

MOLONEY TRANSFORMERS

Power Transformers . . . .
. . Distribution Transformers
Dry Type Transformers . . .
. . . Potential Transformers
Current Transformers . . . .
. . . . Special Transformers

Materials, design and construction are of a high calibre and an experienced Staff of Engineers is always ready to co-operate in the solution of any transformer trouble which may arise.

MOLONEY ELECTRIC CO. OF CANADA LTD.

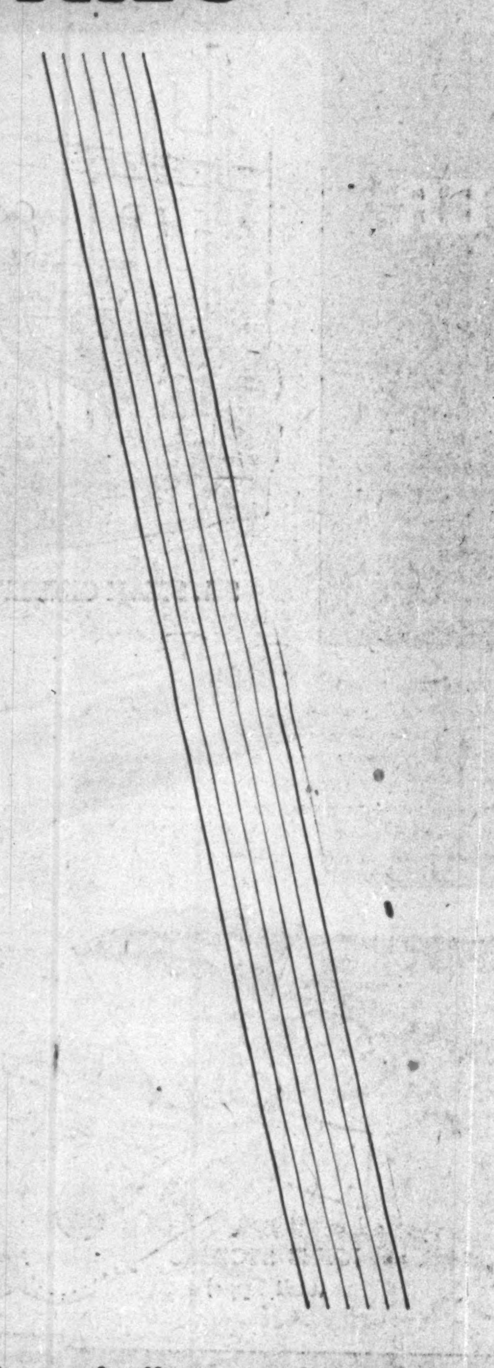
Factory and Head Office:
213-219 Sterling Road, Toronto 3, Ontario

Branch Offices:
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

G. D. Y. LEACOCK, President — A. S. McCORDICK, Vice-President

Agents: R. L. Brews, Calgary, Alta. W. E. Thurman, Regina, Sask. Frank Darling & Company, Vancouver, British Columbia. Thompson & Sutherland, Limited, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. W. H. Noonan, Halifax, N.S. Keith Brokerage, Saint John, N.B.

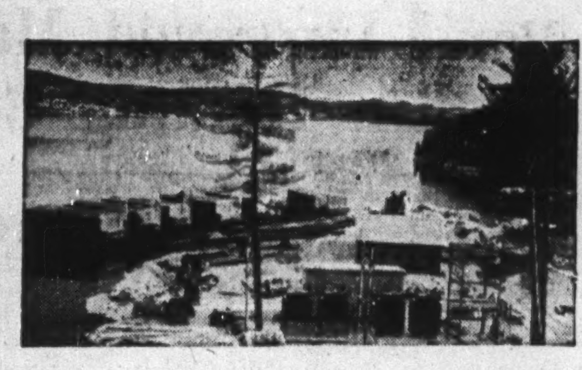
CHRC



The Goodwill station of Canada

QUEBEC

800 Kc. — 5000 watts (Soon)



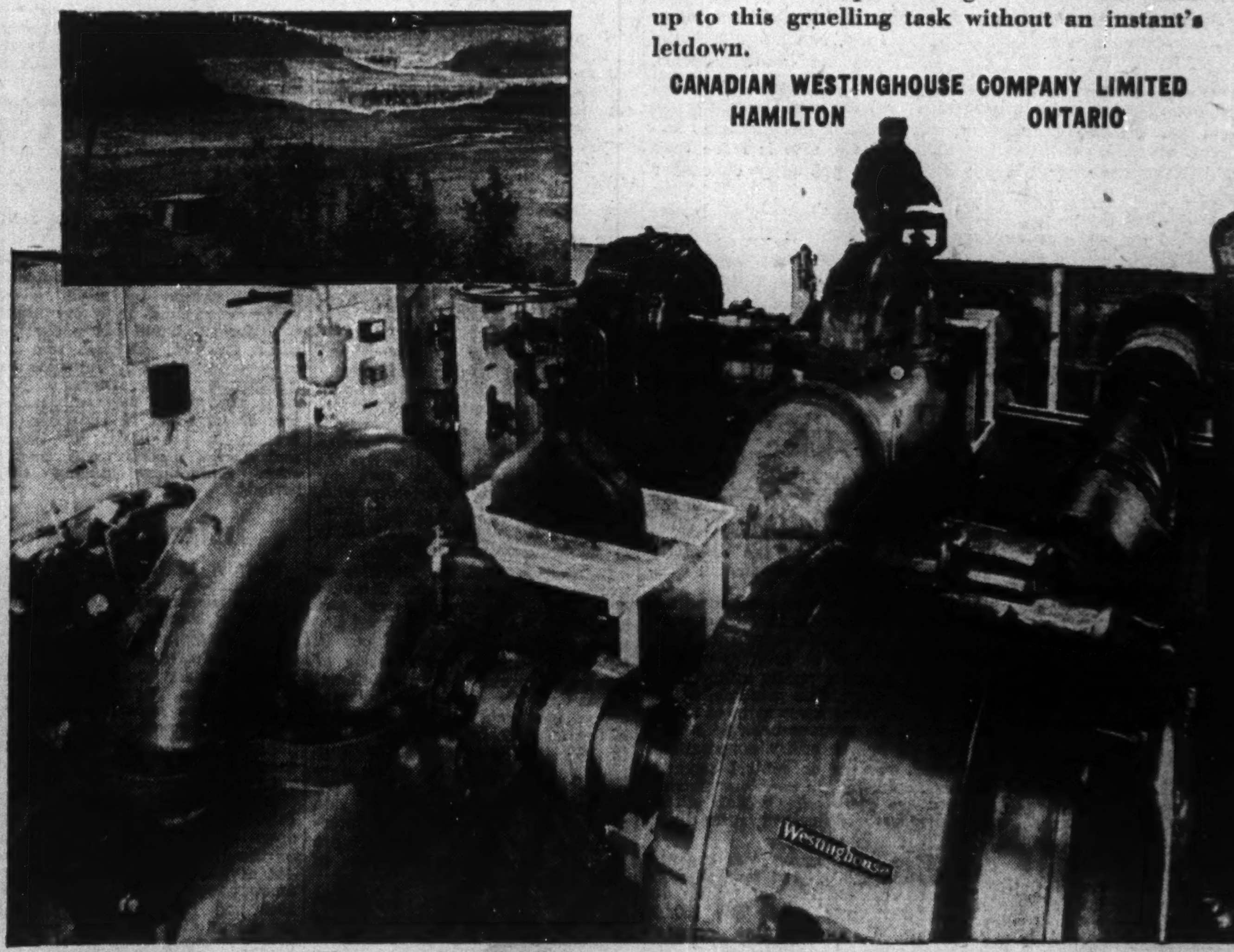
Photos taken at start of dewatering in December, 1943, and when first ore was removed in August, 1944.

It ~~can be~~ was done on TIME!

The tremendous pumping job done at Steep Rock is now common knowledge. 403,000,000 Imperial gallons were pumped from the lake each day, the entire dewatering job taking a little over six months.

All twelve 500 h.p. Westinghouse motors stood up to this gruelling task without an instant's letdown.

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON — ONTARIO



Westinghouse

Sales Engineering Offices: Vancouver, Trail, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto, Swastika, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax.

Service and Repair Shops: Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Swastika, Montreal.

AS WE APPROACH VICTORY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION FACES ITS GREATEST CRISIS

As THE war drives on to Victory, the transportation emergency in urban centres grows more acute.

At the present time this Company is carrying a daily average of 1,600,000 people including transfer passengers; while its vehicles travel a daily average of 135,000 miles. Yet the demand for space is still unsatisfied.

With trams and buses in short supply, due to war-time controls, sufficient vehicles are not available to carry the passengers demanding transportation, particularly in "rush hours", when passengers average 150,000 per hour.

It is evident that to meet the needs of those who go to business each day — a greatly increased number on account of the war — all non-essential travel in "rush hours" should be eliminated and — the further adoption by employers of a more extensive use of "staggered hours" is sorely needed in the present emergency.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

Major Postwar Expansion and Extension of Service Seen Ahead for Ontario Electric Power Suppliers

A new all time high in electrical energy generated and purchased by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was set in 1944 and was met through plants operating at capacity under what, on the whole, were favorable operating conditions. While 1944 results are not available for the private companies, their experience is likely to have been the same.

Strict economy and conservation of energy were required on the part of all citizens during the winter of 1943-44 to meet the demands of war industries. However, late in 1944, certain restrictions against municipal and commercial use which had been in effect since 1942 were eased by the Dominion Power Controller due to some curtailment in the power demands of a few industries.

Ontario is thought to be in a fortunate position with regard to immediate postwar power supplies. No great surplus of unsaleable power is expected and it is thought that plans will have to be made for increased generating facilities to meet the expected normal load growth within about two years after the war's end. Plans are also being made for extension of rural hydro service in Ontario.

Great Lakes Power

Great Lakes Power Co. supplies hydroelectric power to large industrial users, including Abitibi Power & Paper Co. and the Algoma Steel Corp., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. and 15 neighboring communities and to mining developments in the surrounding Algoma district. During 1943 the company sold 385,857,088 kw.h. as compared with 370,922,513 kw.h. in 1942. Its wholly owned subsidiary, International Transit Co. operates a ferry service on the St. Mary's River.

Acquisition of the power plants and transmission lines of this company by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario is under consideration, The Financial Post has been informed. A deal will depend on agreement being reached as to the final price between the Ontario Hydro and the company's management. All of the common stock is owned by the Middle West Utilities Co. of Canada, a subsidiary of the Middle West Corp., a U. S. company.

The company's properties include four hydroelectric power plants with a combined capacity of about 90,000 h.p. One is located on the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, one at High Falls on the Michipicoten River and two on the Montreal River.

The company holds perpetual water rights for the use of 20,000 cu. ft. of water per second continuous flow on the Canadian side of the St. Mary's River and also long term water rights on the Michipicoten River to Feb. 15, 1956, with rights to renew for two additional ten-year periods, and on the Montreal River to Nov. 1, 1960, with right to renew for an additional 30 years.

Transmission facilites consist of 314 miles of lines, 6,600 volts and over.

Ottawa L. H. & P.

Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co., is one of the relatively few private power companies of any size in Ontario. It has provided electric power and gas in the cities of Ottawa and Hull and surrounding district, giving service to some 175,000 people.

Both electric and gas systems have been operated under perpetual franchises. In Ottawa a municipally-owned electric distributing system, and in Hull a privately owned system, were competitors.

In May of last year, the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission adopted a resolution to undertake negotiations for the purchase of control of the assets of Ottawa Light, Heat & Power. The plan was for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission to conduct negotiations on its own behalf and for the city of Ottawa.

Although gross revenues of the company have expanded during the war years, increased expenses and taxes have more than offset this improvement, and earnings have been averaging less than in the years immediately before the war.

The company has been able to improve its balance sheet, however, and in 1943 redeemed all its outstanding 3½% serial bonds before maturity, without recourse to new financing.

Ontario Hydro

The electrical energy generated and purchased by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario in 1944 reached an all-time high exceeding 12,040 million kw.h. The previous high record was set in 1943 with an output of 11,780 million kw.h.

During 1944 all the Commission's generating plants with an aggregate normal capacity of 1,630,000 h.p. were operated to the maximum extent. Operating conditions on the whole were favorable.

On the southern Ontario system the load was fairly stable at about the level attained during the previous year which was the highest on record. For the Thunder Bay system primary energy demands were nearly 10% greater as a result of the new load delivered to the Steep Rock Iron Mines in the Rainy River district of Northern Ontario Properties. In other areas served by Northern Ontario Properties a further recession in gold mining activities caused a 10% drop in the output of primary energy.

Chief engineering works during the past year were the completion of the transmission line and auxiliary equipment serving the Steep Rock Iron Mines, the construction of a fourth unit of 19,000 h.p. at the Alexander development on the Nipigon River and the addition of two 40,000 kv.a. synchronous condensers at the Burlington transformer station.

During 1944 some 400 miles of rural lines were constructed and service was given to some 10,000 new customers in farming communities. The total number of consumers on rural lines at the end of 1944 exceeded 146,000.

The purchase of the properties and physical assets of the Northern Ontario Power Co. for a price of $12.5 millions was announced on Dec. 19, 1944. These properties included eight hydro-electric plants with an installed capacity of 66,840 h.p., 739 miles of transmission lines, 157 miles of distribution lines and 421 miles of telephone lines.

At the present time Hydro is selling every kilowatt hour generated and is virtually operating without any reserve. In fact certain loads have and are being cut during heavy peak load periods. When war production eases off the Commission will welcome the accumulation of small power surpluses for safety purposes which will enable it to undertake a heavy program of rehabilitation, it is stated.

However, the Commission expects that it will have only a moderate quantity of unsaleable power for a comparatively short time and that it will have to plan to bring in new sources of power to meet the expected normal load growth within about two years after the cessation of hostilities. While these plans are not, of course, completed, it is expected that the Commission will spend between $10 and $12 millions annually for rehabilitation and new construction for some years after the end of the war.

The Commission is planning to continue its sales promotion program interrupted by the war and is formulating its plans for this work covering domestic, rural, commercial, street lighting and industrial fields. Special attention will be given to the rural field where there is already a large backlog of unfilled demands, it is stated.

One of the earliest examples of the independent commission as an instrument of public ownership the HEPC has been in operation since 1906. It is a producer and wholesaler of power supplying most of the electricity generated in the Province of Ontario. Retail operations are handled through co-operating municipalities, except in the case of numerous large industrial consumers that can be served more efficiently directly.

Energy Export

(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	398,272
Hydro-Electric Power Commission (surplus)	1,066,982
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power Co.	685,712
Canadian Niagara Power Co.	332,305
Canadian Niagara Power Co. (surplus)	6,424
Ontario & Minnesota Power Co.	35,282
Maine & N. B. Electric Power Co.	26,354
B. C. Electric Railway Co.	211
Northport Power & Light Co.	273
Southern Canada Power Co.	1,263
Canadian Cottons Ltd.	551
Northern B. C. Power Co.	22
Fraser Companies	4,538
Deroit & Windsor Subway	300
Manitoba Power Commission	1,030
Total	2,559,518

COMPANY REPORTS

Canada Foundries

Canada Foundries & Forgings reports that volume of normal business increased in 1944, but a considerable decrease in war business as compared with the previous year due to the slowing down of the marine program. It is reported that renegotiation of government contracts is in progress and that it is impossible at the present time to estimate the effect of this upon the financial statements of the company.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$398,404	$853,970
Less: Deprec.	58,664	125,445
Taxes reserve‡	256,311	645,096
Net profit*	83,429	83,429
Less: Dividends	68,428	70,249
Surplus for year	15,001	13,180
‡Incl. refund. EPT	40,153	117,910

*Note:—Co.'s report incls. ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1944	1943
Cl. A Excl. ref. EPT†	$2.32	$2.25
Incl. ref. EPT	3.44	5.44
Paid	1.50	1.50
Cl. A Excl. ref. EPT*	1.71	1.68
Incl. ref. EPT	2.27	3.27
Cl. B Excl. ref. EPT*	2.28	2.19
Incl. ref. EPT	4.37	8.33
Paid	1.50	1.50

†Before (*after) allowance for participation.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$479,526	$278,178
Accts. rec.	382,821	511,707
Inventories	697,368	857,078
Total curr. assets	1,559,715	1,646,963
Misc. assets▴	281,580	241,007
Goodwill	250,000	250,000
Fixed assets‡	676,735	868,130
Total assets	2,768,030	3,006,100
Bank loan	200,000	250,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	424,139	646,512
Total curr. liab.	624,139	896,512
Capital stock	1,499,125	1,535,000
Capital surplus	68,775	32,900
Surplus▴	575,991	541,688
‡After depr. of	938,375	789,012
▴Incl. refund. EPT	255,227	215,075
Working capital	935,576	750,451

Holding Companies

(Continued from page 21)

or Court in Montreal ruled that the preferred stock was entitled to receive only $100 a share plus interest. McMaster University, as preferred stockholder, appealed, and the Court of Appeals in Montreal has now ordered distribution of the $500,000 sum pro rata among the preferred shareholders, with the balance of the surplus assets to be shared by preferred and common shareholders in proportion to their holdings of the capital stock of the company, with all costs of litigation to be paid out of the mass of the estate.

It is possible common stockholders may appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, or the Privy Council, before the case is settled.

Power Corp.

Power Corp. of Canada is primarily a holding, management and engineering company, which controls or is affiliated with hydroelectric companies throughout Canada. Companies in this group have a total power development of 805,960 h.p., and undeveloped sites capable of another 1,111,490 h.p.

The company controls, through stock ownership, East Kootenay Power Co., Northern British Columbia Power Co., and Canada Northern Power Co., the latter controlling through stock ownership Northern Ontario Power Co. and Northern Quebec Power Co. Power Corp. also has a substantial equity interest in British Columbia Power Corp., Winnipeg Electric Co., Foreign Power Securities Corp. and Southern Canada Power Co.

Subsidiary or affiliated companies in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944, showed a slight increase in production over the preceding 12 months. Earnings of Power Corp. in the 1944 year amounted to 40c. a share on the common, after preferred dividends, against 33c. a common share year before.

Due to the high taxes levied on privately owned companies, operations of some companies in the Power Corp. group forced to compete with tax-exempt public-owned utilities have been made difficult the last few years. The same tax factor has led to increased agitation for public ownership in some quarters.

In British Columbia there have been discussions regarding public acquisition of B. C. Power. The subsidiary, Canada Northern Power, has recently sold its Ontario operating unit to Ontario Hydro and is now confining activities to operations in Quebec. There have been some discussions regarding sale of Winnipeg Electric to the competing Winnipeg municipal system. The affiliate, Foreign Power Securities, with substantial investment holdings in operating companies in France, has been aided by Allied victories, but position of this company is still uncertain.

United Securities

United Securities Ltd. is a holding company which has a majority stock interest in Montreal Tramways Co. and Canadian Light & Power Co. In turn, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. and Shawinigan Water & Power Co. jointly own 76.83% of United Securities common stock.

Net earnings for the year ended March 31, 1944, amounted to $94,269, a slight decrease from the $94,601 for the previous year. Net loss after all charges made was $9,042 for the 1943-44 fiscal year as compared with a loss of $10,095 for the previous fiscal year.

The book value of investments as at March 31, 1944, amounted to $8,339,629 (market value $2,582,779) as compared with $8,601,657 (market value $2,996,278) at March 31, 1943. This reflects the distribution during the year of the assets of Montreal Development & Land Co. of which United Securities held 10,000 shares. In the distribution United Securities received $71,900 cash and 2,318 shares of Montreal Industrial Land Co. valued at $52,972. After applying these two amounts against the book value of the investment, there was a loss of $210,128 which was charged to investment reserve.

A. E. AMES & CO.

LIMITED

Business Established 1889

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal & Corporation Securities

Toronto

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria

New York London, Eng.

On Active Service Now, Telephony Plans For Tomorrow

While Telephone Equipment Goes to the Front, Civilian is Not "Forgotten Man"

(USSC Photo)

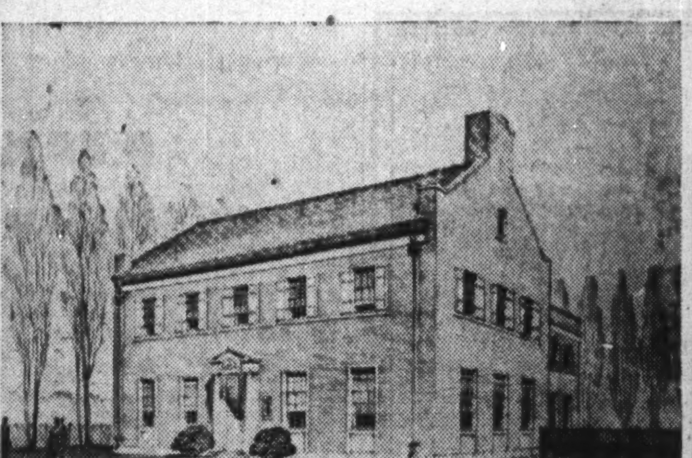
Among special war devices evolved by telephone research is the electrical gun director shown in action on a European battle front. At the height of the robomb blitz on Britain, only 24 per cent of the aerial torpedoes, which sometimes streak at 400 miles an hour, got past anti-aircraft batteries equipped with electrical gun directors. Telephone manufacturers are still producing many special pieces of equipment for military use.

(USSC Photo)

Telephones are needed overseas in ever-increasing supply. Only the telephone makes it possible for one man to direct thousands of men as easily as an old-time cavalry leader controlled a troop. Fifty thousand tons of signals equipment are needed for an invasion force of 250,000 men. The cost of radio-telephone and radar equipment for 2,000 bombers is said to be greater than the cost of all broadcasting stations in the United States.

Long distance calls have doubled since 1939. Intercity lines are bearing a heavier load than ever before. This notice board set up in a long distance telephone centre on Christmas Eve shows that it may take hours to get a connection to certain war busy centres during the rush period. "DAD" means "Delay All Day." That's why telephone users were urged not to make out-of-town calls during the holiday period unless it was absolutely necessary.

Telephone equipment is scarce on the home front. All available telephones are recovered and reconditioned to be used again, but even where sets can be obtained, there may be a shortage of cable and central office facilities. New home telephones can be installed at certain places only when someone moves away or gives up his service for some other reason. But every effort is being made to ensure that applicants will be served as soon as possible after materials become available, and in the order in which they applied for service.



Postwar plans are under way, not only to ensure that everyone who wants a telephone will obtain it at the earliest possible moment, but also to provide new and improved services. In due time, many exchanges will be converted to dial service. This architect's drawing of the proposed dial exchange in Forest Hill Village, near Toronto, shows the continuing trend toward erection of telephone buildings that harmonize with structures in the immediate neighborhood.

Big developments are projected tor the future. Facilities for television networks, as well as by additional telephone channels, will be provided for the experimental radio-relay system proposed between New York and Boston, and by special types of cables now under construction. Other new developments will permit a wider expansion of telephone service than ever before. For example, one big post-war task will be the improvement of service to rural areas.

DRESSED IN THE KING'S UNIFORM?

The center of the activities of our Nova Scotia Companies is Halifax — a Fortress on the very edge of the war.

•

Of course our staff is not honoured by wearing the King's uniform — but the work we are doing is almost as essential as that of the Armed Forces.

Our resources, though severely taxed, have met all the extraordinary demands of war. We will carry on until Victory — and after.

•

NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER

COMPANY LIMITED

and Affiliated Companies

Supplying Electricity to Half the Province

HALIFAX • NOVA SCOTIA

Science Adds Many New Refinements To Old Pole and Wire Telegraph Line

Pole and wire lines were crude affairs when Canada's first commercial telegraph line was strung between Toronto and Niagara Falls in 1845. The early poles were cut in nearby woods and hastily stripped of branches and bark; they carried probably a single strand of wire, and that made of iron, which was attached to a wooden pin wrapped in burlap for insulation.

Today's telegraph line is different. Pole location and wire placement follow the careful designing necessary to maintenance of long distance telephony—in which several conversations at once are carried on one pair of wires, carrier telegraph—in which 42 telegraph messages at once are transmitted on a similar pair of wires. And to serve the needs of radio broadcast networks, train despatching, air traffic control, the same careful designing of pole lines is essential.

It may not be well known outside the business that the wires of a pair on which carrier systems are to be operated must have their positions interchanged every 400 to 1,000 ft. Nor is it common knowledge that carrier systems providing a multiplicity of channels need the wires of a pair closer together but the pairs farther apart. Old forms of insulators have given place to new and wire joints satisfactory for Morse telegraphy have had to go too because they bar the passage of carrier current.

Wire lines until recent years had little defense against interference by lightning and aurora borealis, which often set up enough noise to make conversation difficult and often produced a jumble of false characters in a written message. Now, protective devices at intervals along the line eliminate all but a fraction of this trouble.

By now almost the whole of this continent has been explored for the weatherman. Study of the location duration and severity of storms over a long period has pretty well fixed the areas of heavy medium and light storm loading. And this relatively new knowledge has dictated narrower tolerances in design and selection of materials for pole lines.

Select Poles for Load

They don't drag poles out of the bush any more; not just any old pole. Poles today are cut in great quantity and in the best accessible areas. For line construction, they are selected for the wire load and the storm load they will have to bear. Special preservatives and preservation processes in recent years have greatly extended pole life.

Copper wire today is strung with tension calculated to avoid breakage. New methods of attachment have eliminated abrasion of the wire. The old hand-made joints which soon corroded and arrested passage of current, have been replaced by mechanically-made joints where there is now no measurable electrical loss. Hardware is zinc-galvanized, lasts many years. Insulators withstand extremes of weather and reduce electrical losses; and they are supported on pins of selected, seasoned wood.

Construction methods too have progressed. For example, in place of the large gang with pikes and peavies, there is a motor-driven machine which, in a few minutes, digs the hole and raises the pole.

Telegraph Summary

		1943	1942
Cost of prop. and equip.	$000	52,553	49,193
Gross revenues	$000	16,991	14,826
Operating expenses	$000	12,952	11,925
Employees	No.	8,330	7,544
Salaries and wages	$000	12,598	11,424
Telegrams sent	No. (000)	14,766	13,661
Rec'd. from U. S.	No. (000)	1,703	1,761
Cablegrams*	No. (000)	3,047	2,832
Money transfers	No. (000)	7,677	5,440
Pole-line mileage		52,414	52,413
Wire mileage		384,350	381,953

*Exclusive of wireless messages to vessels at sea.
Source: DBS Telegraph and Cable Statistics, 1943.

Can. Marconi

Canadian Marconi Co., which manufactures radio equipment for every type of service, furnishes equipment on a rental basis to commercial operators, and operates radio and telegraph communications systems, has converted all departments largely to activities for war purposes. Operations have been at capacity.

The manufacturing plant has been devoted almost entirely to the making of equipment for military or other war-essential purposes, while the radio telephone services, to overseas points, have been operated under close government control.

The company is controlled by Canmar Investment Co. In April, 1938, Cables & Wireless, Ltd., of London, England, acquired 2,500 class A voting shares of Canmar from Lazard Bros. & Co., London, out of 5,000 outstanding shares, thus giving Cables & Wireless control. At the same time, Cables & Wireless acquired from Radio Corp. of America 11,500 class B nonvoting shares of Canmar.

Conversion of plant and equipment to meet peacetime demands is expected to present no serious problem.

Montreal Tel.

Montreal Telegraph Co. owns about 22,000 miles of wire in eastern Canada, northern New York, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan. In 1881 these lines were leased to the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co. of Canada, which lease was assumed by the Canadian National Telegraphs at an annual payment of $160,000.

Out of this revenue, the company has paid 8% ($3.20) annually in dividends, less Canadian government income tax, payable quarterly. After deducting taxes, which increased from time to time, actual payments made have been: 65 cents a share during first three quarters of 1940, 55 cents in final quarter of 1940 and first two quarters of 1941, 43 cents each in subsequent four quarters, 48 cents quarterly since.

In January, 1930, the Quebec Government made a claim for $38,376 tax payments. This claim has been in litigation ever since. The Quebec Government made another tax claim for $26,518 in 1942. Court decision on the case is being awaited.

Saskatch'n Defers Plan To Enter Timber Trade

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—The Saskatchewan CCF Government has dropped its plan of last fall to buy 20% of the 1944-5 timber cut of Saskatchewan operators and sell it both direct to farmers and through co-operative outlets.

Operation of a provincial timber marketing board has been shelved, at least until Germany's fall.

Here, again, the leftist provincial government has collided with Ottawa. An earlier example was the National War Labor Board's veto of Saskatchewan legislation calling for two weeks' holidays with pay in industry, instead of the standard single week. Saskatchewan's current jurisdictional clashes are reminiscent of early years of the Alberta Social Credit Government, when conflicts with Dominion authority were aired in the courts.

Saskatchewan CCF Resources Minister J. L. Phelps gives this version of the rise and fall of the forest products marketing project: The province, he says, won the approval of 90% of Saskatchewan timber operators; received an assurance from the regional office of the federal timber controller that the proposed provincial operations wouldn't contravene federal regulations. When the same query was put to Timber Controller A. H. Williamson, the answer was that the scheme would interfere with Saskatchewan supply generally, according to Phelps.

The controller is reported to have ruled that if Saskatchewan went ahead with the plan, its timber sales would have to be made through licensed retailers, and within producers' price ceilings. It was the official limitation of trade channels rather than of price that killed the scheme, Phelps says.

And, as might be expected, the CCF Government sees in the timber controller's action the influence of "big business."

"This is a straight fight between big business and the right of the people of Saskatchewan to socially use and distribute their own natural products," was Phelps' interpretation.

Trojan Gold Mines advises that a heavy drill is enroute to the property in Privat twp., Que. Meanwhile trenching is proceeding along the zone at regular intervals, with assays of $13.65 obtained in No. 4 trench.

RELIABLE and satisfactory service is available in the districts served by this Company.

An adequate power supply is available for factories, shops and industrial plants.

Eastern Light & Power Company, Limited

Sydney — North Sydney
New Waterford — Sydney Mines

UNDERGROUND CONDUIT and POLE-LINE INSTALLATIONS for

Telephone-Power-Ornamental Lighting
Airport-Highway and Traffic Signals

CONDUIT AND POLE-LINE CONTRACTORS — SCIENCE AND PRACTICE

PAR-TEX FOUNDATION CO. LIMITED

Public Utility Contractors

TORONTO

COMPANY REPORTS

Mercury Mills

Mercury Mills Ltd. shows a substantially increased net profit in 1944 over the previous year. During the year an initial quarterly stock dividend of 20c a share was declared on common stock, and a second quarterly dividend of a similar amount has been paid since the conclusion of the fiscal year.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$518,792	$378,994
Less: Depreciation	147,914	171,934
Bond interest	30,560	38,837
Inc. tax res.‡	203,000	67,300
Net profit	137,318	100,723
Less divd.	18,893	....
Surplus for year	118,425	100,723

*Note: Co.'s report incls. ref. EPT on net profits and surplus for year.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	16.98	9.76
After deprec.	12.14	5.33
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$1.45	$1.27
Incl. ref. EPT	1.66	1.27
Paid	0.20	nil

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$485,799	$437,801
Accts. rec.	332,025	431,384
Inventories	1,112,395	1,124,285
Total curr. assets	1,930,219	1,993,450
Misc. assets‡	39,832	27,151
Fixed assets*	1,232,683	1,317,772
Total assets	3,202,734	3,338,373
Accts. & tax res.	431,187	715,230
Bond payt. due	....	30,000
Total curr. liab.	431,187	745,230
Conting. res.	226,698	226,698
Funded debt	800,000	728,700
Capital stock	1,128,167	1,060,667
Capital surplus	88,640	88,640
Earned surplus‡	528,042	488,418
*After depr. of	2,145,282	1,878,816
‡Inc. refund. EPT	20,979	1,479
Working capital	1,499,032	1,248,209

Placer Development

In the year ended April 30, 1944, Placer Development reduced its holding in Bulolo Gold Dredging by 50,000 shares to 250,000 shares, this being the only important change reported in the company's investment portfolio.

At April 30, 1944, Bulolo holdings were carried at $5,250,000 against $6,300,576 a year earlier.

Company also holds 1,150,000 shares of Pato Consolidated, 615,000 shares of Asnazu, and shares in other companies in the placer category.

At April 30, 1944, cash was $1,629,433, loans and advances totalled $475,865, Dominion and Australian bonds were $456,080 and investment portfolio aside from Bulolo shares totalled $2,785,947. Current liabilities were $320,173.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1944	1943
Net profit	$334,107	$364,813
Less: Divds.	372,000	372,000
Deficit for year	37,893	7,187
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Earned	$0.45	$0.49
Paid	0.50	0.50

Home Oil Co.

Estimated net profit of $303,851 or 17 cents a share realized by Home Oil Co. in 1944 was after writing off $1.1 millions for depreciation, deferred development and depletion.

Nearly a million dollars was spent on development during the year, bringing development expenditures to $5 millions since the war began.

With 19 producing wells in Turner Valley and interests in others, Home had a gross production income of $2.1 millions last year from which $246,530 was deducted for royalties.

Investments at the end of 1944 included 15,000 shares of Royalite Oil Co. carried at $465,000.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Prod'n revenue	$2,095,580	$2,251,864
Less: Royalties	246,530	273,467
Net prod'n rev.	1,849,050	1,978,397
Add: Invest. inc.	37,480	30,967
Other income	54,890	27,352
Total net rev.	1,941,420	2,036,716
Less: Oper. exps.	340,481	271,977
Depreciation	158,077	115,000
Depl. & dev. w/o	932,011	1,277,013
Taxes	207,000	135,000
Net profit	303,851	237,117
Less: Dividends	264,000	264,000
Surplus for year	39,851	*26,883

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Earned	0.17	0.13
Paid	0.15	0.15

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & govt. bds.	$1,128,608	$941,620
Accts. rec.	194,426	246,610
Mater. & suppl.	46,643	40,342
Total curr. assets	1,369,677	1,228,572
Prepaid expens., etc.	36,395	10,969
Inv. & adv. to sub. co.	60,971	....
Other investments‡	610,442	612,880
Lands, leases	2,121,916	2,024,047
Bldgs. & equip.*	324,728	315,170
Total assets	4,524,129	4,191,638
Total curr. liab.	240,231	184,004
Deferred credits	383	383
Depl. reserve	1,018,108	761,635
Capital stock	2,714,820	2,714,820
Surplus	550,588	510,738
*After depr. of	513,286	358,137
‡Market value	440,000	400,000
Working capital	1,129,445	1,044,568

Provincial Paper

Provincial Paper Co. reports that net earnings increased moderately during 1944, and after allowing for increased income and excess profits taxes, retained net profit was $26,920 higher than in 1943. Funded debt was reduced by $122,000 while working capital increased $168,175.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,154,904	$1,092,380
Less: Deprec.	300,000	300,000
Bond int.	158,904	164,405
U. S. exch. prem.	17,188	17,383
Inc. tax res.‡	426,000	385,000
Net profit‡	252,812	225,892
Less: Pref. div.	245,000	245,000
Surplus for year	7,812	*19,108
‡Incl. refund. EPT	43,300	35,351

*Deficit.

‡Note: Co.'s report incls. ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Times Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	6.56	6.01
After deprec.	4.85	4.36
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$7.22	$6.45
Incl. ref. EPT	8.47	7.47
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.08	d0.19
Incl. ref. EPT	0.31	0.16
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,647,051	$1,524,763
Accts. rec.	1,045,697	970,453
Inventories	1,542,987	1,470,212
Total curr. assets	4,235,735	3,965,428
Invests., etc.‡	331,607	290,519
Fixed assets	9,870,505	9,850,576
Total assets	14,437,067	14,106,523
Total curr. liab.	620,971	518,849
Funded debt	2,848,500	2,970,500
Deprec. res.	5,357,201	5,057,202
General res.	621,286	621,286
Capital stock	3,600,000	3,600,000
Surplus‡	1,390,009	1,338,686
‡Incl. refund. EPT	109,500	66,000
Working capital	3,614,764	3,446,580

Canadian Celanese

Annual report of Canadian Celanese Ltd. for 1944 shows a moderate reduction in operating profit which was reflected in reduced taxes and a smaller refundable portion, but a slight improvement in distributable net profit resulting from the 1944 amendment to the Excess Profit Tax Act permitting upward adjustment of standard profits in proportion to additional capital employed. A participation dividend of 57c. a share was declared payable on the preferred on Mar. 31, 1945.

President Camille Dreyfus states that present war conditions have retarded the normal expansion of the company's business, but considerable thought is being given to the future growth of the company. A large portion of proceeds from the sale of debentures in 1944 is to be utilized for improving and expanding manufacturing facilities. Plant expenditures totalled over $1 million.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$4,852,504	$5,048,740
Less: Deprec.	643,547	512,035
Inc. tax, etc.‡	2,745,000	3,100,000
Amort. pats., etc.	69,986	67,997
Net profit*	1,393,971	1,368,708
Less: Inc. rts. int.	122,400	122,400
Pref. divds.	700,000	700,000
Pref. part. divd.	53,000	94,000
Com. divds.	520,818	520,818
Deficit for year	2,247	68,510
‡Incl. refund. EPT	371,000	447,000

*Note:—Co.'s report incls. ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Times Funding Rights' Requirements		
Earned	13.89	11.16
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$12.72	$12.40
Incl. ref. EPT	16.43	16.93
Paid	$7+0.53*	$7+0.94*
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.98	1.89
Incl. ref. EPT	3.27	3.43
Paid	2.00	2.00

*Participating div. based on profit of previous year.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$4,887,055	$1,138,136
Investments‡	4,875,191	3,741,824
Accts. rec.	974,862	948,703
Inventories	1,857,191	2,003,692
Total curr. assets	12,494,299	7,832,355
Def. & prep. chgs.	224,161	108,609
Invest., etc.‡	1,235,374	867,374
Fund re inc. rts.	367,200	367,200
Fixed assets	14,840,050	13,920,259
Patents, etc.	1,027,378	1,019,964
Total assets	30,288,962	24,110,961
Accts., tax. pay, etc.	2,062,692	1,903,551
Int. on inc. rts.	62,499	64,177
Total curr. liab.	2,125,191	1,967,728
Depr. & amort. res.	6,354,438	5,840,954
Invent. & spec. res.	556,000	606,000
Debentures	5,000,000	....
Fund re inc. rts.	367,211	367,210
Capital stock	11,169,045	11,169,045
Distrib. surplus	62,500	62,500
Surplus‡	4,654,277	4,288,524
‡Incl. refund. EPT	1,040,000	672,000
‡Mkt. val., approx.	5,309,700	4,275,100
Working capital	10,369,108	5,864,627

Société Nationale

Société Nationale De Fiducie reports that net profit in 1944 was $41,139 as compared with $42,484 in the previous year. Mortgages in 1944 amounted to $71,892 as against $57,652 in 1943. President Victor Morin states that the company's reserve fund has been increased to $325,000.

	1944	1943
Liab. to public, etc.*	$615,274	$716,332
Shareholders' equity	653,262	632,563
*Secured by:		
Mortgages	71,892	57,652
Office furniture	1,653	2,375
Realty for sale	87,380	147,966
Liquid assets‡	1,107,611	1,140,902
Total	1,268,536	1,348,895
‡Includes stocks and bonds.		
Estates account	18,448,217	17,839,290
Earned per share‡	$17.32	$18.88
Paid	5.00	5.00

‡Based on amount paid up on subscribed capital.

Godfrey Realty Corp. shares have been admitted to the listed section of the Montreal Curb Market. The listing comprises 8,400 shares. Godfrey Realty owns and operates the Confederation Building in Montreal.

must have been built, it says, within two years of the European war's end. New forms of building are advocated for permanent houses despite the fact that the public is slow to accept building changes. In an experimental area in Northolt, a new form of construction has been devised which makes it possible to put up houses or flats in 900 site manhours as against 2,200 by normal methods. As a consequence the committee has recommended that the greater part of the immediate deficiency be remedied by the building of permanent houses, if necessary of nontraditional construction, rather than by temporary construction.

W.C.P. & CO.

A Proud Record

In recent years the public utility systems of Canada have been called upon to meet a heavy increase in the demand for their services. It is to their credit that they have met this demand in spite of the trying conditions of a nation at war.

Since establishment, this organization has been instrumental in placing many millions of dollars of investors funds in public utility securities. We are proud of thus having had some small part in promoting the industrial growth of Canada.

W. C. Pitfield & Company
Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA VANCOUVER
HALIFAX SAINT JOHN MONCTON

Beauharnois Generating Station—one of the power developments of Hydro-Quebec. Installed capacity is 650,000 HP

Greater Post-War Power

MEANS A GREATER CANADA – A GREATER QUEBEC

The history of this war will be written in terms of power—manpower and electrical power. For, the electrical power provided by Quebec has turned the wheels that have helped produce so much of the war materiel for our fighting forces. It can truly share in the glory of victory.

When peace comes, this biggest natural resource that Quebec possesses will be directed into channels to provide power for the Canada of to-morrow. More power will be available. More power will be used. A greater Canada—a greater Quebec will rise upon the foundations that this mighty natural resource, this tremendous energy will provide.

Hydro-Quebec, with generating stations at Beauharnois, Cedar Rapids, Chambly and Back River, will continue to provide the same essential service in this new era that has contributed so much to victory during the years of war.

Hydro-Quebec
MONTREAL

Quebec's Power Output at Record Levels

(Continued from page 19)

the public. The Quebec Government has as yet made no settlement with the stockholders regarding the price to be paid for the properties.

Total capacity of the Montreal Island Power plant is 40,000 h.p. The plant is situated on the Riviere des Prairies, a tributary of the Ottawa river running on the north side of the island of Montreal. Power was sold under contract to the parent company, now goes to Quebec Hydro. A dam across the river forms a reservoir and permits production of the power.

The plant originally was intended to have a larger capacity, through addition of four units to the present six units now in operation. It was found, however, that the flow of water was insufficient for any further increase in facilities.

During the war, revenues have been increased slightly as result of sale of some secondary power to war industries, in addition to the regular annual revenue of $760,000 from sale of primary power. Sale of primary power has been sufficient to take care only of fixed charges, without much income available for equity holders.

Ottawa Valley Pr.

Ottawa Valley Power Co., a subsidiary of Calgary Power Co., owns or holds under lease all the water power rights in Quebec at Chats Falls, on the Ottawa river. The waterpower rights in Ontario at this site are held through lease from the province of Ontario by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission with whom the company jointly developed the site. All of Ottawa Valley Power's production, of 96,000 h.p. annually, is sold under long term contract to Ontario Hydro.

Calgary Power owns 85% of the shares and 41% of the debentures of Ottawa Valley Power. A three-year option to purchase all the capital stock of the company, granted to the Ontario Hydro in 1937, expired Feb. 4, 1940, without being exercised.

The company publishes no balance sheet. Earnings in 1942 before depreciation and income taxes amounted to $395,664 against $1,038,942 in 1941. Earnings available for bond and debenture interest amounted to $599,276 against $661,419. The fact that income is fixed from year to year has made the company's earnings vulnerable to wartime expense and tax increases.

Power In Industry

Consumption of Electricity in Manufacturing and Mining Industries, 1942
(Millions of kilowatt hours)

Chief Industries:	Purchased from Central Elec. Stations pwr. and light	Purchased from Central Elec. Stations other purposes	Generated by industries	Total
Manufacturing:				
Pulp and paper	4,963	1,707	2,026	8,696
Nonferrous metal	1,103	7,574	275	8,052
Acids, alkalies	431	1,356	110	1,897
Prim. iron and steel	277	1,378	113	1,769
Cotton yarn and cloth	229	22	34	285
Rubber goods, footwear	115	...	12	127
Silk and artif. silk	104	...	28	131
Slaught. meat pack.	105	...	...	105
Flour and feed mills	130	...	24	154
Cement	155	...	...	155
Rly. roll. stock	140	1	9	150
Total all manufacturing	10,032	13,619	3,345	29,996
Mining:				
Metal	1,338	...	241	1,579
Nonmetal	172	...	5	177
Sand, gravel, stone	30	...	1	30
Fuels	173	...	51	224
Total mining	1,713	...	298	2,010
Total manufacturing and mining	11,745	13,619	3,643	29,007

Source: DBS Report, use of Electric Power in manufacturing and mining industries in Canada, 1942.

Shawinigan

Shawinigan Water & Power Co. has continued operations around record levels during the past year, with total amount of electric power produced and purchased during 1944 over 6,910 million kilowatt hours.

Although there has been curtailment of demand for power for certain war purposes, there has been offsetting demand elsewhere. Reduced output of aluminum has brought about the cancellation of certain contracts, but new contracts covering 16,000 h.p. were entered into last year with various long-established industries and 33,300 h.p. were sold under short term contracts to industries engaged in production of war materials. Contracts expiring during the year, covering 49,325 h.p. were renewed.

Operating in the industrial province of Quebec, Shawinigan Water & Power Co. is one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. At the end of 1944 Shawinigan was serving 490 communities, and in addition to its large sales of power for industrial purposes was providing electricity to 105,000 domestic, commercial and small power users.

There was no further expansion of power production facilities by Shawinigan this past year, but some $1,432,000 was spent for new equipment in station and substations, and for additions to transmission and distribution systems.

Conscious that the end of the war will bring at least a temporary decline in power demand in certain directions, the Shawinigan management has been giving much attention to the attraction of new industries to its territory after the war. Some small industries already have been started up, and others are being sought.

The company has been outstanding in its efforts to increase rural use of electricity, and each year in the past has extended its rural services in territories where the service given could not be provided at a profit. The company has been willing to take a small loss in its rural extension work, in order to provide a service to the province; this policy has won for the company considerable goodwill.

Last year, easing of restrictions on certain material supplies enabled the company to construct more than 300 miles of rural power lines, and for 1945 an additional 300 miles is scheduled.

Growing in importance has been the chemical branch of the company under the subsidiary, Shawinigan Chemicals.

The chemical company has developed into a leading producer of chemical and metallurgical products. During the war, production has gone for war purposes, but it is believed probable that many new products will have wide peacetime use. The company maintains a large research department, which before the war, as well as in recent years, was constantly developing new products and new processes. The company also has been prominent in encouragement and financial aid to technical education in Quebec.

Present high tax loads have prevented the Shawinigan company from gaining benefits, in net income, from the big increase in gross revenues during the war years. Earnings last year amounted to $1.07 a share on common, excluding refundable part of Excess Profits Tax, and $1.13 a share, including refundable EPT.

Recently, further bond refunding operations have been undertaken. As result of the latest refunding measures, the interest coupon rate on over $52 millions of the company's bonds has been reduced to $3½% from 4½%, and the company's obligation to pay principal and interest on its bonds in New York funds, which has often proved onerous in the past, has been reduced by over 50%.

While, under present tax schedules, the savings in fixed charges will not have their full effect on earnings available for dividends, the interest saving may have more importance in the future, should present tax rates be modified.

Saguenay Power

Saguenay Power Co., controlled by Aluminium, Ltd., has been operating its plant—one of the largest hydroelectric generating plants in Canada—at capacity during the war, to provide maximum power supply for the aluminum and other important industries in the Saguenay River and Lake St. John areas of Quebec.

Since completion of the Shipshaw development, the power supply situation in the province has eased a bit. In recent months there has been a lessened demand for power for aluminum production due to curtailment of operations at Arvida.

Saguenay Power's financial statement for 1944 has not yet been issued, but for the first nine months of last year gross revenues declined to $4,098,954 from $4,398,500 in first nine months of 1943, with net income lower, at $820,662 against $859,514.

Chief customers of Saguenay power are the Aluminum Co. of Canada, Shawinigan Water & Power Co. and Price Bros. & Co.

With the end of wartime production of aluminum, the probabilities are that operations at Shipshaw will be curtailed drastically and that the Aluminum Co. will continue to buy power from Saguenay. Pulp and paper operations—and resulting demand for power by this industry—are likely to increase when present wartime difficulties affecting the paper plants disappear.

Aluminum, Ltd., owns 53-2/3% of Saguenay Power common stock, Shawinigan owns 20% and the balance is owned by Duke-Price private interests. Public interest is in the bonds and preferred stock. Earnings have been sufficient to permit payment of $4 annually in dividends on the common.

Saguenay sells on long term contracts to its customers, and the end of the war will bring re-establishment of these contracts—temporarily suspended during the wartime emergency.

St. Maurice Power

St. Maurice Power Corp., jointly owned by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. and Brown Corp., has operated its expanded plant facilities at close to capacity this past year.

The company owns a water-power site and hydro-electric plant at La Tuque, on the St. Maurice River, in Quebec. Under an agreement Shawinigan has operated the development, at the expense of the corporation, as part of the Shawinigan hydro-electric system on the St. Maurice.

The company's power plant came into commercial operation in September, 1940. Initial installation was 178,000 h.p., but capacity has since been increased to 222,500 h.p., with the latest new unit, of 44,500 h.p., completed in 1943.

The power house, when built, was designed to permit installation of six units, or two more than the four originally constructed. Accordingly, apart from a certain amount of dredging, little work was involved in increasing the capacity of the plant, beyond placing the equipment.

Part of the output of the LaTuque plant is taken by Brown Corp. in connection with its sulphate pulp operations at LaTuque, though the major part of the production goes to Shawinigan for distribution through its system to various industries.

Due to wartime demand for power, revenues of the company have increased much more rapidly than had originally been anticipated. Gross earnings in 1942 (latest figures available) totalled $1,550,413. Net profit after all charges including taxes totalled $83,386.

COMPANY REPORTS

Dominion Fabrics

Though sales were off somewhat for Dominion Fabrics for 1944, consolidated net profits were higher than those for the previous year. During the year the company found it necessary for the first time to adjust its cost of cotton under the arrangement entered into with the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corp. There was an increased demand during the year for the company's products, not only in Canada, but from other parts of the Empire, Thomas Camelford, president reports.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net oper. profit	$259,325	$255,780
Less: Deprec.	34,715	34,360
Prov. for taxes	91,000	95,000
Net profit	133,610	126,420
Less: 1st pf. div.	27,000	27,000
2nd pf. div.	30,000	30,000
Common div.	56,000	56,000
Surplus for year	20,610	13,420
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.	$14.85	$14.05
Paid	3.00	3.00
2nd pref.	5.33	4.97
Paid	1.50	1.50
Common	1.09	0.99
Paid	0.80	0.80
CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET		
As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$339,690	$408,296
Ins. & misc. invest.	12,373	11,713
Accounts rec.	257,445	116,081
Inventories	222,352	250,175
Total curr. assets	831,869	786,265
Misc. assets▲	20,161	20,340
Fixed assets*	388,713	415,528
Total assets	1,240,743	1,222,133
Bank overdraft	3,782	......
Accts. & taxes pay.	75,725	83,358
Dividend pay.	28,250	28,250
Total curr. liabs.	107,757	111,608
Capital stock	467,500	467,500
Surplus▲	663,480	643,025
*After deprec. of	1,019,207	984,493
▲Incl: refund. EPT.	13,477	13,477
Working capital	724,112	674,657

More than Seventy-five Years' Experience in the Production of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates and all Monetary Documents

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA
263 Wellington Street

511 Place d'Armes MONTREAL
1110 Montreal Trust Bldg. TORONTO

The Old Canadian Company — Established 1866

HOWARD W. PILLOW, President
CHARLES G. COWAN, Vice-Pres. & Man. Dir.
G. HAROLD BURLAND, Sec. Treas.

Buy War Savings Certificates and War Savings Stamps

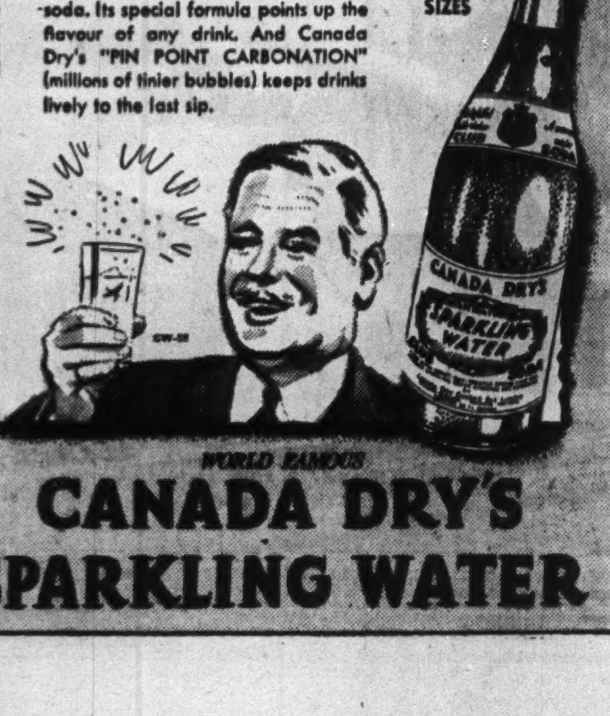
Support the CANADIAN RED CROSS

Compliments of "EXPORT" Cigarettes

Don't Gamble!

WHY spoil drinks with tap water or ordinary soda? For fullest enjoyment, use Canada Dry's SPARKLING WATER ; ; ; the world's most popular club soda. Its special formula points up the flavour of any drink. And Canada Dry's "PIN POINT CARBONATION" (millions of tinier bubbles) keeps drinks lively to the last sip.

THREE CONVENIENT SIZES



WORLD FAMOUS CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING WATER

Canadian Securities

Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility *and* Industrial Financing

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

510 Hastings St. West — VANCOUVER OFFICE, V. B. Williams, Manager — Telephone PA. 7454

"LOOK DADDY..."

"YES, son, you've run into a scientific principle it would take an Edison to explain—the power of one metallic body to attract another. It's called magnetism."

Perhaps Dad should have gone on to explain that the power of attraction does not stop at metallic bodies. It enters into human relations. People attract people, conditions attract industries. And low-cost electrical power and the high reputation of Quebec workers are two magnets that have been attracting business to the Province of Quebec over a number of years.

Low-cost electrical power is the mother of mechanized industry. Mechanized industry, in turn, begets mass production. Mass production is said by all leading students of the times to be the foundation of the economy to come.

Quebec Province has reason to look with every confidence upon the shadow of things to come. Her security is anchored upon the bed-rock of two essentials of profitable industry—low-cost electrical power and the presence of some of the best workers in the world. These powerful magnets have played an important part in Quebec's prosperity of the past. They are destined to play even a larger one in the post-war era of mass production.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.
SHAWINIGAN CHEMICALS LIMITED • QUEBEC POWER COMPANY
associated and subsidiary companies

ELECTRICAL POWER • INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS • ENGINEERING • TRANSPORTATION • CONSTRUCTION

IN STEP with INDUSTRY

IN its war time work of developing and supplying paint products essential to the nation's war effort International Paints has acquired new technical skills, new production methods.

These new techniques, backed by long years of scientific research in plant and laboratory, have resulted in creating a still higher standard of rugged durability in every paint and finish bearing the "International" label.

International Paints (Canada) Limited

HALIFAX · SAINT JOHN · MONTREAL · TORONTO · WINNIPEG · VANCOUVER

Though Warworker Load Still Heavy Urban Transit Cos. Plan for Postwar

For the fifth successive year, war conditions continued to be the dominating influence on the operations of urban transportation systems in Canada. Coupled with the necessity of transporting workers to offices and war plants was the further reduction in the use of automobiles resulting from gas rationing and lack of tires. As a consequence there was a further increase in traffic on trams, streetcars and buses in 1944 which taxed facilities to capacity.

Typical of all Canadian industrial cities was the increase in passenger traffic in Montreal and Toronto. Montreal, whose traffic increased 11% in 1943 over the previous year, recorded an increase of 1.8% in 1944. The Toronto Transportation System, which showed an increase of 16.7% in 1943, again jumped 5.4% in 1944.

It has been found that the most effective way for meeting the demand placed on urban traffic facilities is staggered hours. Business and industrial firms continued their co-operation during 1944 by arranging the opening and closing times for large numbers of workers so that the high peaks of morning and evening rush hours would be flattened out over longer periods.

Officials of various transportation companies report that the public has been increasingly co-operative and realizes the difficulties which transit services have had to face.

Long-term trend to more city-dwelling in Canada has focused public attention on "big-city" transit plans, of which the latest has just been put forth by Toronto's transportation commission.

Montreal Trams

Last year Montreal Tramways Co. carried more than 361 million revenue passengers, compared with 354.3 millions in 1943. In 1929 the figure was 208.9 million passengers or 152.1 millions less than in 1944.

The company owns and operates tramways and motor coach, transportation systems covering all of Montreal, suburbs on Montreal Island and to Longueuil on the south shore. In addition it operates long distance coach systems through subsidiaries. For its right to operate tramways in Montreal and its right of way over city streets the company has a contract with the city setting out the terms under which revenues are to be distributed.

Appointment of controllers by the Federal government to direct the company's affairs became effective Aug. 12, 1944, to end a strike which began Aug. 3, 1944. Two controllers were appointed for a definite 60-day period and have continued in control.

Total gross revenue for 1943 was $21,890,166, an increase of $2,052,807 over 1942. Total expenses including taxes and the City of Montreal rental for 1943, amounted to $21,887,234, an increase of $2,111,330 over 1942. Most of this increase was in the wage bill.

Ottawa Electric

Ottawa Electric Co. owns and operates without competition the entire electric street railway system of the City of Ottawa and suburbs, including connecting lines to the City of Hull, Que.

Operations have expanded considerably since the outbreak of war and, at the end of 1943, volume of business continued to show a substantial increase. With only a limited amount of new equipment, traffic handled has soared and gross revenue has advanced from $1,357,194 in 1939 to $3,253,312 in 1943. In 1943 the company paid a dividend of $2 plus an extra of 20 cents a share in contrast with a dividend of $1.60 and an extra of 50 cents a share the year before.

Prov. Transport

Provincial Transport Co. handled a record volume of traffic in 1944. Interurban operations were again confined to short-haul business and traffic on all routes was very heavy. Demands made upon the company by war plants were met although this was accomplished by reducing the number of vehicles available for interurban services. Interurban and war plant services covered 9,081,236 miles during the year, an increase of 1,279,985 over 1943, carrying 10,101,299 passengers, an increase of 1,731,224.

Shortage of equipment and repair parts, constant heavy loading and manpower problems were again experienced last year, stated W. S. Hart, president, in the annual report. Although 26 new vehicles were delivered to the company during the year, none could be retired from service, and the company found it necessary to supplement the fleet with buses leased from other owners. The company has received permission, however, to purchase 25 coaches from the 1945 Canadian quota, it was stated.

In addition to being one of the largest operators of coach lines in Canada, conducting services from Montreal to principal cities in Ontario and Quebec, the company operates municipal bus routes in Kingston, Ont., and Sherbrooke Que. Traffic continued to increase in these centres in 1944.

T. T. C.

The Toronto Transportation Commission, which is owned by the city of Toronto, provides urban transportation within the city and to surrounding municipalities. Gray Coach Lines, the inter-city bus service which covers most of southern Ontario, is a wholly owned subsidiary.

In 1943, the latest year for which complete figures are available, gross revenue again established a new record, exceeding $20 millions for the first time, and showing increases of more than $2 millions over the previous year and $5 millions over the pre-war record year of 1929. The number of revenue passengers carried on the street cars and buses of the city system totalled 278,539,341, a gain of 40 million passengers over the previous year. In 1944, a gain of 5.4% in the number of passengers carried was recorded. Traffic is still increasing though not as sharply as in the past few years.

Operating costs in 1943 were considerably higher, reflecting not only about three and one half million more miles of service provided, but increases in costs for wages and materials.

The Commission was unable to get a single new street car or bus in 1943, and if 250 modern street cars had not been purchased prior to the entry of the United States into the war, the situation would have been very serious, it is stated.

As a result of the curtailment of services ordered by the Dominion Transit Controller, gross revenue of Gray Coach Lines in 1943 recorded a decline amounting to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. At the end of the year the Commission owned 945 passenger street cars, 71 electric service cars, which include 28 snow sweepers, 16 snow ploughs and scraper cars; 359 motor buses and coaches, 34 motor trucks, and 14 motor snow ploughs and sanders.

Investment in government and municipal bonds totalled over $11.8 millions as compared with $8.2 millions in 1942. Debenture debt of the Commission at Dec. 31, 1943 was $13.3 millions as against 15.2 millions at the end of 1942.

In July, 1943, free transportation on Sundays was granted to uniformed men and women in the services, and on Sundays to each child accompanied by an adult.

Earlier this month it was announced that the Commission plans to build a $51 millions subway system to provide rapid transit in Toronto's main traffic arteries. Approval of the City Council will be sought as soon as possible, and TTC officials state that the Commission will be ready to start work almost immediately after the war's end. It is expected that the project will take about ten years.

BOUQUETS FROM OUR MAIL BAG

Extracts from Letters to the British Columbia Telephone Company:

An Army General writes:

"I would like the telephone men and women of British Columbia to know that the work they are doing is vital to the war effort; and I welcome this opportunity to thank them on behalf of the armed forces for the services they have already rendered."

A Shipyard Executive writes:

"Please assure the men and women of your company, who keep the telephone system of war industries running smoothly, that they are doing just as worthy a piece of work as any man or woman in the shipyards or any other war industry."

A Police Commissioner writes:

"A good many of the kindly references received by this force actually resolved out of the understanding and expeditious services of your staff."

A U.S. Army Engineer writes:

"At the time . . . the security of the North American continent was menaced by our common enemy. The wholehearted co-operation shown by your organization has played an important part in the operations that defeated this threat."

A Business Man writes:

"The operator was to a great extent instrumental in getting medical attention promptly, which saved the life of my mother."

A Civilian Defence Secretary writes:

"It was decided to express the thanks of the meeting for the co-operation shown by your operators with the fire fighters of the district."

British Columbia Telephone Co.

B. C. Tests Small Log Salvage But Processing Costs Seen High

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Utilization of small logs left after primary woods operations on the B. C. coast is proving satisfactory, although costlier than the use of normal-size logs, President Harold Foley of the Powell River Co. reports.

It will be remembered that Powell River joined with Comox Logging & Railway Co. and the provincial government in tests of whether logging "waste" could be collected, shipped and manufactured into pulp on a satisfactory economic basis. Experiments of the past year and a half brought encouraging results, although much ground remains to be covered; none of the three parties concerned is ready to admit that all the facts are known.

If even a small proportion of the logging debris can be economically used for B. C. secondary industry, it will add to revenues of the province and to employment.

"If the logger can't bring out this material and sell it low enough to make its use attractive—and if the government requires that it be brought out from the woods—the government's duty is to see that it may be logged on an economical basis. Royalties might be waived altogether or at least reduced. Even subsidies might be warranted."

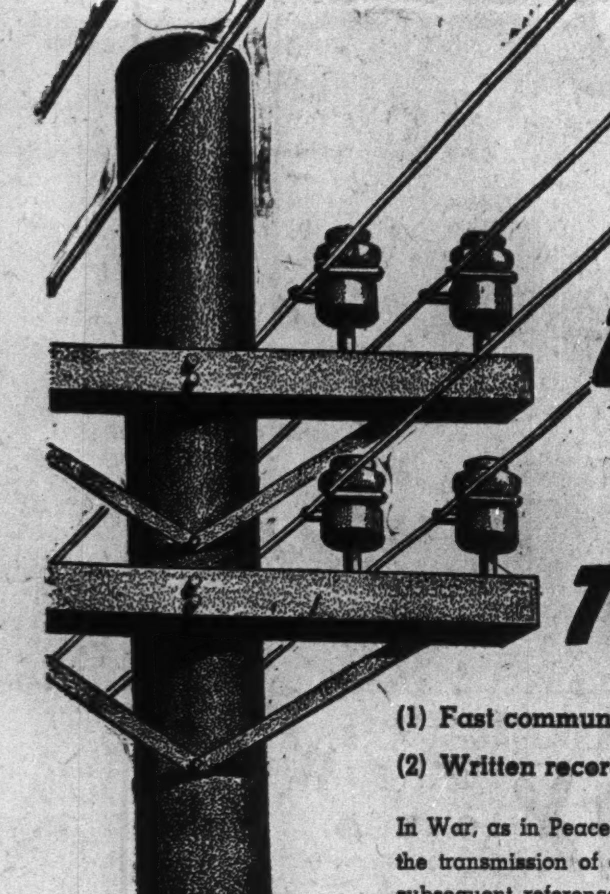
Control Transferred Of E. Leonard & Sons

Control of E. Leonard & Sons Ltd. of London, Ont., has recently been transferred from the Leonard family to a new company consisting largely of employees of the old firm it has been announced.

The old company, established in 1834 as engine manufacturers and foundry, has been engaged in recent years in the manufacture of steam power plant equipment, steel tank and plate work and as machinists and foundrymen. It has recently completed many contracts of special type for the war effort and holds several contracts with government departments, it is stated.

The company will continue to manufacture the present lines, including the Leonard-Badenhausen steam generator and allied equipment and has also secured selling and manufacturing rights in Canada for the Frederick Underfeed Stokers, it is stated. It has also been appointed Canadian manufacturer for the equipment sold to the process industries by the Patterson Foundry & Machine Company of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Colonel Ibbotson Leonard who has been president and general manager since 1923 will continue as a director and take an active part in the affairs of the company. Harry G. Stead, who was appointed chief engineer in 1937, has been appointed president but will continue also as chief engineer. Colonel H. A. McKay, vice-president of the new company, will assume the duties of managing director; C. E. Jarmain will be treasurer; Robert Lake is appointed a director and Miss Alice Clark continues as secretary.



WAR EXPERIENCE PROVES TWO FACTS—

(1) Fast communications are vital.

(2) Written records are essential.

In War, as in Peace, telegraphs meet these two requirements by speeding the transmission of communications and providing permanent records for subsequent reference. And the cost is moderate. Note the following rate examples for rush telegrams, day and night lettergrams.

RATE FOR A 10 WORD RUSH TELEGRAM OR A 50 WORD NIGHT-LETTERGRAM

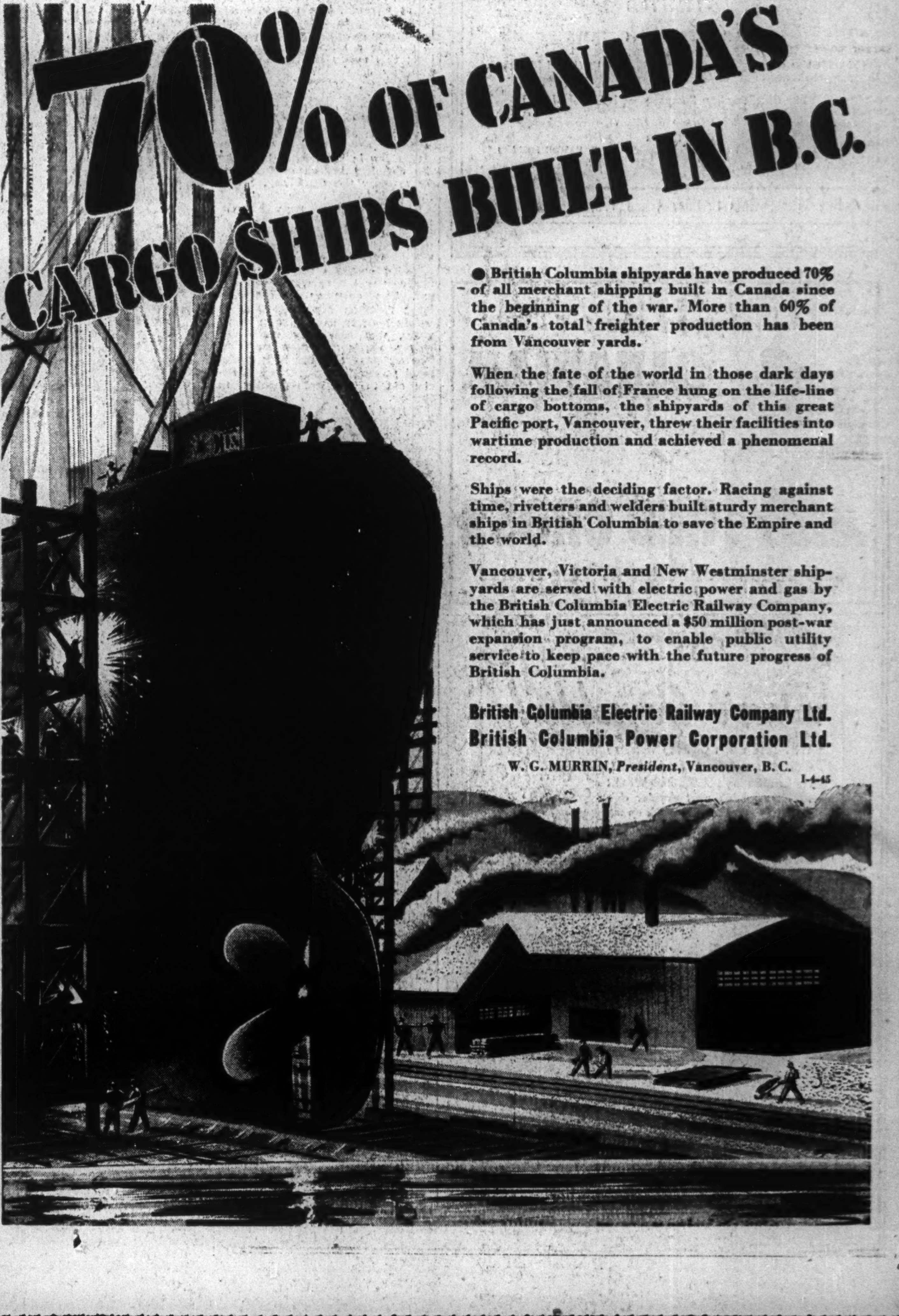
MONTREAL TO:	RATE	TORONTO TO:	RATE
Halifax, N.S.	40c.	Halifax, N.S.	45c.
Saint John, N.B.	40c.	Saint John, N.B.	45c.
Quebec, P.Q.	30c.	Quebec, P.Q.	40c.
Ottawa, Ont.	40c.	Ottawa, Ont.	30c.
Toronto, Ont.	40c.	Montreal, Que.	40c.
Winnipeg, Man.	80c.	Winnipeg, Man.	80c.
Calgary, Alta.	$1.25	Calgary, Alta.	$1.25
Vancouver, B.C.	$1.25	Vancouver, B.C.	$1.25

A slight additional charge for each word in excess of ten, for rush telegrams, also low rates for additional words in night-lettergrams.

The rate for a 50-word day-lettergram is one and one half times the rate for a ten-word rush telegram.

CANADIAN NATIONAL Telegraphs CANADIAN PACIFIC

FOR SPEED AND ECONOMY



70% OF CANADA'S CARGO SHIPS BUILT IN B.C.

● British Columbia shipyards have produced 70% of all merchant shipping built in Canada since the beginning of the war. More than 60% of Canada's total freighter production has been from Vancouver yards.

When the fate of the world in those dark days following the fall of France hung on the life-line of cargo bottoms, the shipyards of this great Pacific port, Vancouver, threw their facilities into wartime production and achieved a phenomenal record.

Ships were the deciding factor. Racing against time, rivetters and welders built sturdy merchant ships in British Columbia to save the Empire and the world.

Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster shipyards are served with electric power and gas by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, which has just announced a $50 million post-war expansion program, to enable public utility service to keep pace with the future progress of British Columbia.

British Columbia Electric Railway Company Ltd.
British Columbia Power Corporation Ltd.

W. G. MURRIN, *President*, Vancouver, B. C.

1-4-45

Cold and Coal Shortage Boost Gas Demand Many Companies Reach Record Production

An unprecendented demand for gas, heightened by the current coal shortage and a period of unusually cold weather was the chief feature of the year in the natural and artificial gas industry. While industrial demand levelled off somewhat for the first time during the war years, domestic demand, particularly for house-heating, rose far beyond the possibilities of supply.

Irregular shipments of coal and propane from the United States for the manufacture of artificial gas, and a lessening in natural well pressures, added to the difficulties of the hard-pressed gas companies. At present there are grave indications that the price of U. S. coal may be raised in the near future, it is reported.

In spite of wartime difficulties several of the companies dealt with below reached an all-time high in gas production. A factor tending to ease the future supply situation is the expected curtailment in industrial use at the conclusion of the German phase of the war. An increased diversion of gas to the more profitable domestic market would do much to improve the narrowing profit ratio on gas sales.

An interesting highlight of the year is the recently announced plan of a southwestern Ontario company to import over five billion cu. ft. of natural gas annually from the U. S. If this is approved by affected municipalities and governmental authorities, the gas supply situation of that part of Ontario seems solved for years to come.

Consumers' Gas

Volume of gas sold by Consumers' Gas Co., which serves Toronto and district, reached an all-time high for the year ended Sept. 30, 1944, and was 3.07% higher than the previous record year of 1942-43. Gas output during January, 1945, represented the highest peak in monthly sales and was 12% in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

Revenue from gas sales amounted to approximately $6.6 millions, this being an increase of $224,500 over the previous year. Practically the whole of this increase represented expansion in the use of gas by domestic customers. Gross earnings have shown a steady rise for a number of years, but increased taxes and operating expenses during war years have kept net profits lower than for the immediate prewar years.

Despite many unprecedented problems arising from wartime conditions, the company has been able so far to secure sufficient supplies of coal and oil for gas making, The Financial Post is informed.

Cities Heating Co.

Cities Heating Co. operates a central steam heating system in the business district of London, Ont., on a 30-year franchise granted in 1928. Balance sheet at May 31, 1943, showed working capital of $45,438; properties and equipment of $440,401 before depreciation of $167,088. Net earnings before depreciation for the year ended May 31, 1943, amounted to $26,866 compared with $22,971 for the previous year. Capital stock of the company is privately held, and public investment interest is confined to the 4½% first mortgage sinking fund bonds, due Nov. 1, 1955.

City Gas

City Gas & Electric Corp. operates a gas plant and distribution system at Three Rivers, and an electrical and water works system at Amos, as well as other properties. The company formerly owned an electrical distribution system in Yamaska county, which was sold to Southern Canada Power Co. for $40,000 early in 1943.

In Sept., 1943, stockholders approved a plan of capital reorganization. Holders of the 3-4½% bonds were given 50 shares of new no-par-value common stock for each $1,000 bond now held, and agreed to cancellation of all interest and other obligations. Shareholders were given one share of new common stock for each 25 old common shares held, with privilege of purchasing one new common share for each share new common held at $5 a share within six months after ratification of the plan.

Earnings in the company's Amos division have shown some slight improvement this past year, and earnings of the Three Rivers division have been increasing. During the past three years, there has been an increase of over 50% in the number of connected customers.

For the nine month period from July 1, 1943, effective date of the capital reorganization, to March 31, 1944, operating income was $15,357, while, after deducting interest, depreciation provision, etc., there was a net loss of $4,543. Balance sheet as of March 31, 1944, showed current assets at $38,083, current liabilities at $65,561.

Can. Western

Gas sales for Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co., engaged in the distribution of natural gas for domestic and industrial use in the Calgary and Lethbridge areas, Alberta, reached an all-time high during the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. Natural gas supplies are procured principally from the Turner Valley field of southern Alberta under purchase contract with the Madison Natural Gas Co., a sudsidiary of Royalite Oil Co. Gas rates for 1943 averaging 25c. per M.C.F., are among the lowest on the continent. The company has been controlled by Dominion Gas & Electric Co. which this year became merged with International Utilities Corp. In the merger plan Dominion Gas & Electric transferred to International Utilities 53 shares 6% cum. pfd. ($100 par) and 76,423 ordinary shares ($100 par) of Canadian Western Natural Gas.

Montreal Coke

Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Co. manufactures coke and by-products at a plant situated at Ville LaSalle adjoining a gas plant now operated by Hydro of Quebec. The company operates a battery of 59 Koppers-Becker coke ovens with 560,000 tons annual coal carbonizing capacity.

Although the Quebec Government took over, under expropriation action, the gas as well as electricity facilities of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated, last year, the coke company was not directly involved in the change. Montreal Power still owns, among its non-operating assets, half of the preferred and common stock of Montreal Coke & Manufacturing Co., while the other half is owned by the Koppers Co. of Pittsburgh.

The company has been producing at capacity to meet wartime demand for its products. In 1943, coke production totalled 400,000 tons against 350,000 tons before the war. No financial statement is issued by the company.

United Fuels

United Fuel Investments Ltd., which, through its subsidiaries, is engaged in the distribution and sale of manufactured gas in the Hamilton area, and manufactures coke, tar and sundry oils, reports a decrease in gas sales of 2% for the year ended Mar. 31, 1944. Net profit, however, after provision for income and excess profits tax, including refundable portion, increased $23,173 over the previous year to $331,278. A larger gross profit on industrial coke sales and a net reduction in production and general expenses, account chiefly for the increase in net profits. During the year a new issue of $4.5 millions first collateral mortgage serial and sinking fund bonds was created to provide funds with which to purchase from its subsidiaries, United Gas & Fuel Co. of Hamilton and Hamilton By-Product Coke Ovens Ltd., the first mortgage bonds which will in turn form part of the security for the parent company's new bond issue.

Cost of coal purchased throughout the year increased substantially and, as a result, an increase in the selling price of coke sold for industrial purposes was granted.

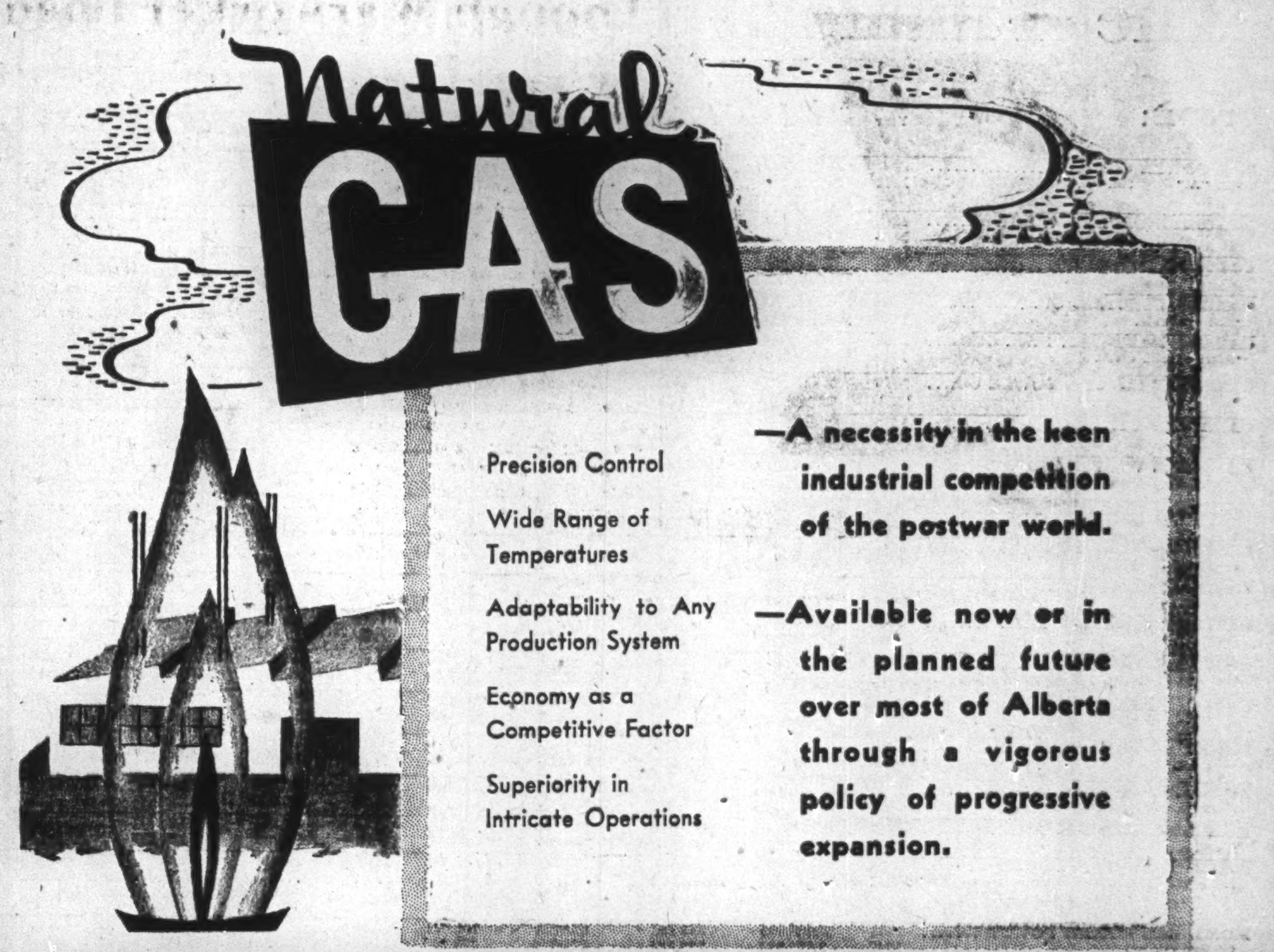
The new gas-coke plant being built by the Dominion Government on property adjacent to the company's coke-oven plant was substantially completed and further units came into production during the fiscal year.

Union Gas

Union Gas Co., engaged directly and through its subsidiaries in the distribution of natural and manufactured gas in southwestern Ontario, has found it increasingly difficult during war years to meet the enlarged demand for gas, because of reduction in well pressures and curtailment in propane shipments from the U. S.

Recently the company entered into an agreement with the Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line for the importation of more than 5 billion cu. ft. of natural gas a year from Texas. This, gas officials say, would solve the supply problem for the next 20 years. Union Gas would have to spend approximately $3 million in capital expenditures to put the plan into operation. The new consumer rates, which have been placed before the affected municipalities for approval, would vary from 7% to 37% higher. Most of the municipalities oppose the rate increase, but negotiations are still going on with company officials.

Volume of gas sold during the year ended Mar. 31, 1944, was approximately the same as for the previous year, and net profits amounted to $279,361 as against $255,629 for 1942-43.



Precision Control

Wide Range of Temperatures

Adaptability to Any Production System

Economy as a Competitive Factor

Superiority in Intricate Operations

—A necessity in the keen industrial competition of the postwar world.

—Available now or in the planned future over most of Alberta through a vigorous policy of progressive expansion.

THE CANADIAN WESTERN NATURAL GAS, LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE CALGARY ALBERTA

NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES LTD.
HEAD OFFICE EDMONTON ALBERTA

British Columbia's Power Picture Features Rural Electrification Plans

The utility industry on the West Coast is unique in the fact that the three largest urban centres — Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster—are served by one company. The B. C. Power Corporation and its operating subsidiaries provide service for well over half the province's population. Consequently considerable interest has been aroused by the possibility of increased competition with the power facilities of the corporation's subsidiary, B. C. Electric Railway Co.

The preliminary report of the province's rural electrification committee, which was presented to the legislature, calls for the expenditure of some $10 millions on increasing electrical services. The report presents the background and some features of what may become official policy, and will be submitted to a proposed commission to be set up by the legislature to deal with the whole problem of electrification.

A basic recommendation presented by the report is that the six larger power companies in British Columbia spend a total of $1.4 millions to extend rural services. In this respect however, B. C. Electric has already announced proposed expenditures of more than $5 millions on country electric facilities. It is also suggested that the companies appropriate $3 millions to establish power facilities to serve Nanaimo and Duncan, and that twenty-three small power companies in B. C. be consolidated into a single enterprise to improve existing services and provide power for additional areas.

Firm power consumption in British Columbia last year remained practically unchanged from the record level established in 1942, which was approximately 2,600 million kilowatt hours. As in other sections of the Dominion, wartime demands have appeared to have reached a peak and the burden on the operator has tended to lessen rather than increase.

B. C. Power Corp.

British Columbia Power Corp., through its subsidiaries, supplies all the electric power and gas services in the most important municipalities in B. C. The company also operates electric railway systems and bus services in Vancouver, Victoria and surrounding territory.

Since 1939 there has been a tremendous expansion in operations especially in the light, heat and power division. Gross earnings at Dec. 31, 1943, were $23,834,571. In the first half of 1944, gross earnings gained 8.75% over the same period in 1943 with increases recorded in all of the company's main sources of revenue. Note was given in 1944 that a principal amount of $52,000 of the company's first refunding and collateral trust bonds, 4¼, 1939, had been drawn by lot for redemption on Jan. 15, 1945, at 102½ and accrued interest. In the first half of 1944, the company's power production increased 6.3%, passenger traffic increased 10.1% and gas sales were higher by 4½%. Much of the gain, however, has been absorbed in increased operating expense and though earnings have been well maintained, net profits have been cut into by heavier income and excess profits taxes.

Reports concerning the public ownership campaign which has been directed against B. C. Power state that municipal representatives have formally approved the proposal made by John Hart, premier of British Columbia, that a three-man board of utility experts report on the advisability of the municipalities' acquiring the assets of the B. C. Electric Railway Co. The Provincial Government and municipalities are to appoint the three men and share the cost of the survey.

East Kootenay Pr.

East Kootenay Power is one of the largest power operators in southern British Columbia. It is controlled by Power Corp. of Canada. The company's electric output varies according to the degree of activity within the coal mining industry. Its big customers include Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada and a number of coal mines in the Crow's Nest Pass area.

Net earnings for the year ended Mar. 31, 1944 dropped to $392,738 as compared with $418,593 in the previous year. After depreciation, employment pension fund charges, reserve for doubtful accounts, and income tax, there was a net deficit of $3,219 for the fiscal year, compared with a net profit of $9,569 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1943.

Unusually high operating costs were due largely to fuel and maintenance expenses of the company's steam plant at Sentinel which had to operate continuously after August, 1943, to offset, in part, the reduced output of the hydroelectric plants, which resulted from the lowest water conditions prevailing since 1924.

Nanaimo-Duncan

Gross revenue of Nanaimo-Duncan Utilities showed a substantial increase to $552,483 for the year ended June 30, 1944, from $495,551 in 1942-43. Power sales reached a record high of 20.9 kw.h. in the 1944 fiscal year in contrast with 17.9 kw.h. in the previous year.

Net profit for 1943-44 amounted to $52,271 as compared with $57,466 in the previous year after deducting refundable portion of excess profits tax. Increased operating expense, which amounted to $293,043 as against $237,716 was the chief reason for the lower profit. Income taxes were $114,000 as compared with $110,000 the previous year, in each year including $12,000 refundable portion of excess profits tax.

Shortage of power still continued during the year. The Vancouver Island Power Co. completed installation of an addition to its steam plant at Brentwood. The company is satisfied that water power for hydro development is available in the company's territory, but no definite plans are being prepared, pending an investigation into the company's rate structure by the Public Utilities Commission and discussions as to additional power requirements, the annual report states.

West Can. Hydro

West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. and its subsidiaries, Okanagan Telephone Co. and Pacific Power and Water Co., supply power, telephone and domestic water services in various areas in British Columbia as well as electricity, power and telephone service in the Okanagan Valley.

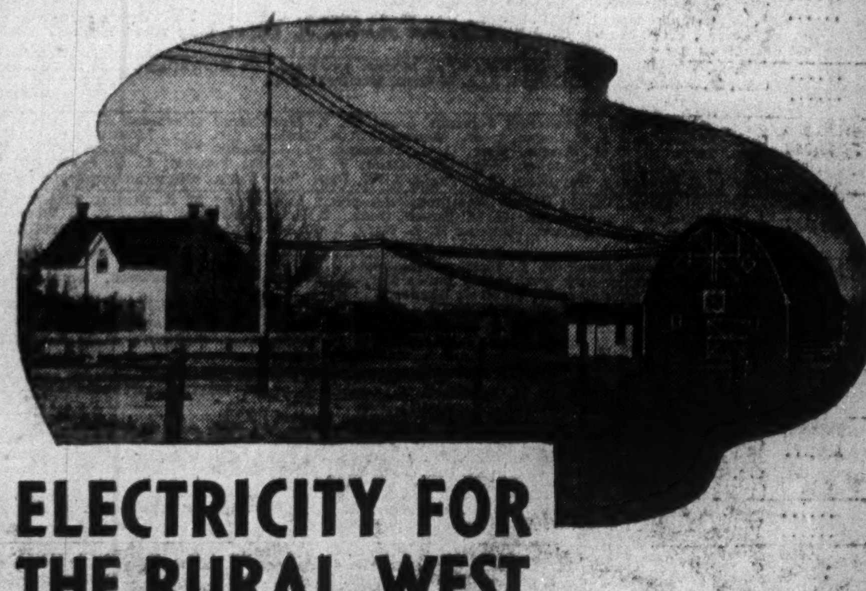
Gross operating revenue showed a substantial increase to $719,963 for the year ended June 30, 1944, from $670,560 in the previous fiscal year. Improvement in revenue showed the effect of the construction program completed during the year in which hydroelectric generating capacity was doubled at Shuswap Falls and many improvements were effected in the services of the three operating groups.

Earnings per share in 1943-44, after giving effect to the participating feature, were 86 cents on the preference stock and 13 cents on the common, against 88 cents and 14 cents, respectively, in 1942-43.

West Kootenay Pr.

West Kootenay Power and Light Co. owns and operates hydroelectric plants, and, together with its subsidiaries, distributes electric power for domestic, industrial and mining purposes within a radius of 150 miles from the City of Rossland, in southern British Columbia. The company's plant and operations are designed to meet the needs of the parent company, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada. The reduced operations of the latter in 1943 as compared with the previous year are consequently reflected in the reduction of net profits of West Kootenay in 1943 to $1,340,081 compared with $1,520,779 in the previous year.

Between 1939 and 1942, however, gross earnings of the company increased from $3.9 millions to $4.7 millions. At present the company operates five plants with an installed capacity of 264,050 h.p. It ranks after British Columbia Power Corp. as the most extensive power utility on the west coast.

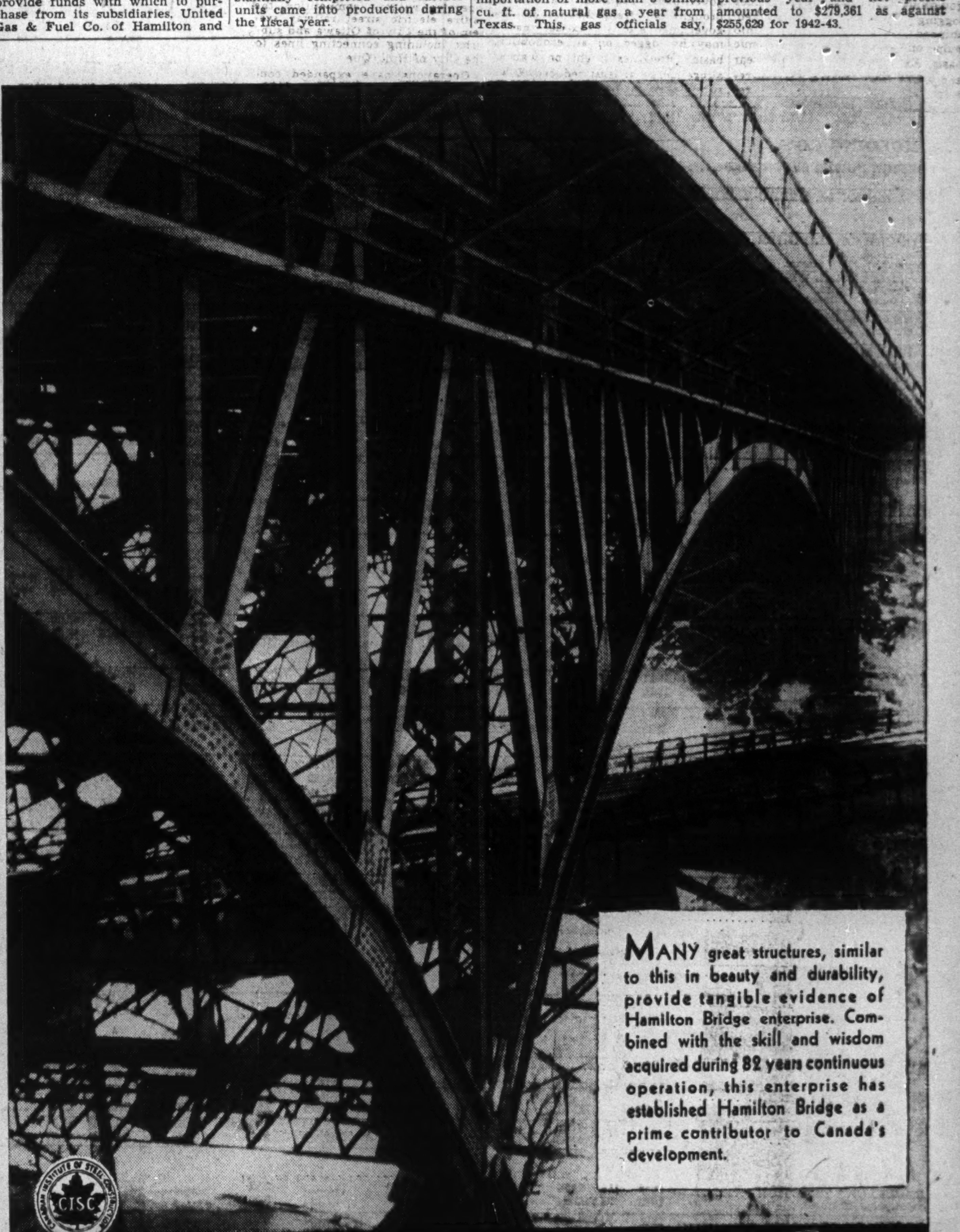

ELECTRICITY FOR THE RURAL WEST

It can be done - - and it will be done!

In spite of having less than two farmers per mile, we feel that farm electrification is the greatest need of the Prairies today. Toward that end we have completed two test areas at Swalwell and Vegreville. Now in operation they are the tangible result of two years of intensive survey and research. These are just the forerunners of what is to come — the complete electrification of the rural West.

The knowledge and experience we have gained from the construction of these two projects will prove invaluable when Victory makes further Farm Electrification not only possible — but necessary.

CANADIAN UTILITIES LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE CALGARY, ALBERTA


MANY great structures, similar to this in beauty and durability, provide tangible evidence of Hamilton Bridge enterprise. Combined with the skill and wisdom acquired during 82 years continuous operation, this enterprise has established Hamilton Bridge as a prime contributor to Canada's development.

BUILDINGS MACHINERY EQUIPMENT

HAMILTON BRIDGE
COMPANY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED IN 1863

ENGINEERING FABRICATION ERECTION

HAMILTON ONTARIO CANADA

The Financial Post Statistical Record of Public Utility Companies

Unless otherwise stated, the year taken is the calendar year; gross income comprises earnings from operations plus other income, if any; net earnings, the amount available for depreciation, bond interest, write-offs and taxes, after all expenses; total income taxes, the gross amount of income taxes including refundable portion, if any; net profit is shown on a "retained" basis after total income taxes as defined; surplus for year is the balance of "retained" net profit after dividends provided for the year; total refundable portion is the accumulated total to the end of the latest fiscal year shown.

Company	Year	Funded Debt $	Gross Income $	Net Earnings $	Deprec. $	Times Int. Earned After Deprec. No.	Total Income Taxes $	Net Profit After Total Taxes $	Earnings per Share: Preferred Excl. Ref. EPT $	Preferred Inc. Ref. EPT $	Common Excl. Ref. EPT $	Common Inc. Ref. EPT $	Dividends Pref. $	Dividends Com. $	Surplus for Year $	Working Capital $	Total Refund. Portion $	
POWER																		
B. C. POWER CORP.	1943	36,712,625	23,894,009	11,707,918	3,039,209	1.79	4,350,000	1,735,391	†1.74	2.26	‡d0.26	0.13	†2.00	‡Nil	▪264,609	1,498,598	800,000	W. G. Murrin, pres., Vancouver; A. T. Goward, vice-pres., Victoria; A. E. Grauer, gen. sec.; E. H. Adams, vice-pres. & treas.; J. A. Brice, sec.; George Kidd, J. L. Trumbull; Vancouver; J. W. Spencer, Victoria; J. H. McDonald, New Westminster; A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. B. Woodyatt, S. Godin, Jr., M. W. Wilson, Montreal; J. H. Gundy, Toronto; A. P. Holt, John Davidson, London, Eng.
†Cl. "A." ‡Cl. "B."	1942	37,160,625	21,687,449	11,023,448	2,744,162	1.95	3,995,600	2,083,856	†2.08	2.35	‡0.04	0.18	†2.00	‡Nil	83,856	1,374,374	270,000	
BEAUHARNOIS L., H. & POWER	1943	75,955,900	8,814,142	7,309,111	3,242,846	...	....	116,693	....	....	....	....	....	....	116,693	250,252	....	J. S. Norris, pres.; G. H. Montgomery; R. A. C. Henry, S. Godin, Jr., vice-pres.'s; C. S. Bagg, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; Louis O'Sullivan, gen. exec. asst.; C. C. Parkes, sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; A. S. Dawes, J. E. Labelle, W. F. Angus, C. G. Heward, H. W. Molson, A. H. Paradis, M. W. Wilson; all of Montreal.
	1942	75,955,900	6,933,454	6,043,355	2,535,340	...	....	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	♦189,738	....	
CALGARY POWER CO.	1943	11,629,500	3,530,405	2,361,012	684,051	2.50	531,746	432,586	7.33	8.07	2.25	3.48	6.00	Nil	78,586	♦632,945	43,302	I. W. Killam, chm.; G. A. Gaherty, pres.; F. C. Clarke, treas.; L. G. Proctor, sec.; S. B. Hammond, H. J. Symington, Denis Stairs, Montreal; H. H. Parlee, Edmonton.
	1942	11,629,500	3,155,410	2,069,304	617,714	2.17	305,889	434,816	7.37	....	2.31	....	6.00	Nil	80.816	1,183,135	....	
CANADA ELECTRIC CO.	1942	1,273,500	496,224	167,523	49,627	2.86	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	55,454	....	....	N. T. Avard, pres. & gen. mgr., Amherst, N.S.; J. H. Winfield, man. dir., Halifax, N.S.; W. R. Ross, sec.-treas.; A. R. Lusby, Amherst, N.S.
*Not available.	1941	1,300,000	*	166,555	*	1.98	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,976	....	....	
CANADA NORTHERN PWR. CORP.	1943	13,744,500	4,233,229	2,590,645	732,000	2.65	455,856	*597,600	10.87	....	0.53	....	7.00	0.60	▪27,400	4,101,532	....	A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; Montreal, P.Q.; B. V. Harrison, vice-pres. & gen. mgr., New Liskeard, Ont.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; T. Irving, treas.; P. A. Thomson, A. H. Paradis, Joseph Simard; Montreal, P.Q.; Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
*After subsid. divds.	1942	14,030,000	4,540,195	2,743,591	732,000	2.85	498,729	*703,317	12.79	....	0.80	....	7.00	0.60	78,317	3,390,202	....	
CANADIAN LIGHT & POWER CO.	1943	2,657,800	488,608	281,402	95,000	1.40	19,358	33,958	....	....	1.02	1.02	....	1.00	710	616,079	802	James Wilson, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, treas.; H. G. Budden, sec.; W. C. Finley, G. W. MacDougall, G. H. Montgomery, Howard Murray, Severe Godin, Jr.; Montreal.
	1942	2,664,200	484,143	285,133	95,000	1.42	24,944	31,730	....	....	0.95	0.98	....	1.00	▪1,518	689,702	802	
CANADIAN UTILITIES	1943	2,541,000	1,566,462	692,854	154,391	3.61	205,852	179,762	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,081	390,549	23,733	H. R. Milner, pres., Edmonton; E. W. Bowness, vice pres. & man. dir.; D. K. Yorath, sec.; T. A. Montgomery, treas.; B. M. Hill, mgr.; F. A. Smith, compt. & asst. sec.; H. S. Watts; Calgary; T. S. Watson, New York.
	1942	2,541,000	1,488,948	686,295	147,307	3.54	182,682	200,294	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,658	284,404	8,336	
CANADIAN WEST. NATURAL GAS	1943	....	2,609,014	1,269,958	134,716	...	497,211	500,524	19.91	20.89	4.37	4.68	6.00	3.00	39,541	928,969	26,250	H. R. Milner, pres., Edmonton; E. W. Bowness, vice-pres. & man. dir.; P. D. Mellon, supt. & chief eng.; H. S. Watts, sec.-treas.; F. A. Smith, compt.; D. K. Yorath; Calgary; Julian Garrett, Edmonton; A. G. Baalim, Lethbridge; T. S. Watson, New York.
	1942	....	2,619,335	1,161,849	130,811	...	380,393	511,849	20.32	20.38	4.50	4.52	6.00	2.50	90.013	706,127	1,540	
DOMINION ELECTRIC POWER	1944	1,100,000	695,675	330,677	99,545	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Leo Loeb, pres. & chm., New York; W. H. Schlosser, vice-pres., Estevan, Sask.; P. E. Peltason, vice-pres.; Harry Tenenbaum; St. Louis, Mo.; P. H. Eames, New York; E. S. Morse, Montreal.
	1943	1,029,021	588,314	272,873	94,985	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
EAST KOOTENAY POWER	1944*	1,870,000	757,513	392,738	135,000	1.03	405	†3,219	d0.32	....	d2.44	....	Nil	Nil	▪3,219	1,555,912	....	A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Thomas Irving, treas.; Montreal; G. E. Elkington, gen. mgr., Fernie, B.C.; E. R. Parkins, P. A. Thomson, Montreal.
*Year ended Mar. 31.	1943*	1,893,000	738,993	418,593	135,000	1.11	8,500	9,569	0.96	....	d2.01	....	Nil	Nil	9,569	1,649,838	....	
EASTERN LIGHT & POWER	1942	990,000	592,640	132,254	35,368	4.54	....	73,260	....	....	1.22	....	....	0.60	37,260	91,356	5,421	W. S. Thompson, pres., North Sydney; J. H. Winfield, vice-pres., Halifax; G. G. Spencer, sec.-treas. & gen. mgr.; M. R. Chappell; Sydney; M. J. Dwyer, Sydney Mines; D. C. Sinclair, New Glasgow.
	1941	980,000	544,290	119,758	Not available													
EASTERN UTILITIES	1943	1,034,000	151,562	149,902	....	3.04	....	99,558	3.62	....	3.38	....	0.55	Nil	84,433	♦5,410	....	Hon. F. B. McCurdy, pres.; J. H. Winfield, vice-pres.; Halifax; A. Knox, sec.; M. M. King, treas.; W. E. Bentley; Charlottetown; J. W. Godfrey, Halifax; Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton, N.B.
	1942	1,125,000	202,478	198,273	....	3.63	366	143,274	5.21	....	5.13	....	0.55	Nil	128,149	4,504	....	
GATINEAU POWER CO.	1943	74,487,500	10,218,985	8,549,336	1,200,000	2.13	1,431,639	2,465,074	†15.71	15.79	1.00	0.70	†	0.65	582,162	2,554,477	144,480	G. G. Gale, pres., Ottawa; I. L. Moore, vice-pres., New York; C. N. Simpson, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; A. C. Brittain, treas.; J. R. Binks, sec.; Ottawa; V. M. Drury, Montreal; Lt.-Col. W. F. Hadley, Hull, P.Q.; L. T. des Rivieres, Quebec, P.Q.
†5% and 5½% pref.; divs. pd. regularly.	1942	75,285,556	10,418,439	8,862,352	1,200,000	2.16	2,146,802	1,963,221	†12.51	13.34	1.01	0.78	†	0.60	163,436	♦315,218	130,999	
GREAT LAKES POWER	1943	6,145,000	1,347,337	976,054	361,904	2.38	155,747	206,273	27.50	28.30	5.13	5.32	7.00	5.00	3,773	301,285	17,614	J. A. McPhail, pres.; A. E. Pickering, vice-pres.; J. R. Andrews, treas.; Ethel Hugill, sec.; E. B. Barber, F. E. Hollingsworth, J. H. McDonald, K. G. Ross; Sault Ste. Marie; F. E. Kruesi, N. F. Zech, Chicago, Ill.
	1942	6,180,000	1,372,803	1,017,015	305,005	2.67	207,688	223,236	29.76	31.32	5.69	6.08	7.00	3.00	80,736	♦4,018	11,636	
LOWER ST. LAWRENCE POWER	1944	1,517,300	524,928	302,899	75,279	2.97	113,531	37,037	4.63	6.81	d0.55	0.32	Nil	Nil	37,037	♦144,738	20,089	J. A. Brillant, pres., Rimouski, P.Q.; Ernest Beaubien, 1st vice-pres., Quebec, P.Q.; Georges Masson, 2nd vice-pres.; P. E. Gagnon, sec.; Jean Duchesneau, treas.; T. A. Bernier, G. A. Lavoie, A. M. Dubé, R. A. Coulombe; Rimouski, P.Q.
	1943	1,548,300	465,639	217,696	74,763	1.88	30,490	35,849	4.48	4.65	d0.61	d0.54	Nil	Nil	35,849	272,650	2,665	
MACLAREN-QUEBEC POWER	1944*	19,667,000	2,532,343	2,259,490	478,806	2.74	308,000	391,327	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	C. H. Maclaren, pres.; J. A. Bryant; sec.; J. T. Black, treas.; T. F. Kenny, R. M. Kenny; Buckingham, P.Q.
*Year ended Nov. 30.	1943*	19,743,200	2,623,028	2,369,204	478,751	2.75	320,000	412,265	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
MARITIME ELECTRIC	1943	1,296,000	679,947	245,824	52,286	3.12	87,961	33,557	....	....	9.59	12.33	....	Nil	33,557	118,589	15,816	G. A. Gaherty, pres.; F. C. Clarke, treas.; A. G. Mackinnon, sec.; Montreal, P.Q.
	1942	1,325,000	635,764	234,135	59,733	2.78	70,703	39,646	....	....	11.33	13.10	....	6.00	18,646	50,646	6,220	
MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER	1943	35,331,665	12,429,917	4,580,314	1,635,000	2.58	....	454,571	†7.58	....	d1.08	....	Nil	Nil	454,571	5,693,286	....	Henri Speciael, chm., New York; G. R. G. Conway, pres., Mexico City, Mex.; Paul Van Zeeland, vice-pres., New York; S. G. Crowell, vice-pres., Toronto; H. M. Hubbard, vice-pres., Hove, Sussex, Eng.; G. Maryssael, gen. mgr., Mexico City; E. A. Graydon, sec.; C. D. Magee; Thronto; W. D. Dawes, A. P. Holt, London, Eng. D. N. Heineman, J. D. Duncan, H. S. Hooker, New York; F. de A Cambo y Batlle, Buenos Aires; W. Menschaert, Lisbon, Portugal.
†1st pref.	1942	36,211,526	11,468,962	4,372,049	1,584,864	2.51	....	523,736	†8.73	....	d0.69	....	Nil	Nil	523,736	5,256,384	....	
MONTREAL ISLAND POWER	1943	9,065,000	825,158	692,227	181,631	†1.36	....	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil	245,967	....	J. S. Norris, pres.; G. H. Montgomery, vice-pres.; C. S. Bagg, vice-pres.; Louis O'Sullivan, gen. exec. asst.; C. C. Parkes, sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; Severe Godin, Jr., R. A. C. Henry, J. E. Labelle, C. G. Heward; all of Montreal, P.Q.
†Before deprec.	1942	9,065,000	826,268	685,344	173,805	†1.34	....	Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil	62,930	....	
MONTREAL L., H. & PWR. CONS.	1943	88,834,000	36,373,697	‡26,583,805	6,615,748	3.52	8,940,341	7,895,109	....	....	1.76	1.85	....	1.50	▪49,715	12,426,721	695,000	J. S. Norris, pres.; G. H. Montgomery, vice-pres.; Severe Godin, Jr., vice-pres.; Louis O'Sullivan, gen. exec. asst.; C. C. Parkes, sec.; P. C. Drake, treas.; C. S. Bagg, W. F. Angus, J. E. Labelle, R. A. C. Henry, M. W. Wilson, A. H. Paradis, H. W. Molson, A. S. Dawes, C. G. Heward; Montreal, P.Q.
‡After taxes.	1942	89,209,500	34,420,175	‡25,748,490	5,898,193	3.58	8,572,094	8,131,848	....	....	1.81	1.87	....	1.50	628,299	8,387,331	270,000	
NANAIMO-DUNCAN UTILITIES	1944*	569,727	555,771	262,728	64,660	7.95	114,000	52,271	6.53	8.03	0.35	0.51	3.25	0.50	▪11,229	88,339	24,000	Brig.-Gen. J. A. Clark, pres.; George Kidd, vice-pres.; R. H. Tupper, sec.; Vancouver; W. P. MacDonald, mgr.; Lamont Ross; Nanaimo, B.C.; J. F. Smith, Gordon Farrell, R. C. Buchanan, Vancouver.
*Year ended June 30.	1943*	567,234	498,576	260,860	63,901	6.68	110,000	57,466	7.18	8.68	0.42	0.58	3.25	0.50	▪6,034	93,660	12,000	
NATIONAL LIGHT & POWER	1943	2,285,500	....	391,391	116,112	2.37	73,553	52,755	....	....	0.48	....	....	0.70	▪24,945	21,427	....	H. F. Berry, pres., gen. mgr. & treas.; F. C. Kent, vice-pres.; M. F. Harwood, sec.; C. K. Buchbach, R. M. Henderson, C. D. Grayson; Moose Jaw, Sask.; D. I. McLeod, Toronto.
	1942	2,272,000	743,647	382,433	113,889	1.96	40,165	72,535	....	....	0.65	....	....	0.61½	4,270	93,016	....	
NOVA SCOTIA L., H. & POWER	1943	7,375,500	5,643,793	1,590,608	931,700	2.17	....	301,047	12.39	19.48	4.50	9.50	6.00	6.00	▪43,260	♦507,445	340,965	Lt.-Col. J. C. MacKeen, pres.; J. McG. Stewart, vice-pres.; J. B. Hayes, mgr.; C. J. Hayes, sec.; A. W. Wentzell, treas.; G. MacG. Mitchell, asst. sec. & asst. treas.; Hon. W. H. Covert, R. A. Wood, Dr. M. J. Carney, P. R. Jack, A. H. Whitman; Halifax, N.S.; Denis Stairs, Montreal, P.Q.
	1942	7,449,500	4,788,585	1,381,305	596,500	2.57	....	423,894	17.45	21.56	8.06	10.95	6.00	6.00	71.046	♦944,848	118,964	
OTTAWA LIGHT, HEAT & POWER	1944	3,909,500	▲1,158,135	995,536	352,615	4.11	256,633	229,908	13.52	14.71	1.04	1.18	5.00	0.60	60,908	553,168	20,730	F. E. Bronson, pres., Ottawa; H. W. Soper, vice-pres., Montreal; W. H. Munro, gen. mgr.; F. W. Fee, sec.; H. L. Anscombe, treas.; A. T. Lewis, Redmond Quain, K. A. Greene, C. H. La Barge, W. L. Murray; Ottawa; Hugh Mackay, Montreal.
▲After management cost, etc.	1943	3,909,500	▲1,029,917	860,611	349,890	3.01	137,297	203,928	12.00	....	0.85	....	5.00	0.60	34,928	181,349	....	
QUEBEC POWER CO.	1944	11,909,000	4,289,649	1,902,690	475,000	2.96	378,181	568,058	....	....	1.03	1.03	....	1.00	14,860	1,171,981	19,989	James Wilson, pres.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres.; Montreal; J. N. Sicard, man. dir., Quebec, P.Q.; H. G. Budden, sec.; N. P. Woods, treas.; R. J. Beaumont, Hon Alphonse Raymond, P. S. Gregory, M. L. Hersey, Howard Murray; Montreal; A. C. Picard, Gaston Pratte, J. S. Royer, C. E. Taschereau, Quebec, P.Q.; J. A. Trudel, Three Rivers, P.Q.
	1943	12,036,500	4,029,945	1,885,545	450,000	2.95	376,801	572,164	....	....	1.03	1.04	....	1.00	18,966	1,023,567	20,444	
SAGUENAY POWER CO.	1943	29,797,000	5,955,345	4,634,722	737,597	2.81	1,147,252	1,126,435	22.53	23.53	4.05	4.29	5.50	6.00	▪408,573	836,552	144,886	E. K. Davis, pres., Marstons Mills, Mass.; Hon. Leighton McCarthy, vice-pres., Toronto; R. E. Powell, vice-pres., Montreal; Paul Clark, treas. & asst. sec., Mount Royal, P.Q.; John H. Price, Quebec, P.Q.; J. F. Van-Lane, Toronto; Aimé Geoffrion, Howard Murray, James Wilson; Montreal; G. O. Morgan, South Orange, N.J.
	1942	30,397,000	6,591,091	5,395,714	727,532	3.33	1,617,977	1,422,857	28.46	30.34	5.47	5.91	5.50	4.00	307,849	797,132	94,344	
ST. MAURICE POWER CORP.	1943*	14,325,000	1,225,881	837,087	255,000	1.05	....	†26,946	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	537,675	....	James Wilson, pres., Montreal; O. B. Brown, vice-pres., Berlin, N.H.; J. B. Challies, sec.; W. S. Hart, treas.; Montreal; W. B. Skelton, Lewiston, Me.; R. H. Spaulding, Rochester, N.H.
*Oct. 31. †Before taxes.	1942	14,225,000	1,473,454	1,030,323	305,000	1.10	....	†64,073	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER	1944	79,559,500	23,273,391	10,773,839	3,000,000	2.09	1,725,796	2,324,287	....	....	1.07	1.13	....	0.90	363,862	7,013,596	1,240,860	James Wilson, pres.; G. W. MacDougall, vice-pres. & chm. exec. com.; Howard Murray, vice-pres.; W. S. Hart, vice-pres. & treas.; R. J. Beaumont, vice-pres. i/c distribution; J. B. Challies, vice-pres. & exec. eng.; P. S. Gregory, vice-pres. i/c sales & promotion; John Morse, vice-pres. i/c operations; H. G. Budden, sec.; N. J. Dawes, H. G. Welsford, J. A. Eccles, Beaudry Leman, F. F. Sise, Arthur Surveyer, M. W. Wilson; Montreal; Lt.-Col. L. J. A. Amyot, Quebec, P.Q.
	1943	79,935,000	24,331,713	13,509,383	3,000,000	2.77	4,352,101	2,367,385	....	....	1.09	1.39	....	0.90	406,960	5,416,152	1,118,893	
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER	1944	6,107,547	3,269,435	1,997,170	375,940	5.91	636,325	683,341	9.64	10.18	0.65	0.74	6.00	0.80	▪61,993	3,486,239	125,465	J. B. Woodyatt, pres. and gen. mgr.; J. M. Robertson, J. S. H. Wurtele, P. T. Davies, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Thos. Irving, treas.; A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson, J. C. H. Dussault; Montreal; R. R. Moodie, Hamilton; J. O. Montplaisir, Drummondville, P.Q.; W. H. Miner, Granby, P.Q.; Georges St. Germain, St. Johns, P.Q.; Hon. Jacob Nicol, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
	1943	6,108,923	3,230,065	2,128,166	359,000	6.44	773,565	697,409	9.84	10.81	0.68	0.85	6.00	0.80	▪47,925	3,180,204	86,855	
WEST CANADIAN HYDRO	1944*	3,090,000	728,089	473,220	177,320	1.69	40,025	59,973	*1.11	*1.13	*0.17	*0.18	0.80	0.10	6,925	140,811	1,810	Ross Peers, B. H. Gunning, vice-pres.; W. Fitch, sec.; R. M. Andrews, R. M. Andrews, Jr., L. J. Ladner, J. E. Ryan, Jr.; Vancouver; Peter Bain.
*Year ended June 30. *Before partic.	1943*	2,868,000	676,714	448,168	149,737	1.70	51,050	61,244	*1.14	*1.16	*0.18	*0.19	0.80	0.10	8,196	151,858	1,060	
WEST KOOTENAY POWER	1943	1,892,000	4,421,756	3,368,563	734,256	37.13	1,184,720	1,340,081	268.02	274.71	21.35	21.90	7.00	Nil	1,305,081	2,837,967	60,085	L. A. Campbell, pres. & man. dir., Trail, B.C.; R. H. McMaster, vice-pres.; L. O. Reid, sec.-treas.; G. F. Benson, E. B. Hosmer, R. E. Stavert; Montreal; S. G. Blaylock, E. M. Stiles, Trail, B.C.
	1942	7,465,000	4,762,731	3,797,780	733,984	10.43	1,221,289	1,520,779	304.16	309.48	24.31	24.74	7.00	Nil	1,485,779	6,510,372	26,608	
WINNIPEG ELECTRIC	1943	36,542,358	10,820,172	5,096,855	2,087,361	‡26.21	300,000	§901,952	18.04	....	1.15	....	Nil	Nil	201,142	321,743	....	W. H. Carter, pres. & gen. mgr.; C. S. Riley, vice-pres.; W. E. Blodgett, treas.; G. T. McIntosh, sec.; Edward Anderson, Isaac Pitblado, Wm. Whyte, Winnipeg; G. de B. Greene, William Ferguson; New York; A. J. Nesbitt, P. A. Thomson; Montreal; J. A. McPhail, Sault Ste. Marie; H. E. Sellers, Vancouver; D. H. McDougall, Toronto.
‡1st mtge. bonds. §After Series "B" int.	1942	36,736,752	9,385,212	4,484,301	1,992,293	‡21.29	230,000	§450,368	9.01	....	0.35	....	Nil	Nil	307,192	1,193,762	....	
HOLDING CO'S.																		
FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES	1944	1,691,500	20,759	16,123	....	0.16	....	▪85,367	d1.71	....	d3.08	....	Nil	Nil	▪85,367	....	....	A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Thomas Irving, treas.; P. A. Thomson, E. R. Parkins, G. M. Todd; Montreal; Robt. Depres, Paris, France.
	1943	1,694,500	20,387	15,871	....	0.16	....	▪85,799	d1.72	....	d3.09	....	Nil	Nil	▪85,799	....	....	
INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELEC.	1943	230,563,161	87,640,867	40,716,571	8,037,996	1.52	9,187,970	314,642	2.21	2.59	d0.21	d0.15	Nil	Nil	314,642	♦7,964,992	242,372	I. L. Moore, pres., Boston, Mass.; G. G. Gale, vice-pres., Ottawa; L. J. Catheron, sec. & treas.; Hon. J. B. Ely, H. I. Harriman, C. S. Herrman, Boston, Mass.; Hon. I. L. Letts, Lt.-Col. W. F. Hadley, Hull, P.Q.; P. H. Todd, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. D. Anthony, B. D. Barker, A. S. Dewing, D. G. Harris, Howell Van Auken.
	1942	259,747,256	83,656,221	39,675,780	7,848,030	1.46	8,533,910	436,285	3.06	4.38	d0.07	d0.15	Nil	Nil	436,285	13,049,787	187,819	
INTERNATIONAL POWER	1943▲	3,879,000	1,401,573	1,314,626	....	4.27	....	901,834	‡11.27	....	1.92	....	*12.00	Nil	▪58,166	♦1,429,727	....	I. W. Killam, pres.; F. C. Clarke, sec.-treas.; R. D. Bell, A. F. Culver, H. J. Symington; Montreal; Col. J. H. Price, Quebec, P.Q.; Hon. W. D. Ross, Toronto; G. M. Mitchell, Halifax.
▲General statement. ‡1st pref. *Incl. arrears.	1942▲	5,187,000	1,358,836	1,322,002	....	3.76	....	952,863	‡11.91	....	2.36	....	*12.00	Nil	▪7,137	1,094,293	....	
INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES	1944*	*9,291,541	7,201,874	3,480,751	531,693	...	1,015,530	1,051,171	10.73	....	2.60	....	3.50	....	....	3,179,484	125,354	C. P. Stewart, chm. & pres.; A. D. McNab, exec. vice-pres.; H. Williams, Jr., vice-pres. & treas.; E. M. Butler, sec. & asst. treas.; L. M. Birrell, R. L. Clarkson, E. G. Diefenbach, S. B. Hopps, S. F. Raymond, F. H. Stokes, E. L. White; New York; Wm. Harty, Montreal; J. A. Lipscomb, Philadelphia; A. Marchev, Farmingdale, L.I.; W. E. Warner, Media, Pa.; F. B. Wilcox, Providence, R.I.
*12 mos. to Sept. 30. †Pro forma. *Of subsids.	1943†	*12,827,541	7,318,104	3,679,347	586,271	...	1,086,821	1,052,626	11.09	....	2.74	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	
POWER CORPORATION	1944*	9,064,500	1,644,142	1,407,862	....	2.05	156,200	780,100	†15.60	....	0.40	....	†6.00	0.20	90,827	♦125,228	....	A. J. Nesbitt, pres.; P. A. Thomson, vice-pres.; J. B. Woodyatt, vice-pres. and gen. mgr.; L. C. Haskell, sec.; Thos. Irving, treas.; J. M. Robertson, J. A. Raymond, John Irwin; Montreal; R. R. Moodie, Hamilton.
*Year ended June 30. †1st pref.	1943*	9,267,600	1,605,518	1,369,842	....	2.85	134,000	745,509	†14.91	....	0.33	....	†6.00	0.20	11,600	181,964	....	
UNITED SECURITIES	1944*	3,351,500	94,269	93,126	....	0.91	....	▪9,042	....	....	d0.18	....	....	Nil	▪9,042	....	....	James Wilson, pres.; J. S. Norris, vice-pres.; H. G. Budden, sec.-treas.; Howard Murray, G. H. Montgomery, G. W. MacDougall, C. S. Bagg, Severe Godin, Jr., W. S. Hart; Montreal, P.Q.
*Year ended Mar. 31.	1943*	3,351,500	94,601	92,307	....	0.90	129	▪10,095	....	....	d0.20	....	....	Nil	▪10,095	....	....	
GAS AND HEATING																		
CONSUMERS' GAS CO.	1944	....	8,465,741	....	....	...	....	2,096,168	....	....	10.57	....	....	8.00	931,752	4,364,959	....	*A. L. Bishop, pres.; *Col. J. F. Michie, vice-pres.; E. J. Tucker, gen. mgr.; F. S. Corrigan, H. H. Horsfall, M. R. Gooderham, *C. S. Macdonald, W. C. Laidlaw, R. R. Corson, The Mayor of Toronto; Toronto. *Member executive committee.
	1943	....	8,350,224	....	....	...	....	2,135,514	....	....	10.94	....	....	8.00	971,098	4,087,067	....	
NORTHWESTERN UTILITIES	1943	2,650,000	1,643,165	889,563	†135,274	5.62	299,738	296,987	19.79	22.17	2.84	3.28	6.00	2.25	47,241	73,045	35,528	H. R. Milner, pres., Edmonton; E. W. Bowness, vice-pres. & man. dir., Calgary; Julian Garrett, gen. mgr.; J. B. Whelihan, sec.-treas.; Edmonton; F. A. Smith, compt. & asst. sec., Calgary; Ronald Martland, Edmonton; P. D. Mellon, H. S. Watts, F. H. Russell, Calgary; T. S. Watson, New York.
†Amort. reserve.	1942	2,750,000	1,374,024	678,587	†128,048	4.57	140,553	266,541	22.93	23.20	2.46	2.50	6.00	2.00	36,785	236,636	3,169	
UNION GAS CO.	1944*	3,387,700	....	1,843,906	846,403	3.30	175,000	279,361	....	....	0.39	....	....	Nil	279,361	1,651,196	....	S. A. Morse, chm., Chatham, Ont.; D. P. Rogers, pres.; R. L. Warren, 1st vice-pres.; Toronto; R. L. O'Brian, vice-pres., Buffalo; Thos. Weir, gen. mgr.; F. Palin, compt., sec. and treas.; Chatham; A. F. White, Toronto; W. L. Duffield, London, Ont.; W. J. K. Vanston, New York; C. M. Kennedy, Buffalo; H. J. Mero, Windsor; T. Montgomery, Sarnia.
*Year ended Mar. 31.	1943*	3,828,200	....	1,752,075	838,579	3.05	175,000	255,629	....	....	0.36	....	....	0.20	114,390	874,042	....	
UNITED FUEL INVESTMENTS	1944*	4,442,500	....	1,582,692	252,252	4.31	507,500	331,278	3.68	4.10	‡0.38	0.61	3.00	Nil	61,278	1,055,400	39,500	D. P. Rogers, pres., Toronto; S. B. Severson, vice-pres., Buffalo; T. P. Pinckard, gen. mgr. of subsids., Hamilton; F. Palin, compt., sec. & treas., Chatham; R. L. O'Brian, Buffalo; Thomas Weir, Chatham; H. D. Hancocck, S. B. Irelan, New York.
*Year ended Mar. 31. ‡Cl. "B" pf. & com.	1943*	5,449,500	....	1,389,106	253,047	3.26	300,000	308,105	3.42	3.45	‡0.23	0.24	3.00	Nil	38,105	1,710,042	2,000	
COMMUNICATIONS																		
ANGLO-CANADIAN TELEPHONE	1943	....	617,169	549,556	....	...	....	525,582	6.36	....	0.61	....	2.75	0.60	6,172	531,583	....	A. F. Adams, chm., Wilmington, Del.; F. S. Spring, pres., Chicago; H. L. Gary, vice-pres., Reno, Nevada; Gordon Farrell, vice-pres., Vancouver; Martin Lindsay, vice-pres., Chicago; Cameron Hough, sec. & treas., Montreal; T. S. Gary, G. L. Grawols, F. H. Woods, F. H. Woods, Jr., W. F. Benoist, Chicago; Maj. R. L. Benson, M. A. Colefax, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Sir Alexander Roger, London, Eng.; E. E. Evans, Vancouver; Hugh Mackay, J. C. Newman, A. S. Torrey, Montreal; Emmett Swanson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
	1942	....	630,708	562,782	....	...	....	552,322	6.69	....	0.65	....	2.75	0.60	32,912	521,174	....	
ASSOC. TEL. & TEL.	1944*	11,006,000	760,056	645,358	....	1.42	....	146,673	▪2.06	....	....	....	Nil	Nil	146,673	1,006,086	....	*H. L. Gary, chm., Reno, Nev.; *F. S. Spring, pres., Chicago, Ill.; *A. F. Adams, vice-pres., Wilmington, Del.; *Martin Lindsay, vice-pres., Chicago; F. W. Conrad, vice-pres.; A. E. Carlson, sec.; L. B. Cannon, treas.; *F. H. Woods, Jr., W. F. Benoist, Chicago; T. C. Woods, Lincoln, Neb.; Geo. Murnane, E. B. Kilner, New York; Emmett Swanson, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Hugh Mackay, Montreal, P.Q. *Member executive committee.
*9 mos. ▲Cl. "A." ▪$6 pref.	1943	11,006,000	996,402	840,243	....	1.36	....	144,969	▪2.04	....	▲d6.25	....	▪1.32	Nil	44,831	770,667	....	
AVALON TELEPHONE	1942	776,000	419,281	231,743	93,614	3.95	19,786	63,068	†2.63	....	2.44	....	§	1.75	6,524	47,663	....	R. J. Murphy, pres. & man. dir.; S. H. Morris, sec.-treas.; G. Brownrigg, M. E. Martin, A. E. Hickman; St. John's Nfld.; E.S.Moore, J. A. Weldon; Montreal, P.Q.
†7% and 6% pref. §$1.75 paid on 7%; $1.50 on 6%.	1941	784,000	350,819	195,379	85,088	3.12	21,002	53,885	†2.25	....	1.73	....	§	1.75	▪183	77,878	....	
BELL TEL. OF CANADA	1944	77,676,919	64,188,686	31,199,551	9,114,079	6.33	12,387,000	5,966,966	....	....	6.95	9.00	....	8.00	▪875,662	4,961,902	4,118,000	*C. F. Sise, chm.; *Frederick Johnson, pres.; *P. A. McFarlane, vice-pres.; J. A. Brace, vice-pres.; G. H. Rogers, sec.; J. R. Logan, treas.; Montreal; J. N. Groleau, gen. mgr., Montreal; H. G. Young, gen. mgr., Toronto; *W. F. Angus, *Hon. C. A. Dunning, *J. A. Eccles, *C. E. Gravel, *P. F. Sise; Montreal; L. J. A. Amyot, Quebec, P.Q.; Glyn Osler, V. R. Smith; Toronto; C. G. Cockshutt, Brantford; Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Hamilton; C. F. Craig, A. W. Page, New York. *Member executive committee.
	1943	78,107,829	60,168,670	30,338,980	8,895,851	6.14	11,813,000	5,885,808	....	....	6.91	8.86	....	8.00	▪893,381	4,017,142	2,363,000	
B. C. TELEPHONE	1944	14,000,000	8,165,804	*2,620,644	1,311,111	2.08	*	644,227	64.42	70.82	6.98	8.40	6.00	8.00	▪45,773	2,078,332	195,124	Gordon Farrell, pres.; James Hamilton, vice-pres.; Vancouver; F. S. Spring, vice-pres., Chicago; J. E. Carlile, sec. and compt.; H. M. Boyce, treas.; C. B. Diplock, gen. mgr.; P. A. Woodward; Vancouver; Hon. G. H. Barnard, Victoria; H. L. Gary, Reno, Nev.; Martin Lindsay, Chicago; A. S. Torrey, Montreal.
*After inc. tax.	1943	14,000,000	7,790,406	*2,552,732	1,245,179	2.08	*	642,247	64.22	74.57	6.94	9.24	6.00	8.00	▪47.753	1,448,351	131,137	
CANADIAN MARCONI	1943	....	1,356,803	1,087,932	327,293	...	571,000	130,639	....	....	0.04	0.06	....	0.04	▪1,548	2,507,387	145,422	A. H. Ginman, pres.; M. L. Hersey, vice-pres.; J. A. Boyd, vice-pres.; R. M. Brophy, gen. mgr.; S. M. Finlayson, deputy gen. mgr.; James Fergus, sec.-treas.; A. Underwood, compt.; G. W. MacDougall, H. J. Symington, W. M. Neal; Montreal.
	1942	....	1,413,398	1,349,708	469,749	...	550,000	329,959	....	....	0.07	0.08	....	0.04	147,772	2,391,470	54,043	
EASTERN TWPS. TELEPHONE	1943	....	134,335	†27,601	13,811	...	....	10,648	....	....	1.01	1.33	....	1.00	94	♦47,858	4,514	A. C. Skinner, pres.; H. B. Fletcher, vice-pres.; T. J. Harding, sec.-treas.; J. W. Neilson, mgr.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; J. R. Collins, Robert Neilson, J. E. Choquette, W. R. Stuart; Montreal; J. W. Quinn, Windsor, P.Q.; C. L. Jenkins, Rock Island, P.Q.; D. B. Hopkins, Coaticook, P.Q.; Ed. T. McGovern, Richmond, P.Q.
†After income taxes.	1942	....	121,425	†30,417	13,615	...	....	13,351	....	....	1.27	1.37	....	1.00	2,797	♦52,865	1,159	
FARMERS' TELEPHONE	1942	....	39,878	†12,436	7,376	...	....	5,060	....	....	1.27	1.28	....	1.25	90	12,748	72	Robert Neilson, pres., Montreal; J. E. Ness, vice-pres.; W. F. Welch, gen. mgr. & sec.-treas.; James Houston, Howick, P.Q.; W. R. Stuart, J. E. Choquette, H. F. MacCormac; Montreal; J. O. McKell, Riverfield, P.Q.; Wallace Younie, Brysonville, P.Q.
†After income taxes.	1941	....	37,545	†11,186	7,271	...	....	3,869	....	....	0.97	....	....	1.25	▪1,101	9,425	....	
MARITIME TEL. & TEL.	1944	4,500,000	3,780,995	2,085,630	559,560	8.14	960,752	365,964	2.44	3.38	0.63	0.97	0.70	0.70	▪26,829	1,111,270	336,838	*J. H. Winfield, chm., Bermuda; *W. A. Winfield, pres. and man. dir.; *E. L. MacDonald, vice-pres.; C. A. B. Bullock, sec.; C. E. Dowden, treas.; A. M. MacKay, gen. mgr.; Halifax; H. O'C. Baker, compt., Dartmouth; *Hon. F. R. Davis, M.D., *F. D. Smith, Halifax; A. J. Campbell, Truro; Frederick Johnson, C. F. Sise, Montreal; George Killam, Yarmouth; James McConnell, Sydney; J. W. MacLeod, New Glasgow. *Member executive committee.
	1943	4,500,000	3,540,879	2,067,596	544,714	8.12	976,998	346,524	2.31	3.29	0.59	0.95	0.70	0.70	▪42,707	765,066	196,171	
MONTREAL TELEGRAPH	1944	....	168,760	162,941	....	...	64,000	98,941	....	....	1.98	....	....	1.92	2,941	....	....	H. E. Rawlings, pres.; C. F. Sise, vice pres.; H. V. Gilbert, sec. and treas.; G. F. Benson, Lt.-Col. William Leggat, Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee; all of Montreal.
	1943	....	168,079	159,869	....	...	63,148	96,721	....	....	1.93	....	....	1.92	▪131	....	....	
NEW BRUNSWICK TELEPHONE	1944	....	2,598,647	1,236,752	410,915	...	†409,824	416,013	....	....	0.65	0.68	....	0.50	96,285	♦161,841	17,100	*Hon. F. B. Black, pres., Sackville, N.B.; *H. P. Robinson, vice-pres.; N. E. Moore, sec.-treas.; G. M. McKiel, compt.; H. G. Black, gen. mgr.; W. C. Allison, *W. E. Golding; Saint John, N.B.; G. P. Burchill, South Nelson, N.B.; A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen, N.B.; Hon. R. B. Hanson, Fredericton; Hon. G. B. Jones, Apohaqui, N.B.; Frederick Johnson, *P. A. McFarlane; Montreal, P.Q.; E. W. Mair, Woodstock, N.B.; Pius Michaud, Edmundston, N.B.; Harry O'Leary, Richibucto, N.B.; J. M. Robinson, Rothesay, N.B.; *F. R. Sumner, Moncton, N.B. *Member executive committee.
†Incl. other taxes.	1943	....	2,411,959	1,310,220	397,044	...	†613,629	299,547	....	....	0.47	0.58	....	0.50	▪19,986	♦195,153	74,263	
NORTHERN TELEPHONE	1943	....	529,289	201,088	72,949	...	50,924	76,386	....	....	0.16	....	....	0.10	364,931	100,161	....	T. McCamus, pres.; F. L. Hutchinson, vice-pres.; P. R. Craven, sec.-treas. & mgr.; S. C. MacDonald, W. A. Taylor, R. R. Woods; New Liskeard, Ont.
	1942	....	524,475	205,338	72,650	...	46,131	80,492	....	....	0.17	....	....	0.10	336,341	4,288	....	
OKANAGAN TELEPHONE	1944*	622,500	248,939	128,316	35,097	3.36	28,250	34,840	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil	46,671	1,810	Ross Peers, pres.; B. H. Gunning, vice-pres.; W. Fitch, sec.; R. M. Andrews, R. M. Andrews, Jr., L. J. Ladner, J. E. Ryan, Jr., Vancouver; Peter Bain.
*Year ended June 30.	1943*	579,000	240,544	128,102	35,475	3.59	29,350	34,217	....	....	....	....	....	....	Nil	38,609	1,060	
QUEBEC TELEPHONE & POWER	1943	353,000	312,002	117,187	50,383	3.78	27,157	19,528	*0.54	0.62	†d1.51	d1.42	0.30	Nil	54,640	♦5,381	2,989	J. A. Brillant, pres. of board, Rimouski, P.Q.; Ernest Beaubien, pres., Quebec, P.Q.; T. A. Bernier, vice-pres.; P. E. Gagnon, sec.; J. H. Brochu, treas.; Georges Masson, L. R. D'Anjou; Rimouski, P.Q.
*Class "A." †Class "B."	1942	359,000	262,987	107,491	47,152	3.36	15,664	24,227	*0.67	....	†d1.37	....	Nil	Nil	44,272	♦14,656	....	
TRAMWAYS																		
BARCELONA TRACTION	1943	†34,716,224	4,644,096	4,542,153	....	3.33	....	2,779,409	....	....	1.54	....	....	Nil	2,779,409	♦91,490	....	H. M. Hubbard, chm., Hove. Eng.; Henri Speciael, pres., New York; S. G. Crowell, vice-pres.; E. A. Graydon, sec.; C. D. Magee; Toronto; Domingo Sert, F. F. Lawton, Marques de Foronda, Barcelona, Spain; D. N. Heineman, C. K. Wilmers, J. D. Duncan, Viscount A. Van de Vyvere, J. B. Alley; New York; R. O. McMurtry, London, Eng.; W Menschaert, Portugal.
†Int. unpd. $7,619,522.	1942	34,716,224	4,391,152	4,234,298	....	3.00	....	2,421,518	....	....	1.35	....	....	Nil	2,421,518	350,867	....	
BRAZILIAN TRACTION	1943	27,970,658	▲52,965,419	▲28,874,437	▲6,484,567	...	....	19,152,212	4,868	....	2.72	....	6.00	1.75	7,940,984	45,531,221	....	Walter Gow, chm., Toronto; A. W. K. Billings, pres., Rio de Janeiro; Hon. G. H. Ferguson, vice-pres., Toronto; H. M. Hubbard, vice-pres., Hove, Sussex, Eng.; D. H. Cromar, sec.; G. R. F. Troop, treas.; Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White, C. D. Magee, S. G. Crowell, S. H. Logan, David Smith, G. E. Sanderson, E. C. Fox, N. D. Wilson; Toronto; J. A. Eccles, Montreal; A. P. Holt, John Davidson, Rt. Hon. Viscount Greenwood; London, Eng.
▲Of subsids.	1942	28,724,712	▲47,840,493	▲26,129,990	▲6,839,512	...	....	16,066,090	4,084	....	2.28	....	6.00	1.00	9,650,561	42,531,718	....	
JAMAICA PUBLIC SERVICE	1944	*1,778,014	1,529,876	†469,578	100,000	4.12	....	262,758	....	....	1.12	....	....	0.68	59,098	454,607	....	R. D. Bell, pres.; Abner Kingman, G. H. Clifford, vice-pres.; Montreal; V. D. Vickery, sec.; J. T. G. Nichols, treas.; Lt.-Col. D. J. O'Donahoe, Group Capt. Hartland de M. Molson; Montreal; Major Viscount Hardinge, London, Eng.; G. W. MacDuff, Kingston, Jamaica.
*Subsid. co. bonds. †After inc. taxes.	1943	*1,807,743	1,402,180	541,838	100,000	4.29	82,387	256,432	....	....	1.29	....	....	0.68	69,771	445,658	....	
MEXICO TRAMWAYS	1943	885,985	3,534,918	168,411	300,000	Nil	....	▪131,589	....	....	Nil	....	....	Nil	▪131,589	820,510	....	Marcel Rongé, pres., New York; F. S. Eston, acting gen. mgr.; J. S. Holmested, sec.; C. D. Magee; Toronto; J. B. Alley, New York; R. O. McMurtry, London, Eng.; Jean Bernier, L. M. Spiers, Mexico City, Mex.
	1942	885,985	2,932,020	64,523	300,000	Nil	....	▪235,477	....	....	Nil	....	....	Nil	▪235,477	586,751	....	
MONTREAL TRAMWAYS	1943	43,647,400	21,956,456	3,911,157	800,000	†1.72	364,871	277,513	....	....	3.96	3.96	....	Nil	277,513	3,357,810	131,821	R. N. Watt, pres.; D. E. Blair, vice-pres. & gen. mgr.; T. D. Robertson, sec.-treas.; Howard Murray, G. H. Montgomery, G. W. MacDougall, Severe Godin, Jr., Beaudry Leman, C. E. Gravel, Montreal. Commission members: Victor Cusson, chm.; Gerard Lemire, vice-chm.; W. I. Bishop.
†Before deprec.	1942	44,347,400	19,896,636	4,924,239	500,000	†2.09	1,474,475	505,619	....	....	7.22	9.11	....	Nil	505,619	3,487,298	131,821	
OTTAWA ELECTRIC RAILWAY	1943	1,680,000	3,259,210	1,348,444	298,383	13.90	*872,500	91,115	....	....	2.59	7.18	....	2.00	20,721	949,736	225,225	T. F. Ahearn, pres.; A. T. Lewis, vice-pres.; D. N. Gill, mgr.; G. L. Snelling, sec.-treas.; H. W. Soper, A. J. Major, Alex Johnston, D. N. Gill, Kenyon Fellowes; Ottawa.
*Incl. capital tax.	1942	1,820,000	2,630,367	1,197,551	314,877	10.92	*625,000	165,797	....	....	4.71	6.52	....	1.80+0.20	95,403	712,912	63,625	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT	1944	8,600,000	15,014,031	5,015,264	1,460,958	6.46	*2,119,902	832,100	27.74	....	2.83	....	7.00	Nil	622,100	1,261,371	....	D. J. Strouse, pres.; E. W. Decker, vice-pres.; J. L. Alexander, vice-pres. i/c operations; Minneapolis, Minn.; B. G. Noah, vice-pres.; Sibbald Macdonald, sec. and compt.; C. T. Jaffray, A. F. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; J. A. Cathcart, Chicago; F. C. Deacon, Toronto; G. A. Dobbie, Galt, Ont.; W. G. Seeger, W. O. Washburn; St. Paul, Minn.
*Federal.	1943	11,554,400	14,582,121	5,017,650	1,487,454	6.20	*1,453,049	1,336,138	44.54	....	5.12	....	7.00	Nil	1,126,138	809,123	....	

▪Loss or deficit. d Deficit per share. ♦Excess of current liabilities over current assets.

Peak Electric Power Production for Prairies; Spotlight is on the Calgary Power Experiment

The Prairie Provinces experienced an all-time high in production and consumption of electric energy in 1944 but the sharp annual rise of the early war years appears over and a levelling-off process is evident. Production reached 3,036 million kilowatt hours. This represented an increase of over 38 millions over that reported for the previous year and was nearly 838 millions above the returns for 1939.

Although the Prairie Provinces have not had the meteoric industrial expansion of the east, high employment and better prices and wages have tended generally to increase demand for electrical energy.

Two developments highlighted the year's operations—the experiment in rural electrification of Calgary Power and the invasion of the power field by the CCF government of Saskatchewan. Both of these ventures are in the way of experiments and will be closely watched by the rest of the Dominion. In the rural electrification program of Calgary Power no governmental assistance is being sought either in grants or loans and the operations are being planned on a self-liquidating basis.

As many western utilities are equipped with diesel and other types of fuel-burning equipment—this is particularly true in Alberta—any falling-off in consumption after the war should not prove as troublesome as in the east where curtailment in large-scale hydro-electric production might prove costly.

Calgary Power

Calgary Power Co., supplying power to Calgary and various other communities throughout Alberta, has experienced steadily rising gross earnings for a number of years, but net profits have remained on a comparable level with those of the immediate pre-war years. Net profit was slightly lower in 1943, amounting to $432,586 as against $434,816 for 1942.

An experiment in rural electrification without governmental assistance in either loans or grants and planned on a self-liquidating basis is being initiated by the company. A group of one hundred farms about 60 miles from Calgary has been chosen for the experiment. The scheme will require the construction of about 75 miles of line, an average of about three quarters of a mile per farm to be served and total cost is estimated at about $60,000 or about $600 per customer. Each farmer is to pay $100 for the installation of the line to his home and a monthly charge of $5 for a minimum of 20 kw.h. and two cents for each kilowatt hour above 20. Source of power will be the Ghost River and other hydro developments of Calgary Power.

Churchill River Pr.

Churchill River Power Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. and supplies electricity from its Churchill River plant to the parent company and other mining operations in the district.

With a generating power of approximately 90,000 h.p., it is located at Island Falls, about 58 miles northwest of Flin-Flon, Man. A wholly owned subsidiary, Northern Manitoba Power Co., sells power to the town of Flin-Flon.

Dom. Electric

Dominion Electric Power Ltd., controlled by Washington Gas & Electric Co., furnishes electrical services to 48 communities of which 42 are in Saskatchewan. The provincial government of Saskatchewan has recently purchased controlling interest of the company by acquiring all the common stock. Still outstanding and widely held by individuals and institutions is a $1,096,000 bond issue and callable 6% preferred stock to the par value of $1,000,000. This, presumably, will be acquired gradually as earnings permit.

As at Dec. 31, 1943, assets totalled $3,309,200 of which fixed assets were $3,014,144.

Internat. Utilities

A plan of recapitalization and merger of Dominion Gas & Electric Co. into International Utilities Corp. was formally consummated as of July 1, 1944. The corporate balance sheet of the resulting company as at Nov. 30, 1944, showed investments in Canadian subsidiaries of $7,860,000, indirect investments in American subsidiaries of $2,370,000 and a general portfolio of investments in other companies of $843,000 which had a quoted market value at Nov. 30, 1944, of $1,239,000. In addition, the corporation has on hand approximately $590,000 in cash and owns $2,000,000 principal amount of U. S. government securities.

Corporate indebtedness amounts to less than $320,000, including the quarterly dividend due and payable on the $3.50 preferred stock on Feb. 1, 1945.

On Mar. 19, 1945, 30,000 shares of $3.50 preferred stock will be redeemed at $52.96 including 46c. of accrued dividends. After giving effect to the preferred stock redemption capitalization consists of 97,960 shares of $3.50 preferred at $50 par and 400,000 common chares of $15 par.

Nat. Light & Power

National Light & Power Co. owns and operates the electric light and power system of Moose Jaw, Sask., and sells electricity at wholesale rates to Prairie Power Co. for distribution in the eastern part of the province. Power sales of the company have shown a steady rise during the war years, but net profit, due mainly to rise in taxes, though up sharply over the immediate pre-war years, has levelled off considerably.

Effective Mar. 1, 1944, the company reduced power rates to residential and commercial customers by increasing the discount for prompt payment from 10% to 15%, applicable to all but wholesale, contract or special users. Estimated annual cost to the company is $30,000.

Northwest. Utilities

Northwestern Utilities Ltd., furnishing natural gas to Edmonton and several other communities in central Alberta, principally from its own wells, experienced in 1943 one of the most strenuous years in its history. Gas sales aggregated 6,490,000 m.c.f. for the year as against 5,292,483 for 1942. Owing to the fear of coal shortage, the company was called upon to extend its distribution system and 1,327 customers were added to the 14,647 reported at the end of 1942.

The company (a subsidiary of Dominion Gas & Electric, which was recently merged with International Utilities Corp) reported net profits of $296,997 as against $266,541 for 1942. Refundable portion of the taxes was $35,528 as against $3,169.

Capital additions, including duplication of the main transmission line from Viking to Edmonton and expansion in gas gathering and transmission systems, involved an outlay of approximately $756,000 which was financed in part by the sale at par of $337,400 of 6% preferred stock, increasing preferred stock outstanding to 15,000 shares.

Winnipeg Elec.

Winnipeg Electric Co. owns and operates electric power, electric light, railway and gas systems in the city of Winnipeg and surrounding districts. It is in competition in the city itself, with the municipally owned electric light and power distribution system.

The company has shown a marked increase in earnings during the war years and has improved its financial position substantially. Operations for 1944 are expected to show an increase in gross revenues over last year, The Financial Post is informed. Earnings on the preferred shares for 1943, after allowing for interest on the series B income bonds but before allowing for contingency certificates, amounted to $18.04 as against $9.01 for 1942.

There have been rumors recently that the company may be taken over by the city of Winnipeg. No steps in this direction have yet been taken, and the rumor has been denied in various quarters.

Winnipeg Hydro

The municipally owned hydro-electric system of Winnipeg has shown a steady growth since its inception in 1906. It operates an electric light and power distribution system, has built a modern plant at Slave Falls on the Winnipeg River, and has set up a subsidiary for sale of steam for heating from its central plant.

Energy sales have been increasing steadily under the impetus of war demands. Sales of electricity for 1944 were up $129,226 over 1943 at $3,635,201. Net profits for the sytem as a whole have been maintained at over $450,000 for recent years.

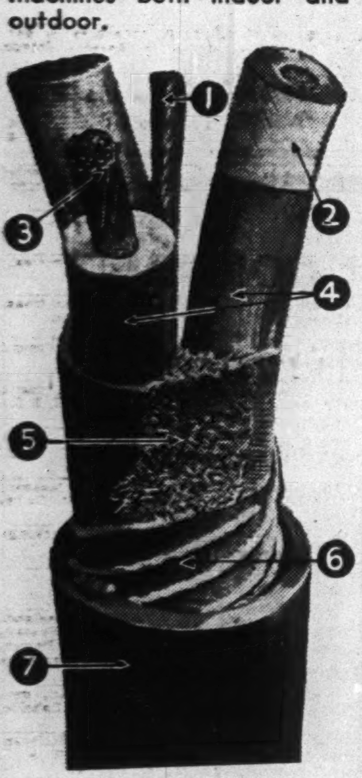
Turbines Installed

BY PROVINCES

Dec. 31	1944 H.P.	1943 H.P.	1942 H.P.	1939 H.P.
P. E. I.	2,617	2,617	2,617	2,617
N. S.	133,384	133,384	143,717	131,717
N. B.	133,347	133,347	133,347	133,347
Que.	5,848,022	5,847,322	4,839,543	4,084,763
Ont.	2,673,443	2,673,443	2,684,395	2,596,799
Man.	422,825	422,825	420,925	420,925
Sask.	90,835	90,835	90,835	90,835
Alta.	94,997	94,997	94,997	71,997
B. C.	864,024	796,024	792,563	738,013
Yukon, N. W. T.	19,719	19,719	22,899	18,199
Total Canada	10,283,413	10,214,513	9,225,838	8,289,212

CANADA WIRE

TUFFLEX cables for carrying electric power to portable machines both indoor and outdoor.



1. Center filler
2. Rubber insulation
3. Stranded copper conductor
4. Identifying coloured rubber faced tapes
5. Jute filler
6. Rubber faced tape with re-inforcing cord
7. Tough rubber sheath

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY LIMITED
Offices from Coast to Coast
Electrical Conductors
Steel Wire Rope

DUNHAM
DIFFERENTIAL HEATING
Controlled Steam for CHURCHES
Information on request
C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY LIMITED
1523 Davenport Road, Toronto 4

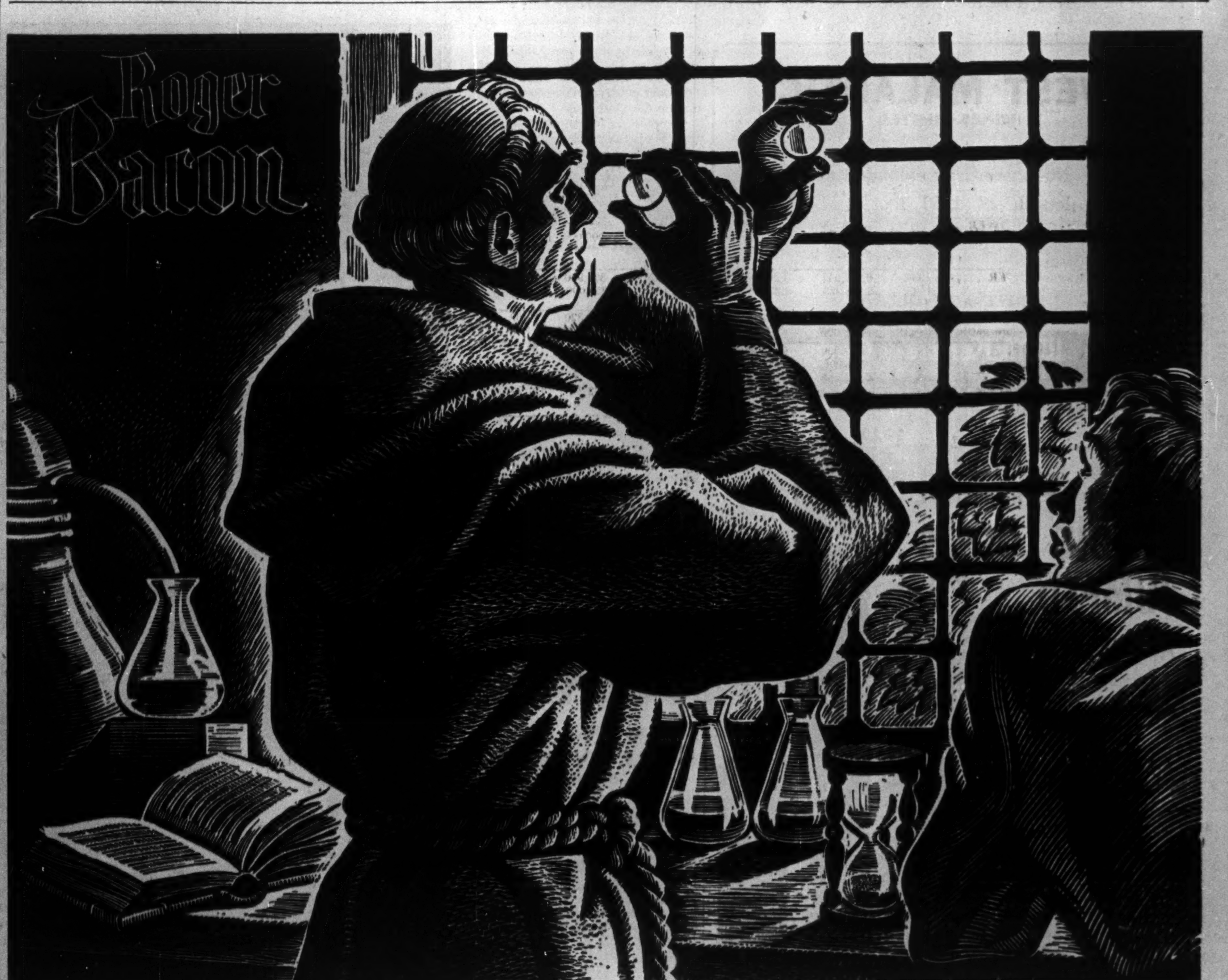
Fraser - Brace Engineering Co. Limited
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
Design and Construction of Hydro-Electric Developments and Industrial Plants
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
360 St. James St. W. Montreal

-enjoy a better smoke!
Wakefield
ENGLISH MIXTURE
W-344

ROLLAND, too, has its "Intelligence Officers"—the laboratory experts who, day and night, check and record the progress of every run of paper through the mill. Today, more than ever, such strict technical control is essential in order that every sheet of Rolland paper shall measure up to specifications—and its appointed war job. *From production line to front line, paper is in the thick of the fight.* Use as little as possible—and turn every scrap of your waste paper in for salvage . . . today.

—an enduring bond paper of supreme quality.

ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY LIMITED
High Grade Paper Makers since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.
BRANCH OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT. MILLS AT ST. JEROME, QUE. AND MONT ROLLAND, QUE.



He gave his life
FOR THE RIGHT TO INVESTIGATE

Roger Bacon, great scientist of the Middle Ages, carried on scientific research in metals, in agriculture, medicine, chemistry. He studied the laws of optics; suggested the use of eyeglasses; carried on experiments in magnetism, and produced gunpowder. Imprisoned for fourteen years as a magician of evil, his health finally broke down, and he died in 1292 soon after his release.

LIKE Roger Bacon of old, scientists of today seek to solve many problems through scientific research. In the Nickel industry they have explored many fields in their search for new uses for Canadian Nickel. Today practically all industries have improved their products or their manufacturing methods by using Nickel.

When the war is over the Nickel research laboratories will again turn their efforts to developing the known uses for Nickel and discovering new ones.

Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists have free access to the scientific and technical data gathered together by International Nickel. A request for information is all that is necessary.

Still wider knowledge of the ways in which Nickel may be usefully employed will further increase the demand for Canadian Nickel, and Canada will benefit accordingly.

FORWARD THROUGH RESEARCH
Canadian Nickel
INCO NICKEL ALLOYS
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

North Malartic Getting a Big 12-Drill Testing As Norbenite Finds Substantial Ore Deposit

By GORDON M. GRANT

With the diamond drill "clicking" to the tune of three fine ore grade intersections at Norbenite Malartic Mines, attention has been sharply focused on a broad section of North Malartic, ground which, in some quarters, had been regarded as little better than moose pasture until Hugh Malartic Mines secured an ore grade drill section—$11.94 across 5 ft.—a few months back.

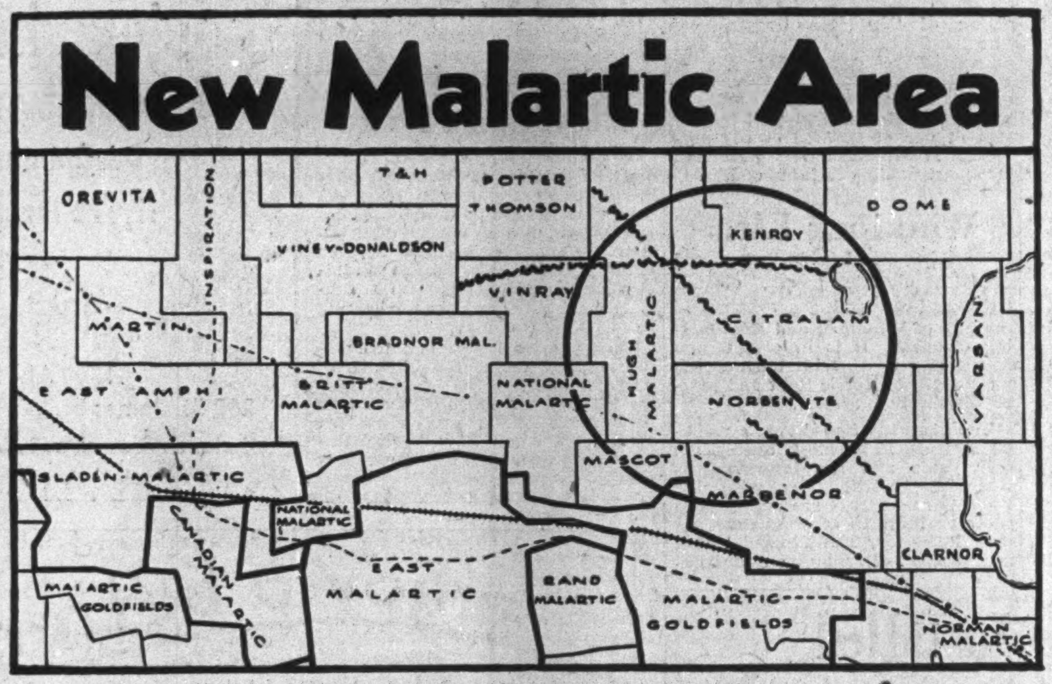
The Norbenite results—secured in the more easterly break indicated on the map as crossing the Norbenite ground—suggest a large tonnage, medium to low grade deposit, perhaps one of the biggest tonnage operations found in Quebec in recent years. Discovery hole on the property was No. 38, once again testifying to the part persistence plays in finding gold mines.

No. 38 hole gave an average of $4.63 over a core length of 118.2 ft.; sections included were $6.62 over 30 ft., $7.16 over 15.2 ft., and $12.30 over 10.5 ft.

Hole No. 39, 500 ft. east of No. 38, returned slightly under $4 across a core length of 115.1 ft. (nearly the true width), three bands of diorite returning: $4.96 over 27.6 ft.; $16.35 over 3.1 ft.; and $3.35 over 32.2 ft.

Hole No. 40 drilled in between, 100 ft. east of No. 38, gave $9.42 over 30.3 ft. Hole No. 41, drilled 100 ft. west of No. 38, is reported to have returned a good looking section.

To the northwest along strike of the new Norbenite ore indications, drilling has indicated a narrow gold zone extending to the Citralam property where it has not yet been explored. To the southeast, the Norbenite zone is understood to be "open" for about 2,500 ft. and possibilities for extension of the zone are thus important.



It appears possible that the Norbenite zone will extend up to or beyond the Malartic upper break (see map) in which Hugh Malartic Mines has secured ore grade values. Hugh's hole, No. 10 in the upper zone, which returned the $11.94 across 5 ft., was 400 ft. west of the east boundary. Another good hole, No. 13, 440 ft. west of that again, returned $20.03 across 5 ft.

Further drilling on the Hugh has not so far returned the same calibre results but the potential ground not yet tested is large.

A hole on the Hugh Malartic-Vinray boundary shows a strong break. It may be an extension of the Hugh Malartic main break but as a western hole on the Hugh did not pick up the same zone it is possible that another important break altogether has been located. A further hole is being drilled by Hugh in the western part of its property on theory that the break may take a local fold to the south, and was thus missed in the first hole.

About a half mile of the extension on the west break on the Hugh remains untested. The Hugh Malartic-Vinray boundary hole showed only low gold values and the drill has now moved 500 ft. west where another hole is to be drilled. Extension of the major north break has been established showing interesting gold values in hole No. 15 on the Citralam.

Citralam is continuing its testing along this fault in an effort to establish a commercial ore body—and will test the Norbenite zone. To the west of Vinray, the Viney-Donaldson ground is regarded as a good geological bet and is to be drilled.

Regional Faults Important

Through the whole Malartic area north of the greenstones there are a series of regional faults striking northwest-southeast. It is in one of these that the Norbenite ore body has been indicated. Where drilled in early holes, the Norbenite zone was found to be gold-bearing allright, but the impressive results were only found later. In view of this, drilling out of many, if not all, the regional faults is likely to be regarded as a "must."

Only the major known zones have been indicated on the map. It appears likely that the Vinray, Hugh Malartic and Citralam properties, among others, will each have several zones to test. Among known zones are the Marbenor, north and south Norbenite zones and other zones extending up from eastern Malartic.

12 Drills to Operate

The multiplicity of zones for investigation is resulting in a substantial step-up in drilling program since the Norbenite find. Within a matter of weeks 12 drills are expected to be drilling in the north Malartic zone.

A second drill is being placed on the Vinray; a second drill is on order for the Hugh Malartic; a second drill at the Citralam will test the extension of the Norbenite zone on Citralam ground. Norbenite is continuing with one drill, Kenroy, north of Citralam, is drilling; a drill is to be placed on the Bradnor property to the southwest. A drill is to be placed on the Viney-Donaldson ground, it is stated. To the southeast of the main north sector, a drill has reached the Norman Malartic property. A drill is also on the way to the Clarnor property.

Bulk of present North Malartic work is under direction of Vincent Mining Corp., responsible for nine of the present or proposed drill operations. It is directing work on a 6½-mile stretch of ground covering the upper break, embracing Vinray, Hugh Malartic and Citralam. Bradnor, Norman Malartic, Viney-Donaldson, Clarnor are also in the Vincent M. C. orbit.

Present work has the benefit of a substantial amount of essential preliminary spade work which investigated below the mantle of overburden in Malartic. The Vincent interests carried out cross-section work with the diamond drill of a section 2½ miles wide at a cost of $75,000 to $100,000 as a guide to the present search for ore.

MINING CONCENTRATES

Aumaque Gold Mines advises that diamond drill hole No. 64 was completed at 1,009.6 ft. with core from footage 780 to 925 mineralized with pyrite, and some sections carrying chalcopyrite. Samples are being assayed. The hole was put down some 100 ft. east of No. 63 and on a line with the north ore zone. Drill hole No. 71, drilled in the same plane but at a higher elevation than No. 45 in the south ore zone, was terminated at 715.0 ft. The best values were 5 ft. of $5.77, 5 ft. of $4.62 and 5 ft. of $7.70 gold.

* * *

Ansley Gold Mines is reported to be planning to start an extensive exploration and development program on its property adjoining Kenda Pershing. A limited amount of surface work is reported to have uncovered some gold values in a zone of diorite intrusives in a sheared greenstone.

* * *

Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines reports bullion production of $22,116 from 1,969 tons of ore treated, an average recovery of $11.23 gold per ton in February, compared with $36,795 from 3,866 tons treated, an average of $9.52 in the similar month of 1944. Output totalled $23,752 from 3,635 tons treated, an average of $6.53 in January, 1945. The small tonnage in February reflected ore from the new shoots on the 1,400-ft. level and the diversion of labor to development.

* * *

Canuck Explorers contemplates additional development on its properties in the Yellowknife and Red Lake areas.

* * *

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that bullion production for February totalled $55,324, or 1,437 fine oz., from 3,407 tons milled, an average of $16.24 per ton, compared with January production of $59,176 from 3,455 tons milled, an average of $17.23.

* * *

Miracle Yellowknife Mines reports diamond drilling has started on its "Len" group of claims located one mile northeast of Giant Yellowknife. Norman Byrnes, mining engineer, is spotting holes and preparing a geological map of the property. Other holdings include three groups in Gordon Lake and one in the Victory Lake area of Yellowknife. Work is planned for these latter properties when equipment is available.

Further Drilling Recommended For Porcupine Reef Property

In listing papers filed with the Toronto Stock Exchange, Porcupine Reef Gold Mines includes a report of G. L. Bachman, of the firm of Buffam & James, which concludes:

"The results (of drilling) to date are sufficiently encouraging to warrant continuation of the drilling program which now totals over 14,400 ft."

Of 18 drill holes reported, including a number of wedged holes, all but two returned commercial intersections in an area approximately 600 ft. long by 200 ft. wide, and at vertical depths of from 200 to 750 ft.

Mr. Bachman notes that the correlation of results from hole to hole is difficult due to erratic distribution of gold values. Estimation of the value of the deposit is made difficult by the fact that values of economic grade have been found almost solely where visible gold has been observed in the core, he reports.

No. 26 hole, the latest completed, approximately 300 ft. east of No. 15 hole, which was a good hole, has returned the following values: $6.73 over 18 ft.; $4.24 over 1 foot; $4.24 over 2.2 ft.; $19.25 over 3 ft. ($25.41 uncut); $10.40 over 1.5 ft.; and $11.17 over 1.0 ft. This hole was a vertical one as were the two immediately preceding holes which returned commercial grade intersections.

Financing of diamond drilling has been carried on by Broulan Porcupine Mines which has a substantial interest.

We will be pleased to furnish information on any of our industrial or mining stocks.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Established 1886—Members The Toronto Stock Exchange

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. TORONTO 'Phone: ADelaide [illegible]

JOHNSTON EVERSON & CHARLESWORTH

Writers on Public Relations

J. G. Johnston, R. G. Everson, J. L. Charlesworth, W. A. Higgins, C. R. Haworth

1253 McGill College Ave. Montreal

1608 Northern Ontario Bldg., Toronto 1

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY LIMITED

STEEL ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

of

Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Documents of a Monetary Character

Head Office: 224 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Branch 25 King Street West, TORONTO

Branch 360 St. James Street West, MONTREAL

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND CERTIFICATES

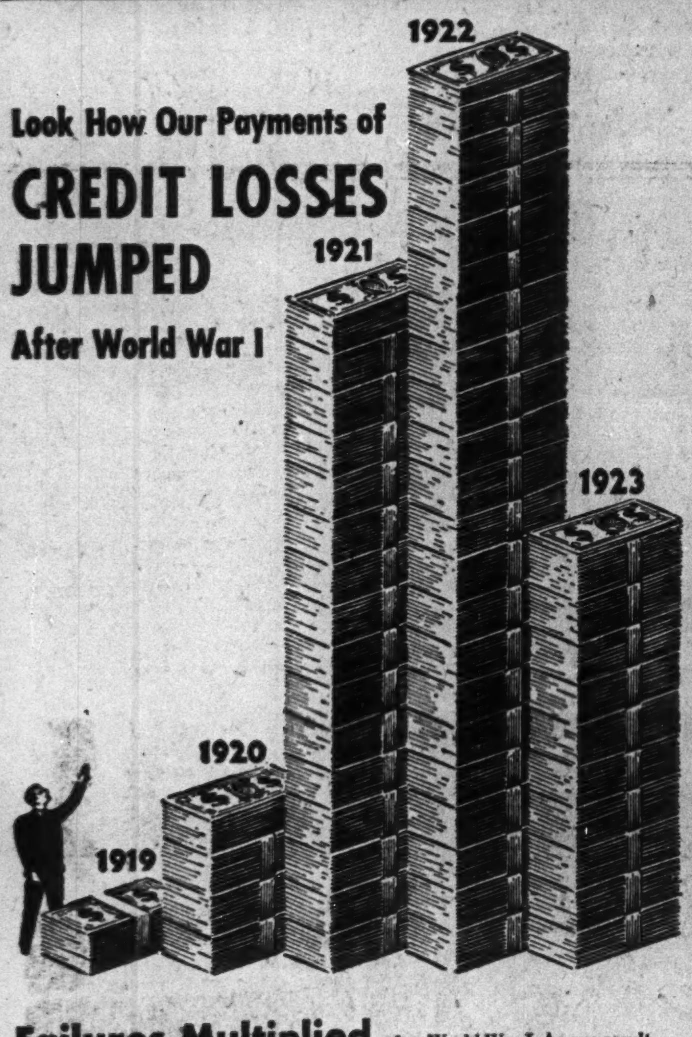
WEST MALARTIC MINES LIMITED

No. 1 vein now extended to length of 1250 feet and depth of 1000 feet on dip of vein.

WRITE FOR DETAILS

W. McKenzie & Company

312 TEMPLE BUILDING · TORONTO · AD. 0161



Failures Multiplied after World War I. As one result... from the 1919 level... credit losses paid by American Credit Insurance jumped more than 2000% in three years. For many companies, Credit Insurance prevented disaster.

Will History Repeat? Will failures multiply again? No one knows. That's why manufacturers and wholesalers in over 150 lines of business carry Credit Insurance... *and why you need it too.*

Credit Insurance GUARANTEES PAYMENT of your accounts receivable for goods shipped... pays you when your customers can't. Don't face the uncertain future unprotected. Write now for more information to: American Credit Indemnity Company of New York, Dept. 52 First National Bank Building, Baltimore 2, Maryland, or to one of the Canadian offices listed below.

J. F. McFadden

President

★ ★ ★

CANADIAN DIVISION

American Credit Insurance

Pays You When Your Customers Can't

52nd Year AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY OF NEW YORK

OFFICES IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND SHERBROOKE

MINING INVESTMENTS

Quemont Mining Corp. A Big Market Mover

Replacing Transcontinental Resources as most spectacular market performer on Toronto Stock Exchange, Quemont Mining Corp. this past week moved from 27 cents on March 5 to as high as $3.60 a share last Monday.

With no official assay results available when this impressive market action was taking place, rumour ran rife as to: (1) what results had actually been secured, (2) the motivating factors behind the market move, and (3) what the end result would be.

What was known was that a drill hole had been completed or partially completed by Quemont through the ice of Osisko Lake showing evidences of copper mineralization. The hole had not been completed last week end, and the management refused to release assays secured on the grounds that they didn't think any results should be released until the hole was finished and complete assays were available.

GORDON M. BOWES

Recently appointed Assistant General Manager of Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, Limited, Winnipeg. Mr. Bowes has been Assistant Real Estate Adviser, Department of National Defence at Ottawa, for the past five years.

Tales Were Fantastic

With no official assays available—and officials reporting none had been given out—many fantastic and contradictory figures circulated as to the copper and gold content of the core pulled. They undoubtedly had a profound influence on stock changing hands on the market—and on the price of company's shares.

To confuse the issue, rumors circulated that a short squeeze was taking place, that short selling had been heavy around the $1 and $1.50 mark and that the short sellers had been unable to borrow stock to cover, necessitating buying in later forcing the price still higher.

Lending weight to this rumor of a short squeeze was the Quemont-Mining Corp. share ownership position. Mining Corp. of Canada, which has not been noted as an active trader of shares in the market, owns or owned 1,111,249 out of 1,673,607 outstanding shares of Quemont, leaving a floating supply of stock of little over 500,000 shares in the market outside Mining Corp. holdings.

With as much as 600,000 Quemont shares changing hands in a single day (Monday), there was the possibility that despite earlier short covering, shorts were still in the market in substantial numbers, considering that results of one drill hole would not justify the price of the stock.

Much comment was heard in stock market circles that shareholders were entitled to earlier information with respect to assays, even if this required piece meal reports. Some investors feared that when the initial burst of activity was over, assays might prove low, as has been the case of a few other operations such as Transcontinental Resources, and that this might affect the market generally. Others expressed confidence that assay results would justify the market activity.

• • •

Big Break Loops North

One of the most outstanding features of the Canadian gold mining industry is the tremendous gold belt which stretches from Kirkland-Larder Lake eastward into the Rouyn area, down eastward through Cadillac, Malartic, the Siscoe-Lamaque area, to Louvicourt and Pershing townships where there is much activity.

Over 100 miles long, there has been considerable interest as to just how far eastward this belt might run. At the conference of the Prospectors and Developers last week, The Financial Post's mining editor asked J. P. Norrie, the Quebec mine finder, just what the situation was with respect to further extension of this belt eastward.

Mr. Norrie stated that the belt extended somewhat further east into Haig township beyond Pershing then turned around to the north extending back westward to the Perron mine.

If this is the case, and we don't doubt but what Mr. Norrie's size-up of the situation is just about as reliable as any that can be secured, it would appear that the "north leg" of the break is likely to get a thorough testing in the next few years. Mr. Norrie pointed out that the Croinor mine has been found on the north limb.

Continental Coal Corp. Working at Capacity

Vincent Mining Corp. reports its subsidiary, Continental Coal Corp. working at capacity, its capital account reduced to less than $10,000. Continental operates a strip mine at Grassy Lake, Alta. and the capital loan, originally amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, was advanced by the Dominion Government to increase wartime output of coal.

Shipments are moving east and mining costs are unusually low at $1.54 a ton against an average selling price of $4.37 f.o.b. Production for the first half year of operation will probably exceed 50,000 tons, it is stated.

Tasmaque Gold Mines plans to renew drilling on its Louvicourt property. Two holes undertaken in 1944 encountered difficulty in penetrating overburden and operations were postponed with the onset of winter

Cochenour Work Program Of Large Ramifications

Following deepening of the No. 1 shaft to 700 ft. and establishing of new levels at 475, 575 and 675 ft., Cochenour Willans Gold Mines has seven crews employed on developments headings in two shaft areas.

From the No. 1 or main shaft at the 675-ft. level, headings are being driven 300 ft. south to the lavas and 1,000 ft. north to the north band of sediments.

At the same shaft, 575-ft. level, a drive is being put out to the north band of sediments and on the 575-ft. level, a drive is being put out to the northeast to connect with the west drift from No. 2 shaft.

In the No. 2 shaft area at the 150-ft. level, work is being carried 550 ft. southwest to the 325-327 zone. On the 275-ft. level, a similar drive is being put out and work is being carried 500 ft. to the east for investigation of the north and south bands of sediments.

On the 475-ft. level, drives are being carried 1,000 ft. to the west to connect with the N.E. drift from No. 1 shaft and 500 ft. northeast for exploration below surface and drilling indications.

325 Ore Flat Lying

Drift advance and wide slashing in the Nos. 325, 327, and 329 ore bodies have indicated the ore bodies as occurring in folded structures plunging flatly at 20 to 25 degrees from east to west with a northwest strike over horizontal dimensions of 160 by 60 ft. Raising indicates a height upwards of 60 ft. Back sampling has disclosed characteristic erratic deposition of the gold values with a high frequency of sections carrying from 2 to 4 ounces gold per ton.

The projected lateral development from No. 2 shaft on further levels will be of marked interest and may add quickly to the ore resources of the mine.

On the 375-ft. bottom level of the No. 1 mine, work is proving continuity to depth of main structures. The large part of ore so far milled from this level has averaged approximately an ounce gold per ton.

OIL PRODUCTION

See Norman Oil Need Becoming Smaller Now

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Canada's Norman Wells oilfield, the world's most northerly proved oil reserve, will resume by June the role it played in pre-war years in Northwest Territories mining and transportation development. By that date its "war emergency" role will end, according to the U. S. Army, backer of the much debated "Canol Program" through which the field was developed, and linked with the Alaska Highway by some 1,600 miles of pipeline and a 3,500 bbl. refinery at Whitehorse, at a total cost of some $134 millions.

The Norman Wells phase of the Canol project was highly successful. A shallow (1,700 to 2,300 ft.) Devonian shale oil pool covering some 5,000 acres was opened up by the drilling of dozens of wells. Productive potential mounted to several thousand barrels per day.

It had been expected that some $35 millions would cover cost of a 550-mile pipeline from Norman Wells to Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory on the Alaska Highway route; a large refinery at Whitehorse; and refined products distribution pipelines linking the refinery with key points along the 1,100 mile highway. These phases of the project were finally completed in mid-1944 as a great engineering achievement, but costs rose to triple the original estimate.

During 1944, Norman Wells turned out 1,179,693 bbls. of crude oil, some nine times the 1943 recovery of 180,953 bbls. Total oil recovery from inception in 1919 to the end of 1942 was 143,049 bbls.

• • •

Canada Can "Buy In"

Under a new agreement reached between the U. S. and Canada, appraisal and disposal of the pipeline and refinery phases of Canol will get under way before operation of the system halts by June 30. The Canadian Government holds the right to purchase at their "commercial value" as of the time of appraisal, the pipe lines and refinery. If not desired by the Dominion, these properties may be sold at not less than commercial valuation to any other bidder. Whether disposed of or not, the properties may not be dismantled except upon the advice of the Canada-United States permanent joint defense board.

The Norman Wells field itself is the property of Imperial Oil. Advances made by the U. S. Army for drilling of wells are to be paid for from production, when and as the Army takes delivery. The Canadian Government participates in the field through a substantial royalty interest and an additional percentage of oil recovered. Imperial Oil has new plans to investigate oil possibilities further.

• • •

More Wells Drilled

Well completions in Alberta during the year 1944 totalled 140, to establish a new high for the province. The number of completions compares with 115 in 1943; 95 in 1942; 86 in 1941. Of the 1944 completions, 42 were in the Turner Valley area, compared with 26 in 1943. Other foothills belt completions totalled three in 1944 (including the potentially major field discovery well, Shell of Canada No. 4-24-J at Jumping Pound). This compares with six completions in 1943.

The big 1944 development play was on the southern Alberta plains. In this portion of the province a total of 62 wells completed during 1944, included 30 in the Taber-Conrad area and 32 elsewhere. In 1943, a total of 21 wells completed on the southern plains. The 1944 completions on the south plains included several discoveries of varying importance; California-Standard's Devonian Dolomite discovery at Princess, its Ellis sand strike at Conrad, and Taber sand strike west of the original Taber pool; Major Oil's West Taber strike; and Princess-Steveville Syndicate's Bow Island sand strike in the Princess area.

• • •

Expects New Sask. Test

The heavy duty rotary rig last used at the Imperial-Elbow No. 1 well, abandoned last week in southern Saskatchewan, is being transferred to Alberta. It will be put to use in the central Alberta foothills, for drilling initial well on the large (about 400,000 acres) Imperial Oil and Northwest Co. reservations in the Stolberg area. The location of, and backers of, the new foothills wildcat have not yet been announced. The well is expected to go in the northwest end of the reservations, which extend for 65 miles northwest from twp. 34 to 42, flanking the Ram River-Shunda Creek anticlines to the east.

The rig transfer does not mean cessation of Imperial Oil operations in Saskatchewan. Another rig is going into that province, to be kept in use together with the heavy duty rotary now at the Imperial-Swift Current No. 1. A new wildcat venture is expected to be announced for Saskatchewan in the next few days.

MINING OPTIONS

Blade Yellowknife Gold Mines—By Feb. 17, 1945, agreement, Paul Munger purchased 20,000 shares at 5c. and optioned 480,000 shares as follows: 80,000 shares at 5c.; 100,000 shares at 7½c. with 200,000 shares at 10c. and 100,000 shares at 12½c. per share, all payable within 180 days. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,200,005 issued, of which 1.2 million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 7, 1945.

Bonville Gold Mines—By Feb. 28, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co. Ltd., agreed to purchase 300,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable within 30 days and optioned 1,550,000 shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 10c.; 250,000 shares at 15c.; blocks of 200,000 shares each at 20 and 30c.; 150,000 shares at 40c.; 250,000 shares at 50c. with 200,000 shares at 70c. and 100,000 shares at 80c. per share. A total of $60,000 is to be paid into the treasury within 12 months and the balance is payable within 25 months. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,250,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 7, 1945.

Clinger Gold Mines—By Feb. 28, 1945, agreement, Murdock C. Mosher, purchased 250,000 shares at 10c. and optioned 1,250,000 shares as follows: 300,000 shares at 15c.; 200,000 shares at 20c. with 250,000 shares at 25c. and 500,000 shares at 50c. per share. The initial 750,000 shares are payable within 12 months, while the block of 500,000 shares is to be taken up to supply the company with $10,000 each succeeding month. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 700,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 9, 1945.

Marquette Long Lac Gold Mines — By Feb. 19, 1945, agreement, George Chapman & Co. optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15c. per share all payable within 240 days. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,856,405 issued, of which 698,750 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 8, 1945.

New Augarita Porcupine Mines — By March 5, 1945, agreement, Goldwin Exploration Co. Ltd., purchased 100,000 shares at 15c. per share and optioned 200,000 shares in 100,000-share blocks at 18 and 25c. per share, all payable by Dec. 31, 1945. Authorized capital is three million shares with 2,550,681 issued, of which 1,048,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 6, 1945.

Bonville to Drill Surface Exposures

Awarding of a contract for an initial 5,000 ft. of diamond drilling reveals plans for immediate exploration and development on the former Bobjo and adjacent acreage of Bonville Gold Mines in Villebon twp., Que. Ten or more veins have been reported through surface trenching, of which four are said to carry commercial values.

The most important finds are the No. 2 which yielded gold values of $11.70 across 49 in. for a length of 110 ft.; No. 8 which assayed $8.25 across 41 in. for a length of 50 ft. and No. 6 which graded $17.50 across 18 in. for a length of 60 ft. A modern camp is being erected to house the drilling crew which is expected to start work by March 20.

The company reports a firm commitment of $50,000 with options calling for a further $562,500, if fully exercised. Directors are Frederick Reid, R. J. Jowsey and R. B. Bond, Toronto; Lucien Roux, Montreal, and Theodore Koulomzine, Val D'Or, Quebec.

Ymir Yankee Girl Gold Mines has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that by March 6 agreement with G. A. McCartney, 25,000 shares have been underwritten at 20 cents a share, payable $2,500 forthwith and the balance by April 15.

PACIFIC O. & R. OPTION

Pacific Oil & Refinery has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that balance of Aug. 30, 1944, agreement with Meldrum J. Ross, as amended, has been cancelled by mutual consent. A new agreement has been entered into with Clarence E. Moran, Toronto, dated March 6, providing for an underwriting on 100,000 shares at 50c. a share, payable $25,000 forthwith and the balance of $25,000 by April 5, and the granting of an option on 750,000 shares at 50c. a share, exercisable as to a minimum of 25,000 shares each month, with the whole to be taken up by Sept. 6, 1946. Issued capital is 2,134,105 shares.

GROWTH AND STABILITY

A PROVEN RECORD

The Upward Trend of This Utility's Business is Shown in the Following Table:

Year	Operating Revenues	Gross Income Before Retirement Reserve Accruals	Year	Operating Revenues	Gross Income Before Retirement Reserve Accruals
1912	$261,080	$116,956	1939	$998,733	$398,660
1917	287,210	120,112	1940	1,096,831	414,524
1922	541,032	181,431	1941	1,224,083	431,679
1927	685,663	284,993	1942	1,360,452	453,133
1932	784,774	325,668	1943	1,401,379	459,441
1937	889,650	374,643	1944	1,539,163	469,578

All figures converted from £ Sterling at the rate of $4.86-2/3 to the £1

CONSOLIDATED CAPITALIZATION

Outstanding in the Hands of the Public, Dec. 31, 1944

DEBENTURE STOCK:

Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited

Series "C" 4½'s, due 1965 (£371,454) .. $1,778,105

PREFERENCE SHARES:

Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited

Preference 7% Cumulative, $100 par value .. $391,100
Preference "B" 7% Cumulative, £1 par value .. 314,167
Preference "C" 5% Cumulative, £1 par value .. 323,000
Preference "D" 5% Cumulative, £1 par value 1,042,000

CAPITAL STOCK:

Jamaica Public Service Limited

No Par Value .... 135,000 shares

Jamaica Public Service Limited, a Canadian company, owns all of the ordinary and certain of the Preference shares of Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited.

Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited, does the entire electric lighting and power business in Kingston and adjacent territory, and also operates the electric tramway system. Through a wholly owned subsidiary, this company provides all the electric lighting and power and ice business in Montego Bay and Port Antonio, which communities rank next in size and importance to Kingston, the principal city on the Island. Combined population served by both operating companies is estimated at 150,000. Operating revenues for 1944 were derived 69% from electric, 28% from transportation and 3% from ice business.

Dividends on all classes of Jamaica Public Service Company, Limited Preference Shares have been paid regularly since their issuance. Quarterly dividends on the Capital Stock of the Canadian Company were inaugurated on October 1, 1930, at an annual rate equivalent to 33 1/3 cents per share on the presently outstanding stock, which rate has gradually been increased to the present annual rate of 68 cents per share.

Jamaica Public Service Limited
and Subsidiary Companies

Serving

MONTEGO BAY KINGSTON PORT ANTONIO

JAMAICA, B.W.I.

NEW YORK

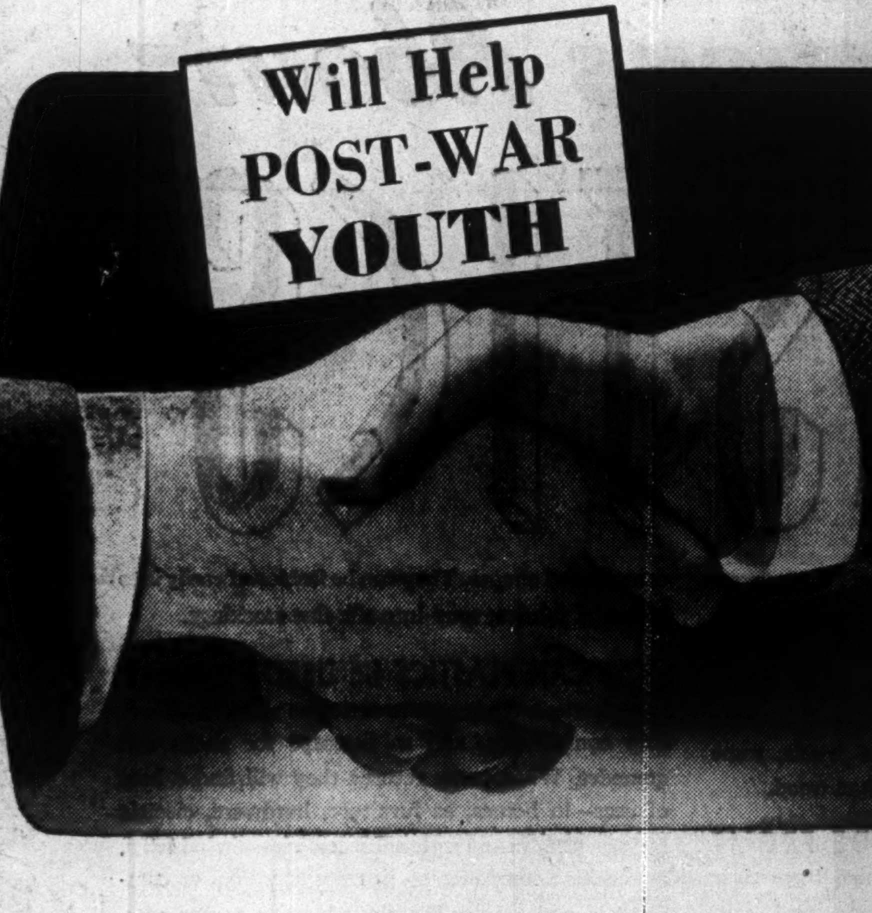
Swift air service is provided daily for Passengers, Air Mail and Air Express to Buffalo and New York. Also to other principal U. S. cities from Coast to Coast. All fares payable in Canadian dollars. Ticket Office: 22 King St., West, Toronto. Please make reservations well in advance.

Phone WA 4661

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.

ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

★ BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ★



THOSE young men and women whose eager feet approach the threshold of new enterprise, will find a warm and friendly handclasp awaiting them at the nearest branch of this Bank. That handclasp marks an unswerving faith in Canada's youth and a pledge of practical service to their needs.

Financial problems are bound to beset the path of the enterprising. In such problems the Bank of Toronto is old and experienced but to their solution it brings youthful vigour and aggressive outlook.

To young Canadians of character in worthy post-war endeavour, this Bank offers the kind of help that really counts. Friendly guidance in finance, loans to hurdle the obstacles that every growing business encounters, essential banking services of every kind—these are what the handclasp means that greets young Canada at this Bank.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

D1-45

No place like home . . . Have a Coca-Cola

. . . let's have a swing session at our house

A good way to put *Welcome* on the mat at your house is to have ice-cold Coca-Cola in the refrigerator. *Have a Coke* just naturally means *Be one of our gang* or *You're like one of the family.* Whenever young folks meet for a song fest, chin fest or swing session, ice-cold Coca-Cola is their chosen symbol of companionship and refreshing fun.

You naturally hear Coca-Cola called by its friendly abbreviation "Coke." Both mean the quality product of The Coca-Cola Company of Canada, Limited.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED 522

Foreign Utilities Attract Canadian Investors Though Exchange Problem Is Added Hazard

Canadian investors have a considerable interest in public utility companies operating in foreign countries, although the number of concerns is small.

The group which controls Brazilian Traction Light & Power, Barcelona Traction, and Mexican Light and Power has been the leader in this type of investment. Brazilian Traction shares are widely traded in Canada and have been from time to time favored for speculation and investment by Canadians. The capital which developed these large enterprises ran into many millions of dollars and came originally from Canadian, British and Belgian sources.

There are other examples of Canadian investment in public utility enterprises operating abroad chiefly through holding companies. In most cases the actual Canadian interest is limited.

Certain risks are present in enterprises operating outside of Canada which have made these foreign investments not always profitable ones for the Canadian investor. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and difficulties in obtaining exchange as a result of exchange control are adverse factors which have affected these companies. This has been particularly noticeable in the case of Brazilian Traction, a company with an outstanding record from an operating standpoint. It has often been difficult to obtain Brazilian exchange with which to transmit earnings out of that country. Thus exchange conditions rather than operating conditions have determined whether or not dividends would be paid. A similar condition holds true with Barcelona Traction which has not been able to transmit funds from Spain.

Foreign utility interests are also occasionally subject to this discriminatory legislation and taxation. They also run the risk of foreign wars as was the case with Barcelona Traction when civil war broke out in Spain.

As a result of the risks involved, the yield obtainable on the securities of foreign utilities is usually considerably higher than is current on domestic securities. This makes this class of security attractive to certain investors.

Assoc. Telephone

Associated Telephone & Telegraph Co. (a Delaware corporation) is a holding company controlling, directly and indirectly, telephone operating companies, telephone equipment, manufacturing and sales companies and other companies doing a related business.

There is a wide Canadian investment interest in the capital stock of the company which has a substantial interest in Canada through its subsidiary Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. (for details see below) and through ownership of the Phillips Electrical Works, Ltd.

In addition to its capacity as a holding company, the company supplies advisory, supervisory and special services to all companies under its control to companies outside the group and to government owned telephone administrations.

In the first nine months of 1944 income from all sources was $760,056, as compared with $761,375 in the same period of 1943. Net profit was $146,673 as compared with $128,864, in 1943.

As at Sept. 30, 1944, funded debt totalled $11,006,000, a reduction of $894,000 since Dec. 1, 1939. Outstanding capitalization consisted of 28,985 shares of $100 par value 7% first preferred, 42,046 shares of $6 no par value first preferred, 19,673 shares of $4 no par value preferred, 62,303 shares Class A $4 and participating no par value preferred and 1,038,308 shares of $1 par value common stock.

Barcelona Traction

Barcelona Traction Light & Power Co. is a holding company which, through its subsidiaries, is engaged, in northern and eastern Spain, in the manufacture, distribution and sale of hydroelectric power and bituminous gas for commercial and domestic purposes. The company has two producing subsidiaries and a group of distributing and selling subsidiaries which operate throughout the Province of Cataluna.

Gas plants were shut down during the whole of 1942 and 1943 owing to a lack of coal. Steam plants in 1943 generated 4,609,745 kw.h. as compared with 2,782,780 kw.h. in 1942, but cannot be relied upon to assist in production as there is practically no coal in stock and considerable difficulty in obtaining it, it is stated.

Hydraulic power generated in 1943 totalled 910,376,624 kw.h. as compared with 856,474,368 for 1942. Hydraulic conditions during the year were characterized by very abrupt changes.

Extensive damage was suffered by the company's property during the Spanish Civil War and the company has been in the process of making repairs since 1939. The total sum expended on capital accounts during 1943, after offsetting sundry credits, amounted to Ptas. 39,890,266.

Total revenue for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, increased to $4,644,096 from $4,391,152 for the previous year, including in each case income from investments in subsidiaries due and accrued but not received. No foreign exchange has been granted the company to enable interest on the prior lien and first mortgage bonds, which is in arrears since June 1, 1936, to be resumed and prospects of this are remote, it was stated in the annual report in August, 1944.

Gold coin equal to 10,898,393 pesetas currency was removed during the war from the Ebro Co.'s bankers in Barcelona by authority of the Red Government. On August, 1944 no progress had been made by the company toward the recovery of this money.

Limited growth in the business of the operating and associated companies in Spain has been shown but it is still impossible to obtain any official sanction to increase the tariffs of the operating companies, although an increase has been allowed to another Spanish company operating in the same zone. Due to the greatly increased cost of operations, an increase in selling price of electrical energy is essential, it was stated at the annual meeting.

Anglo-Can. Tel.

Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. is holding company with investments in companies which own telephone systems in British Columbia, Dominican Republic and the Philippine Islands. Properties in the Philippines fell into Japanese hands in 1942.

British Columbia Telephone Co., of which Anglo-Canadian owns 44,988 ordinary shares out of 45,000 ordinary shares issued, is by far its largest investment.

Its other Canadian subsidiaries are Canadian (B. C.) Telephone & Supplies Ltd., Chilliwack Telephones Ltd., Dominion Directory Co., Kootenay Telephone Co. Mission Telephone Co. and North-west Telephone Co. All these subsidiaries are incorporated in British Columbia.

In addition Anglo-Canadian, together with certain of its wholly owned subsidiaries, owns all the outstanding capital stock of Telephone Securities Ltd. (For details see below.)

Outstanding capitalization at Dec. 31, 1943, consisted of 82,600 shares of $50 par value 5½% preferred stock, 487,100 shares of $10 par value Class A stock and 200,000 shares of $10 par value deferred stock.

There is reported to be a substantial Canadian investment interest in this company.

Brazilian Traction

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., through subsidiaries and controlled companies, is engaged in tramway, electric light and power, gas, water and telephone businesses, serving the cities of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, and surrounding districts in southeastern Brazil. The company is the largest of Canada's investment interests abroad.

As at Dec. 31, 1943, the power plants of the company had a capacity of approximately 820,000 h.p. Its electric street railway and suburban railways operated over some 530 miles of track and its bus lines over routes of 125 miles. Gas is manufactured in Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. Some 277,734 telephones were in service and 7,740 miles of pole line in operation, while there were over 22,000 prospective subscribers awaiting connections, due to the impossibility of obtaining necessary materials.

During 1943 the company sold 2,148,027,358 kw.h. of electricity to 654,375 consumers, carried a peak of 1,253,073,742 passengers in its railways and buses, and sold 125,397,787 cubic metres of gas to 165,413 customers, in addition to the telephone service mentioned above.

Fortunes of Brazilian Traction are tied in with those of Brazil whose postwar position and future growth possibilities are regarded as good in many quarters. Uncertainty regarding the future of the company lies in its dependence on the foreign exchange position of Brazil and secondly on the course of nationalistic tendencies in Brazil.

Gross earnings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1943, according to the interim statement were up 11.85% over the 1943 earnings to amount to $58,342,514. Operating expenses, however, were up 14.45%, so that net earnings for the year were up only 9.61%. Net earning figures were $30,770,130 for 1944 as against $28,071,262 for 1943. Dividends totalling $2 per share were paid in 1944 as against $1.75 in 1943.

Temporary rates for certain services continued in effect during 1944 pending the determination of permanent rates, according to a statement issued by the company. Gas rationing has been in effect in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos since July 1, 1942, due to difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of fuel to continue unrestricted consumer service. The ration was set at 80% of normal consumption.

In Nov., 1944, A. W. K. Billings, formerly vice-president, was elected president in succession to the late Sir Herbert Couzens, K.B.E., who died on Nov. 17, 1944.

Mexican Light

The Mexican Light & Power Co. controls and operates the lighting and power system in the City of Mexico and the federal district of Mexico. Operations are also carried on through wholly owned subsidiary companies which supply power and distribute light to part of the territory served by the company.

For the 11 months to Nov. 30, 1944, gross earnings were $11,439,562 as compared with $11,269,689 for the previous year, up 1.51%, but operating expenses amounted to $9,329,109 as compared with $8,074,289, an increase of 15.54%. This reduced net earnings 33.95%. The company states that due to a shortage of water, restrictions in the use of electrical energy had to be imposed from February to June, 1944, reducing the gross earnings, and that an important steam production was necessary, causing an increase in the expenses.

Net earnings before bond interest and sinking fund charges increased to $2,945,314 in the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1943 from $2,787,185 in the previous year.

Payment of all arrears of first mortgage and second mortgage bond interest was made in 1943. On July 1, 1944, current year's obligations in respect of first mortgage and second mortgage bond interest and sinking fund (including arrears) were paid. Also an interest payment of 3% was made on July 1, 1944, on the 6% income debenture stock, being the first payment on this since the payment of 1% on Jan. 1, 1938.

There was practically no change in the value of the Mexican peso during 1943, the exchange rate in terms of Canadian currency remaining 22-2/3 cents. As this company's earnings are in Mexican currency, it is dependent on exchange rate and control to transfer earnings into foreign currency.

Electrical energy generated by the company's power plant amounted to 1,150,363,451 kw.h. in 1943 as compared with 1,112,998,823 kw.h. in 1942. The total losses in the system, including normal transmission and conversion losses, which were 25.93% in 1942, decreased to 22.79% for 1943. Work for the prevention of the illegal use of current which has been in progress during the last few years continues to give satisfactory results, although the work was necessarily slowed down during the year due to lack of material, the company's report states.

Twin City Transit

Twin City Rapid Transit Co. functions solely as a holding company which, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, operates the street railway and local bus transportation system in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and operates between Minneapolis and St. Paul and in certain suburban communities.

All the capital stock and funded indebtedness of the subsidiaries are owned by the parent company. During 1944 its own funded debt was reduced through use of company funds and liquidation of investments with the balance being refunded at a 4% interest rate.

The total operating revenue in 1944 was larger than any previous year in the company's history, amounting to $15,014,031, an increase of 2.96% over 1943. There were 31,938,782 streetcar and bus miles operated during the year, an increase of 1.68%. The average number of car miles operated per streetcar owned in 1944 was more than 50% greater than the average per car 10 years ago, and was 27.34% more than in 1941, the last pre-Pearl Harbor year, the company states.

A modernization programme has been approved which contemplates purchasing annually a number of modern, lightweight noiseless streamlined cars to replace present equipment, the annual report states. This program will be continued upon a reasonable basis throughout the coming years. Due to the fact that the old cars have been so well maintained, they will not have to be replaced as rapidly as would have been necessary if present equipment had been permitted to deteriorate, it is stated.

Tel. Securities

Telephone Securities Ltd. owns 22,519 shares and Anglo Canadian Telephone Co., its parent company, owns 1,500 shares of the 70,571 shares of capital stock of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.

A large portion of the property of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. is in territory occupied by the Japanese and its status is unknown. Directors of this company have taken action with the War Damage Corp. of the United States to protect its interests and likewise Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. has filed appropriate claims in 1943 with the Canadian Government.

There is no direct Canadian investment interest in Telephone Securities, but Canadians are interested indirectly through Anglo-Canadian Telephone.

COMPANY REPORTS

J. S. Mitchell & Co.

J. S. Mitchell reports that net profits for 1944 amounted to $49,330 as compared with $47,879 in the previous year, after providing for depreciation, and estimated income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion. On June 1, 1944, $24,000 of 4½% 10-year serial debentures matured and were redeemed, leaving $168,000 of these debentures outstanding at Dec. 31, 1944. Surplus increased $45,592 over 1943.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net profit‡	$49,330	$47,879
Less: Common divds.	37,500	37,500
Surplus for year	11,830	10,379
‡Incl. refund. EPT	33,235	28,233
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	$3.29	$3.19
Incl. ref. EPT	5.50	5.07
Paid	2.50	2.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$494,560	$516,528
Accts. rec.	312,312	259,645
Inventories	281,032	312,257
Life ins. c.s.v.	57,990	52,923
Total curr. assets	1,145,894	1,141,353
Misc. assets▲	81,855	46,512
Fixed assets*	307,195	319,998
Total assets	1,534,944	1,507,863
Total curr. liab.	395,070	389,581
Funded debt	168,000	192,000
Capital stock	340,445	340,445
Surplus▲	631,429	585,837
▲Incl. refund. EPT	75,416	42,443
*After unstated deprec.		
Working capital	750,824	751,772

Commonwealth Int.

Commonwealth International Corp. reports that the number of shares outstanding has increased from 147,037 to 232,500 in 1944, while the net asset value per share has risen from $2.74 to $3.07, an increase of 12.04%. Due to market appreciation and the increase in the number of shares outstanding, the market value of securities owned by the company has risen during 1944 from $384,249 to $708,117, D. W. Partridge, president, reported. As at Dec. 31, 1944, assets consisted of 2.7% bonds, 71.5% Canadian stocks and 25.8% United States stocks as compared with 14.45%, 51.85% and 33.70% respectively at Dec. 31, 1943.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net income	$30,717	$29,130
Less: Inc. tax res.	2,280	2,919
Net profit	28,437	26,211
Less: Dividends	29,288	23,759
Surplus for year	*851	2,452
*Deficit.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$10,666	$15,368
Investments*	724,888	469,204
Accrued inc.	1,651	2,708
Fixed assets	1	1
Total assets	737,206	487,281
Accts. & tax. pay.	5,641	404
Deprec. res.	50,000	50,000
Capital stock	344,321	257,051
Invest. surplus	23,071	26,645
Distrib. surplus	305,409	143,565
Earned surplus	8,764	9,616
*Market value	708,117	384,249

A Montreal Curb Market seat has been sold for $6,500, a new wartime high. This is the fourth sale this year, the previous sale at $6,250 and the other three at $6,000.

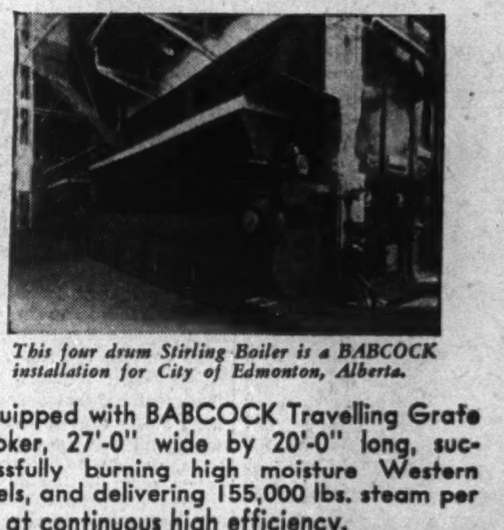
Outlook Called Good For Canada Cement Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Canada Cement Co. can look forward to a reasonably good volume of business after the war, but for the immediate future, volume of business is uncertain, being dependent on developments in the war, stated J. D. Johnson, president, at the company's annual meeting.

Earnings of Canada Cement, explained Mr. Johnson, are being affected adversely by the fact that the company sells at ceiling prices while the price of coal, the largest item among material costs for a cement producer, has risen 50% above the 1939 level, and quality of coal obtainable has deteriorated. And in addition building operations continue closely restricted by the government.

BABCOCK
MODERN BOILER UNITS
FOR PROFITABLE
Modernization



This four drum Stirling Boiler is a BABCOCK installation for City of Edmonton, Alberta.

Equipped with BABCOCK Travelling Grate Stoker, 27'-0" wide by 20'-0" long, successfully burning high moisture Western Fuels, and delivering 155,000 lbs. steam per hr. at continuous high efficiency.

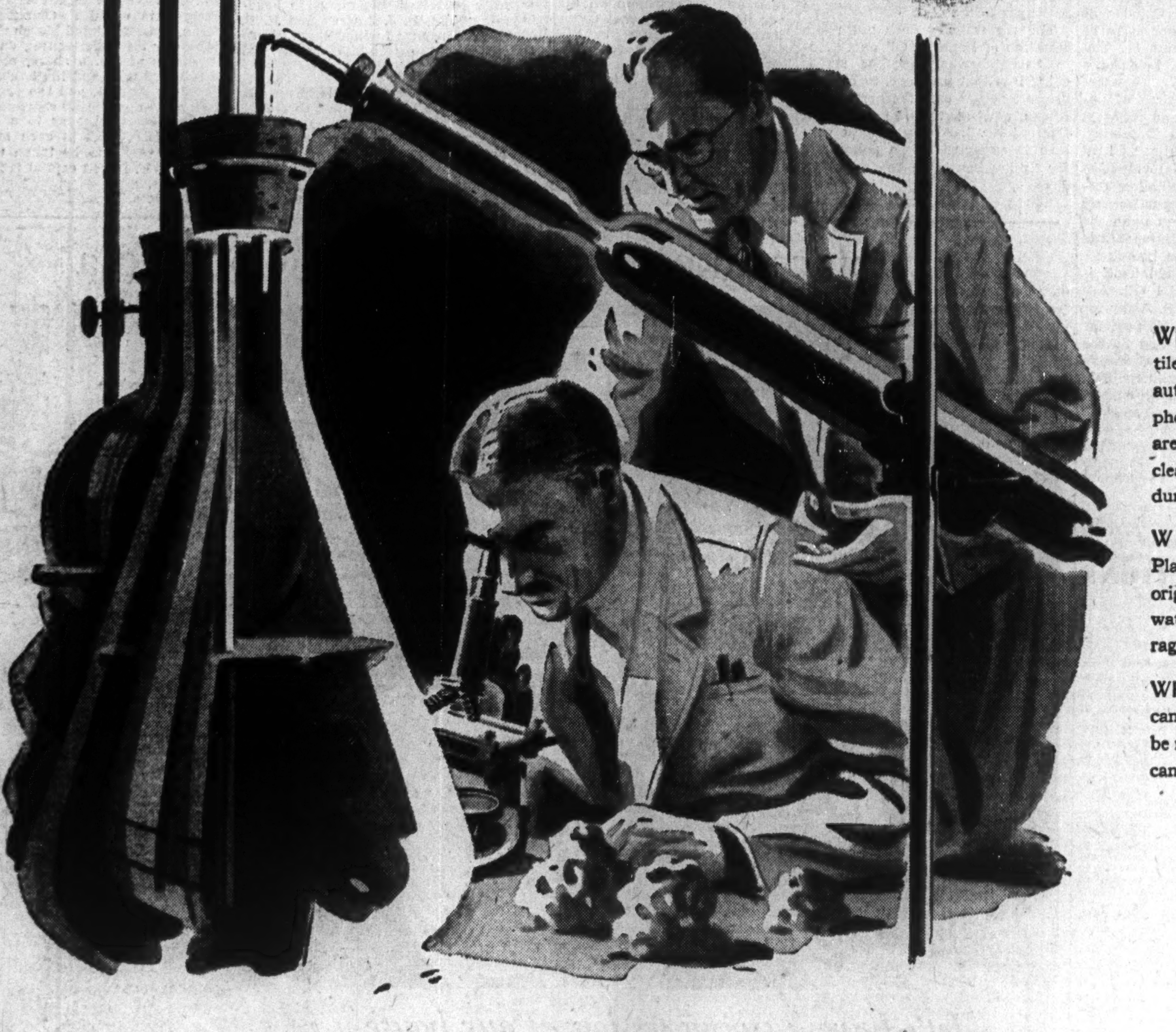
THE LARGEST STOKERS IN CANADA

BABCOCK-WILCOX & GOLDIE-McCULLOCH
GALT LIMITED CANADA
Branch Offices
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

Over 85 Years Continuous Experience

Answering Some Questions About

PLASTICS



WHAT ARE PLASTICS? Plastics are those versatile man-made materials from which radio cabinets, automobile fittings, toothbrushes, picnic dishes, telephones and many other articles are moulded. There are more than twenty basic types of plastics—some clearer than glass, some colorful as jewels, some durable as metal and others lighter than wood.

WHAT ARE PLASTICS MADE FROM? Plastics are chemical synthetics, which have their origin in such substances as limestone, coal, salt, water and air. Sawdust, wood pulp, asbestos, chopped rags—all these are used in the making of plastics!

WHAT CAN PLASTICS DO? Plastic mouldings can resist oil, water, chemicals and heat. They can be made as flexible as rubber, as rigid as stone. They can be moulded speedily into innumerable simple or complicated shapes. They can be fashioned easily into beautiful fabrics; spun into silk-fine stockings.

HOW CAN PLASTICS BE USED? During the war plastics have gone into action as plane, tank and ship components, and as fusecaps for shells and grenades. When peace returns they will find a host of uses—in homes, as furniture, hardware, electric fittings, kitchen and personal accessories—in industry, as machine components—in transportation, as components and fittings for the gleaming motor cars, aeroplanes and water craft of tomorrow.

WHAT ABOUT COSTS? Because they are readily *produced in quantity*, plastics provide an economical solution to the problem of making many articles that are needed in large numbers. Canada is well provided with the raw materials for plastics.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC
Largest Moulder of Plastics in Canada

Leader in plastics engineering in Canada, with a modern plant, experienced specialists and craftsmen, is Canadian General Electric. For full co-operation in the correct application of plastics to your manufacturing needs, for guidance regarding their possibilities—and limitations—contact your nearest C.G.E. office.

CGE-249

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO